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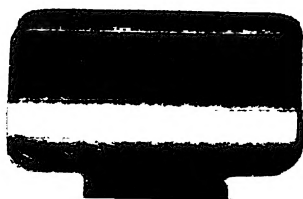
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THUCYDIDIS I.

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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ Α.

THUCYDIDIS I.

WITH COLLATION OF THE TWO CAMBRIDGE MSS.
AND THE ALDINE AND JUNTINE EDITIONS.

BY

RICHARD SHILLETO, M.A.

FELLOW OF PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE:
DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
LONDON: BELL AND DALDY.

1872.

FATHER

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1872
v.1

NOTICE.

THE Publishers propose—and I readily accede to the proposal—to issue a small instalment of a long-promised but slowly progressing Edition of Thucydides. If the public announcement of the promise has not reached the tether of the precept “nonumque prematur in annum,” yet the time elapsed since the Edition was contemplated now well-nigh extends to the *τὴν ἐννέα ἔτη* of the Peloponnesian war. A very great portion of this time was spent in work continued, with brief intervals, from early morning to midnight, work hard, still work intellectual, but leaving scanty space for extra work. So *ἐν παρήργῃ* slowly but surely and with the most minute carefulness I went on collating the two Cambridge Mss. hereafter spoken of, hardly hoping then to do more than leave behind me such memorial of my labour on Thucydides. Within the last four years the position given to me by my adopting College, and the liberality of friends—for both of which this short Notice allows but a passing expression of gratitude—might have enabled me with more leisure to produce more results, if hard incessant work had not been followed by bodily ailments, and increasing years given to a constitution naturally robust less vigour to resist such attacks. Meanwhile, as far as the labour of collation goes, I am not afraid of meeting the question, “quid dignum tanto feret hic.

α

promissor hiatu?" My success or failure in other points I leave to the judgement of the reader.

The two Mss., both in the University Library, are marked by ΝΝ. 3. 18 and ΚΚ. 5. 19 respectively, the former 8vo., the latter 4to. Both appear to belong to the xvth century. The former—containing also *θουκυδίδου βίος*, my collation of which as I omit the life I do not publish—is written in a very neat and clear hand to the end of folio 290 (viii. 76, 2) *ὀλιγαρχείσθαι· ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται*, the remainder being supplied by a different hand, the same which has frequently altered the original Ms. either in the text or on the margin¹. The transcriber of the vastly larger portion of this Ms. also transcribed the Sancroft Ms. of Herodotus, preserved in the Library of Emmanuel College. During the last Long Vacation I first saw the Sancr. Ms., and at once suspected what a closer inspection of the two side by side confirmed both to our admirable Librarian Mr Bradshaw and to myself. The history of our Ms. I cannot trace. It bears on folio 1^b *κτῆμα ἐμοῦ βαλτάσορος τοῦ μελιαβακκοῦ*, the only notice of whom that I have been able to find is a letter from "Ioannes Picus Miran. Baldassari milliauae S." Ed. Bonon. 1496, fol. Y. iir^b². Underneath, in Porson's well-

¹ I marvel that Arnold did not see this difference of handwriting, Vol. II. p. vi. Ed. 1, p. iii. Ed. 3. I still more marvel at his statement that "in viii. 94, 3 *ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων* both manuscripts omit *ἢ*, but the Venetian alone reads *τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων*," τοῦ being distinctly in the Camb. Ms. Arnold also was mistaken in thinking that he had fully collated T. in Book IV., for his last mention of the Ms. is the various reading *ἀσαφῶς* for *σαφῶς* 125, 1. I

was led to notice this from his omission of the true reading, *περιοργῆς* for *περὶ ὀργῆς*, 130, 4, which is clearly in T., hitherto supposed to be given by no extant Ms. of our author. I venture to hope that on more minute collations it will be found in other Mss.

² The letter acknowledges the receipt of some Greek books. Pico della Mirandola thanks the sender—a Milanese—in terms extravagantly warm, eulogises his learning, hopes before long to make his personal acquaint-

known handwriting, is "Videtur esse Hudsoni Clarendonius." This view has been generally adopted and I am inclined to it, but I strongly suspect that in Hudson's collation of cl. (our Ms.) and gr. (Grævianus marked in Ed. Bekk. K.) he has occasionally put the saddle upon the wrong horse. The Ms. (N. as after Bekk. I call it) agrees wonderfully with the Venetian (V.), collated by Arnold. In this however there is very much which perplexes me. The agreement of V. is frequent with the original text of N., but more frequent with the altered text. Having had no opportunity of consulting V. I cannot see my way to loose or cut this Gordian knot.

The other Ms. which after Arnold (who had the use of it as well as of N. for some time) I have called T., is written in a clear but far less elegant hand, evidently by a very ignorant scribe, as readers of my collation will see. It contains, besides the eight books of Thucydides, Dionysii ad Ammæum, a collation of which many years ago I put down on the margin of my copy of Ed. Syllb. Tom. II. p. 132—136, *μαρκελίνου* (sic) *εἰς θουκυδίδην τὸν συγγραφέα*¹, and *θουκυδίδου βίος*. These also I have collated. It bears on folio 1 the inscription Benedicti Theocreni, a Genoese, whose real name was Tagliacarne. After the capture of Genoa 1522 he followed the fortunes of the Fregosi, accompanied them into France, became preceptor to the children of Francis I., subsequently a French Bishop, and is, if not forgotten, now known from his obscure Latin Poems². This Ms.

ance, and begs him to procure "Ioannes grāmaticū in physica et Aristotelis methaphisica (sic)." The letter bears no date, but must have been written before 1494, in which year Pico died.

¹ Defective, not beginning before § 34 Ed. Popp. It opens *λέγεται τὸν*

θουκυδίδην παύσασθαι τὸν βίον. At the outset it furnishes a various reading worth marking, for *ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγων ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες* giving *ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγει ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες*. Bekker had conjectured *ὁ ἀνὴρ*.

² For further information consult

is one of the collection of Bishop Moore, since the year 1715 in the possession of our University Library.

I have, besides the readings of N. T. V., given those of two other Mss. One was collated by Gottleber and Bauer (ed. Bauer, Vol. I. Præf. p. iv. v.), also by Bekker, after whom I call it F. (Augustanus being its old name). The discrepancies between Bekker's and the older collation are many, and I have diligently noticed them, probably more minutely than is necessary, but I have, in the course of my own collation, been often reminded of the remark that more knowledge may be derived from variety of readings than from uniformity of reading. The other (Cassellanus H.), written 1252, was collated by Duker. Considering these to be Mss. of the first class I have given their readings.

Some years ago I consulted in Paris one or two Mss., collating them carefully as far as I. 36, and partially elsewhere. Their various readings have been noticed as far as they seemed important. The full collation may perhaps be given when Book II. is issued.

I have also with minuteness given the readings of the First Aldine and the Juntine (marked *A.* and *J.*). I say *the* Juntine, as I have ascertained that there was *one* and not *two* Editions. The Edition "*Florentiæ ap. Bernard. Iuntam 1506 die secunda Nouembris*" is mythical. Bauer, in his "*Elenchus codicum, editionum, &c.*" Vol. II. p. LV., says, "*Bandinius eam ignorat, et mirum est eadem die absolutam dici qua sequentem*" (i. e. ed. 1526, 2 Nou.). The mistake is simple. At the end of the book we have ἐν τῇ Φλωρεντία παρὰ Βερνάρδου τῷ Ἰούντῳ ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ χρηστοῦ γενέσεως χιλιοστῷ πεντακο-

Nicéron, *Mémoires des Savans*, Tome XXXIII. pp. 322—328. For knowledge of this work I am indebted besides other kindnesses to the indefatigable

research of my friend the Reverend Dr Edleston, Vicar of Gainford and sometime Fellow of Trinity.

στοιστῶ τε καὶ εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, ἀνθεστηριῶνος δευτέρα ἰστα-
μένου, followed afterwards by *Florentiæ apud Bernardum
Iuntam, anno ab incarnatione domini Millesimo quingen-
tesimo sexto die secunda novembriis*¹. Nothing can be
plainer than that after *-ntesimo* the word *vicesimo* has
dropt. If any confirmation of this is necessary it will
be found in the following letter, which in answer to
my communication of the discovery I received from
Mr Bradshaw:

"UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
29 August, 1867.

"DEAR SHILLETO,

"I am ashamed to have kept your query about the
Junta Thucydides so long unanswered, but finding a beautiful
copy in the library this morning, I write my answer without
delay for fear of forgetting it again.

"The bibliographers say *some copies* have 1506 and some
1526, but in the book it is clearly enough in the Greek colophon
...εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, and in the Latin colophon ...quingentesimo
sexto, the vicesimo being omitted evidently by mistake from the
similar termination of the preceding word.

"There can be no doubt that the Greek colophon is right,
because Filippo Giunta did not die till 1517, and Bernardo's
name is never found as the publisher before that date.

* * * * *

Yours very much,

HENRY BRADSHAW."

I am sorry to leave a promise unfulfilled, an Excursus
upon a passage in chapter 2. If I had sent out an

¹ By a strange coincidence the Aldine Edition is guilty of a similar anachronism, without however leading to a similar mistake, for no Catalogue as far as I know gives an Aldine Thucydides issued in the year M.D. The preface says "*Ven. pridie Id. Maias M.DII.*" At the end we have *Ενετίῃσι παρ' Ἀλδφ χιλιοστῶ πεντακοσιοστῶ, Μεταγχειριῶντος τετάρ-*

τη ἰσταμένου, followed by *Venetiiis in domo Aldi mense Maio, M.DII, δευτέρῳ* having in the Greek dropt. I fear I have been doing more good to Book-sellers than to Bookbuyers by my destruction of the *First* Juntine Edition's existence. I know that I bought my copy at a cost far more reasonable than the price which probably will be asked hereafter.

Edition several years ago I probably should have defended the text, as I still believe I shall be able to do. But the longer one lives and reads the more one is conscious of one's ignorance, and shrinks from dogmatism. So I defer my *Excursus*.

It remains to give a list of compendia, addenda, and such errata as I have been able to detect, and to ask for a candid criticism of this scanty instalment at the hands of my readers.

R. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

December 30, 1871.

COMPENDIORUM EXPLICATIO.

Ad. = Arnold.
Ba. = Bauer.
Be. = Bekkeriani Codices.
Br. = Bekker.
Br. st. = Bekkeri stereotypa editio.
fort. = fortasse.
lit. = litura.
litt. = literae (plural).
m.r. = manus recens.
op. = opinor.
p. l. = parum liquet.
pl. = plerique.
pl. omn. = plerique omnes.
vid. = videtur vel videntur.

ADDENDA AUT ERRATA.

8, 2 Aristot. Rhet. III. 10, 7 *ὡς συγκαταβαπτομένη τῇ ἀρετῇ αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας*, quæ verba (a Pseudo-Lysia suum in usum translata) ex Incerti *ἐπιταφίῳ* citat, idem addit *εἰ μὲν γὰρ εἶπεν ὅτι δέξιν θακρύσαι συγκαταβαπτομένης τῆς ἀρετῆς*.

11, 1 (*ann. crit.*) pro *ὀλιγανία* lege *ὀλιγᾶνία*.

13, 1 De *γέρας* vid. Ind.

14, 4 Vide ne in Eurip. *Electr.* rescribendum sit *ὅς τόδε τεύχος ἐλοῦσ' ἀποκρατός ἐλοῦσ'*? Cacoëthes hoc Euripideum quivis vidit aut videre debuit. Qui non viderunt facetissimam Aristophanis *παρωδίας* Ran. 1331—1355 legant, aut ipsius Tragicæ Ion. 776 seq.

24, 4 (p. 33 *not.* col. 2 l. 5) pro *ἀκούσων* lege *ἀκούσιον*.

36, 4 pro *αὐτοῖς* lege *αὐτοῦς*.

73, 2 (*ann. crit.*) pro *ὠφέλεια* lege *ὠφέλιζ*.

90, 3 (p. 111 *not.* col. 2 l. 15) pro *διακοσμῇ* lege *διακοσμή*.



ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

A.

I. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφοτέροι παρασκευῇ

Init. pag. : χερτον : literis miniis N. Titulus. Θουκυδίδου συγγραφῆς τὸ πρῶτον litt. min. N.T. (nisi quod τὸ om. T.) ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Α. ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ὈΔΩΡΟΥ (sic) ἹΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ. A.J.

I. πελοποννησίων N. πρ N. μέγαν τε N.T. ἦσαν N.T.A.J. ἦσαν F. ἦσαν cum Br. reposui, qua de forma consule sis Cobet, V. Lect. p. 32. Nov. Lect. p. 344.

I. ἀρξάμενος κ.τ.λ. "commencing the compilation of materials (ξυγγράφων) immediately at the outset of the war:" ἀρξ. ἀπὸ would mean "including, embracing, in his work the beginning of the war." Whether τὸν πόλεμον is the whole 27 years war, or the first 10 years war, will be considered hereafter. Notice *ὅτι* *τε* ἦσαν...καὶ ὁρῶν dependent on τεκμαιρόμενος "founding his conclusion on two facts, partly that (*ὅτι*) both entered into it...also (*τε*) from seeing..." The participle ὁρῶν might have been represented by *ὅτι* *ἑώρα*, comp. IV. 116, 1 ὡς ἦσθεο...καὶ ὁρῶν, and many more in Th. Herod. IV. 36 γελῶ δὲ ὁρέων γῆς περιόδους γράψαντας πολλοὺς ἦδη...ὁ Ὀκεανὸν

τε μέοντα γράφουσι...καὶ τὴν Ἀσίην τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ποιεῖντων ἴσῃν. "I laugh when I see many who have drawn heretofore maps of the earth, partly because they describe the Ocean flowing...also I laugh at their making Asia equal to Europe." This might have been expressed, of γράφουσι...καὶ ποιεῖν, or γράφοντων...καὶ ποιεῖντων. [Why Heindorf objected to γελᾷ οὐ δυναμένων in Plat. Theaet. 175 B I cannot understand. His conjecture *δυναμένων* is singularly wrong.] I apply the same interpretation to Plat. Phædr. 249 D *ὅταν* *πτερώται* *τε* καὶ...*προθυμύμενος*...*ἀδυνατῶν* *δὲ*... (= *ὅταν* *προθυμύται*...*ἀδυνατῇ* *δέ*.) This may bear upon VIII. 86, 9.

τῇ πάσῃ, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρων ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς
 2 ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις
 γὰρ αὕτη μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ
 τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.
 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν
 διὰ χρόνου πλήθος ἀδύνατα ἦν· ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὧν ἐπὶ
 μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μεγάλα
 νομίζω γενέσθαι, οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

II. φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βε-
 βαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα,
 καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ
 2 τινων αἰὲ πλειόνων. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὔσης, οὐδ' ἐπι-
 μιγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε διὰ θαλάσσης,
 νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποξῆν, καὶ περιουσίαν
 χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἄδηλον ὃν ὅποτε
 τις ἐπελθὼν, καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἅμα ὄντων, ἄλλος ἀφαιρήσεται,
 τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς πανταχοῦ ἂν ἡγούμενοι
 ἐπικρατεῖν, οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὔτε μεγέ-

πρὸς ἑκατέρους om. N. hab. marg. (πρ) m.r. om. pr. F.H. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ T.

§ 2. αὕτη δὴ μεγίστη N.V.F.H. πλείστον pr. N. corr. (acc. et ov) m.r. ἀνών N.T.

§ 3. ἀδύνατα N.T.V. aliq. Be. ἀδύνατον F.A.J. σκοποῦντι μοι N.T. ξυμβαίνει N.T.V. A.J. συμβαίνει Ba. μεγάλα corr. N. (γ) fort. m. ead. ἐς corr. N. (ε) m. ead. necne p.l. Fuit eis. να

II. μεταστάσεις N. να suprascr. m.r. τε hio N. τὲ T. ταπρότερα A.J. ραδίως N.T.

§ 2. ἐπιμιγνύντες pr. T. ἐπιμιγνύντες corr. T. m. ead. γῆν N. νεμόμενοι τὲ T. αὐτῶν pr. N. corr. m.r. αὐτῶν A.J. ἀποξῆν N.T. ὅποτε corr. N. (ὁ) m. ead. opinor. τίς N. ἐπανελθὼν T. καθήμεραν T. ἀνίσταντο T. τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ N.T.

§ 2. ὡς εἰπεῖν: see note on II. 51, 4.

§ 3. τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν = τὰ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ and τὰ Μηδικὰ ch. 12—19: τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα = τὰ πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν and τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ch. 2—11. διὰ χρόνου πλήθος more precisely referring to the latter, but not inapposite to the former, as the distance of time between the Persian and the Peloponnesian wars was sufficient to compel the author to trust to τεκμήρια rather than personal observation or information furnished by contemporaries. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν i.e. ἐξ ὧν, an idiom now well established in Greek and Latin.

II. βιαζόμενοι κ.τ.λ. "under the pres-

sure of any from time to time more numerous," more usually expressed by τῶν δει πλ. βιάζομαι is a verb "sui generis," deponent and passive alike, except in two tenses, ἐβιάσασθην (dep.), ἐβιάσθην (pass.). For though βιάσσομαι is frequently deponent, βιασθήσομαι probably of later introduction, βιάται (for which form comp. ἐξεῖω Isocr. Evag. 195 o as well as ἐξετάσω, δικάω Herod. 1. 97 as well as δικάσει, perhaps κολάσω, κολάσσομαι, as well as κολῶμαι) must be passive in Plat. Timæ. 63 c.

§ 2. οὐδὲ φυτεύοντες) (ἀρούρες, not being settlers, planters, but nomads, whom nec cultura placet longior annua.

3 θει πόλεων ἰσχυον οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. μάλιστα δὲ
τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη αἰὲ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητόρων εἶχεν,
ἣ τε νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη, καὶ Βοιωτία, Πελοποννήσου
τε τὰ πολλὰ πλὴν Ἀρκαδίας, τῆς τε ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα.
4 διὰ γὰρ ἀρετὴν γῆς αἱ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι
στάσεις ἐνεποιοῦν ἐξ ὧν ἐφθείροντο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπὸ ἀλλοφύλων
5 μᾶλλον ἐπεβουλεύοντο. τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεί-
στον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὔσαν ἄνθρωποι ᾤκουν
6 οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. καὶ παράδειγμα τόδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐλάχιστόν
ἐστὶ, διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως αὐξηθῆναι·
ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πολέμῳ ἢ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες
παρ' Ἀθηναίους οἱ δυνατώτατοι, ὡς βέβαιον ὄν, ἀνεχώρουν,
καὶ πολῖται γιγνόμενοι εὐθύς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι ἐποίησαν
πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐς Ἰωνίαν ὕστερον,
ὡς οὐχ ἱκανῆς οὔσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν.

III. δηλοὶ δέ μοι καὶ τόδε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ
ἦκιστα· πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον
2 κοινῇ ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς, δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τοῦνομα
τοῦτο ξύμπασά πω εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλλήνος τοῦ
Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάνυ οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησις αὐτῇ, κατὰ

§ 3. καλουμένη Θεσσαλία N.V. καὶ Βοιωτία hab. N. marg. m.r. Πελοποννήσου N.
τὲ N.T.

§ 4. ἐγγιγνόμεναι N. (de V. Ad. tacet.) J. vulg. ante Br. ἐγγιγνόμεναι T.F.H.A.

§ 5. ἐκίπλειστον N. ἐκίπλειστον A.J. vulg. ante Br. ἐπὶ πλείστον T. λεπτό-
γεων pr. N. λεπτόγεων corr. N. m.r. λεπτόγειων V. οὔσαν ἀστασίαστον N. (de V.
tac. Ad.) αἶνοι N. αἶνοι hic T. ᾤκουν hic N. ὠκουν T. [Tam raro i subscribitur,
ut tacendum censeam nisi quoties subscribitur.]

§ 6. μετοικίας ἐς N.T.A.J. ἀποικίας pej. lib. ol T. suprascriptum ἢ mox calamo
transverso inductum. παρ' ἀθηναίους διὰ ταῦτα ὡς N. post ταῦτα, ol δυνατώτατοι hab.
N. marg. m.r. πολῖται pr. T. πολῖται corr. T. γενόμενοι N.V. ἀνών' N.T. ἐποί-
ησαν post πόλιν ponit T. καὶ οὐχ ἱκανῆς T. Patet erroris ratio s' = ὡς: s' = καί. Vid.
Tab. v. num. 9 post Bastii Comment. Palaeogr. In Arist. Rhetor. i. 14, 2 libri χα-
λεπὸν γὰρ καὶ ἀδύνατον. Br. st. χ. γὰρ τὸ ἀδ. Levior mutatio ὡς.

III. § 2. ξύμπασά πως N.V. καὶ τὰ H. et (ut vid.) pr. N. κατὰ corr. N. fort. m.r.

§ 4. ἐφθείροντο = dwindled. φθεῖρε-
σθαι (φθίνειν) (ἀνέδνεσθαι, Arist. N. Eth.
ii. 2 = 3, 11, comp. 24, 3 ἐφθάρησαν fol-
lowed by καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς
ἐστερηθήσαν. III. 39, 10 πόλιν ἐφθαρμένην.

§ 5. The usual explanation of ἐκ τοῦ
...οὔσαν as a confusion between ἐκ τοῦ
εἶναι and simply οὔσαν may be right, and
is borne out by iv. 63, 1, v. 7, 2, vi.
84, 1. It is however quite as probable

that Thucyd. joined ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον.

§ 6. I reserve the consideration of
this passage to an Excursus at the end
of the First Book.

III. § 2. δοκεῖ...εἶχεν...εἶναι. Cf. iv.
62, 1. δοκεῖτε...παύσαι (a certain cor-
rection, else ἡσυχίαν...πόλεμον)...ἔχειν.
—πάνυ οὐδέ: a rare combination found
also in Plat. Prot. 398 π πάνυ μὲν οὐκ ἤθε-
λεν, and Herodot. vii. 12 πάργη εὗρισκε

ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν
τὴν ἑπωνυμίαν παρέχεσθαι, Ἕλληνας δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων
αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἰσχυσάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς
ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἐκάστους μὲν ἤδη τῇ
ὁμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι Ἕλληνας, οὐ μέντοι πολλοῦ γε
χρόνου ἐδύνατο καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκνικῆσαι. τεκμηριοῖ δὲ μάλιστα
Ὅμηρος· πολλῶ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν γενόμενος
³ οὐδαμοῦ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν, οὐδ' ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς
μετ' Ἀχιλλέως ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οἵπερ καὶ πρῶτοι Ἕλληνες

ἀλλὰ τε N.T. ἐπὶ πλείστον hic N.T. ἐπιπλείστον vulg. ante Br. φθιωτῖαι N.T. φθιωτῖαι H. pl. Be. ΤΙΑΙ in ΤΙΑΙ facile mutato. Similem corruptelam olim præbuerunt Pausaniæ Editiones viii. 19, 1 ΑΙΠΑΔΑΗΑΙΜΜΕΝΟΙ; ubi hodie Λπα δη-
λιμμένοι. αὐτοὺς N. χρόνου—ἐδύνατο T. lit. 8 vel 9 litt. cap. ἐδύνατο N.V.q. recepi.
Vide ad Dem. F. Leg. § 56 Annot. Crit. p. 37.

§ 3. ὕστερον N.T.V.H. pl. Be. ὕστερος schol. vulg. ante Br. μετὰ N.T.H. φθιωτῖαι N. φθιώτιδος T. πρῶτο T. ἀποκαλεῖ T.

οἱ οὐ πρῆγμα εἶναι. So τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχήν) οὐ coexistent with οὐ τὴν ἀρχήν (ἀρχήν), non *propterea* as well as *propterea* non with no difference of meaning (see Madv. de Finib. p. 168). οὐ πάνυ is precisely analogous to οὐ φημί, οὐ βούλομαι, οὐ φαίνεται, οὐκ ἀξιῶ, οὐκ ἤκιστα, &c. Attic urbanity preferred, "I do not say," "I do not wish," "it is not evident," &c. to our more blunt "I say it is not," "I wish not," "evidently not," &c. Still as I would not confidently maintain that in every passage οὐ φημί (for instance) is to be rendered "I deny," so neither would I venture touching οὐ πάνυ to impugn Mr Cope's position (Note C in the Appendix to his admirable Translation of Plato's Gorgias), "It is unreasonable and improbable to suppose that two words which express by the very order in which they are placed a qualified negative should *invariably* be applied to convey an unqualified negation." The Ionic representative of πάνυ is πάγχι, once found in Æschylus Sept. Theb. 641, (as Tragic poets occasionally *ionise*) once in Aristoph. Ran. 1531 (in Heroics). οὐ (or μή) πάγχι appears 10 times in Homer. οὐ πάνυ occurs only once in the Tragic writings; why? obviously from the unmanageable form of the word πάνυ. It is found six times (see Pors. on Hecub. 819) in two of the instances closing an iambic (Hec. and Soph. Phil. 650), the

other four are in anapæsts. Besides the Tragedians have the more convenient combination οὐ μάλα, capable which the other is not of elision.—κατὰ ἔθνη=singulos populos, καθ' ἐκάστους=singulos homines. The Greeks not possessing *distributive* numerals, these and such expressions serve for any case.—ἐπαγομένων i.e. τινῶν "men inviting them," comp. v. 55, 1 ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας viii. 44, 1 ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν δυνατωτέρων ἀνδρῶν (where if ἀνδρῶν=τινῶν, as it so frequently does in Thucydides, the collocation would have been ἐπικηρ. ἀνδρῶν or ἀνδρῶν ἐπικηρ.). See Herm. on Eur. Hecub. 485. How frequently in Aristotle is the 3rd plural used as by us in the solitary expression "They say."—To ἐδύνατο supply, from καλεῖσθαι, βρομα. So Eur. Phœn. 12 καλοῦσι δ' Ἰοκάνην με, τοῦτο γὰρ πατήρ | θέτο. Pind. Pyth. ix. 63—65 θήσονται...καλεῖν (where the editors seem to treat θήσονται as θήσουσι).

§ 3. οὐδαμοῦ κ.τ.λ. "He has nowhere given the name (Ἕλληνας) to the whole collectively."—It may be doubted whether ἀνακαλεῖ="repeatedly calls," or "gives them a distinctive name," as a herald is said ἀνακαλεῖν, e.g. Soph. Electr. 693. I prefer the latter, cp. vii. 69, 2 where Nicias gives the trierarchs their official titles. Probably the κλευστάλ gave the *patronymic* or *tribe* also vii. 70, 8. Cp. Plat. iii. Rep. p. 394, v. p. 471 D.

ἦσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
 4 ἀνακαλεῖ. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἵρηκε, διὰ τὸ μὴδὲ
 Ἑλληνὰς πω, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον ἐς ἐν ὄνομα ἀποκε-
 5 κρίσθαι. οἱ δ' οὖν ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἕλληνες κατὰ πόλεις τε,
 ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν, καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες,
 οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμυξίαν ἀλλήλων
 6 ἀθρόοι ἐπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσση
 ἦδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνήλθον.

IV. Μίνως γὰρ παλαιάτατος ὢν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν
 ἐκτίησατο, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλείστον
 ἐκράτησε, καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἠρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστὴς
 πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς
 ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας· τό τε ληστικὸν,
 ὡς εἰκὸς, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἐδύνατο, τοῦ
 τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ.

V. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ τε

- § 4. μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. eis N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Br. [eis Br. st. 1846]. eis H:
 § 5. τὲ N.T. καὶ ξύμπαντες δὲ N.
 § 6. στρατιὰν A.J. τὰ πλείω A.J. vulg. ante Br. πλείω T.V.H. pl. Bē. πλείον
 pr. N. πλείω corr. N. (m.r.)
 IV. παλαιώτατος T.H. ὢν N. lit. supr. ὦ vel mend. libri. fort. add. acc. ἐπι-
 πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. οἰκηστὴς T. Κᾶρας pr. N. Κᾶρας corr. N. m.r. Κᾶρας T. Κᾶρας
 A.J. καταστήσας T. ληστικὸν N. ληστικὸν corr. T. (λη et fort. ρ) m. ead. ληστρι-
 κὸν marg. T. m. ead. Vid. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 242. εἰκ N. ἐφόσον A.J. vulg.
 ἐδύνατο N.T. τὸ (sic) τὰς προσόδους T. suprascr. fort. m.r. αὐτῷ rescripsi.
 V. τοπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πάλαι N. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων T. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους marg. T.

§ 4. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, "nor yet again." So vi. 55, 3. Dem. iii. Olynth. p. 32 § 14. Antiph. p. 115 St=625 R. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ... οὐδὲ μὴν οὐδέ... οὐδὲ μὴν... A stronger form than καὶ μὴν οὐδέ, 142, 2. Another signification is more frequent: "Not that," "not however not." So in καὶ μὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴν, opposition is implied "but yet, and yet," as well as continuation "yet more, yet further."—βάρβαρος is not in Homer, but βαρβαρόφωνος. Thuc. therefore only means that Homer has not used βάρβαρος as a contradistinguishing name to Ἕλλην. i.e. as Ἕλλ. is affixed to a particular tribe so is βαρβαρόφωνος.
 § 5. δ' οὖν after digression "to resume;" Latin *ceterum*. Comp. iv. 82, 1, vi. 56, 1.—ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν: see on 68, 2.

IV. According to Herodotus i. 171, Minos used the Carians to man his fleet, and subsequently they were removed from the islands by Dorians and Ionians. This was the Cretan tradition, the Carians boasting that they were autochthons. Considering the purely mythical character of the age of Minos, it is hardly worth while to reconcile the statements of the historians. "Of the conquered people some were expelled, and the rest united with a colony of Cretan settlers." ARN.—τοῦ τὰς... "that his revenues might better (more easily) come in." If Th. had meant "to secure a greater amount of revenue," he would have written μείζους or μείζονας.—καθῆρει (not καθείλεν) as pirates were not utterly extirpated; see ch. 13, 5.

ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἥρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιούσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρδους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς· καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκουμέναις ἤρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιούντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός πω αἰσχύνῃν τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἡπειρωτῶν τινὲς ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως ἐρωτῶντες, εἰ λησταὶ εἰσιν, ὥς οὔτε ὧν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξιούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἶη εἰδέναι οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.

m.r. opinor. πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. τροφαῖς (ἤs bis suprascr. op. utrumque saltem alterum m. ead.) T. οἰκουμέν corr. N. (αἰς') m.r. Fuit op. οἰκουμένας. q. hab. F. τὸ πλείστον N.V. (lit. in N. supra ὁ π. vel mend. libri.)

§ 2. καλῶς T. ὁ m.r. τοῦτο δρᾶν om. T. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. ὥς corr. N. (s'). Fort. εἰ pr. m. vid. ad 2, 6. οἷς τε N. οἷς τε T.

V. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους: not hostility. In a battle the context alone will decide whether the movement is aggressive or defensive; e.g. IV. 43, 1 ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολυγείαν κώμην, φυλάξων, precisely as we say "advanced upon." VII. 56, 4 ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην ἐνηῆλθε and VII. 57, 1 ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν, refer to both the invaders and the invaded, while ἐπὶ Σικελίαν in the latter ch. is opposed to περὶ Σικελίας.—οὐ τῶν ἀδυν. not here in the political sense so often found in Th.—ἀσθενέσι as Psalm cv. 37 "He brought them forth also with silver and gold: there was not one feeble person among their tribes." ἀσθενῆς) (πλούσιος Dem. I. c. Stephan. p. 1122 § 67. Yet in Plat. II. Republ. 364 A ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ πένητας, ἀσθ. preserves its proper force, preceded by πλουσίους καὶ ἄλλας δυνάμεις ἔχοντας.—τὸ πλείστον, the reading of N.V. and one or two other Mss. is not to be preferred; comp. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη I. 2, 2 and frequently elsewhere.

§ 2. καλῶς: εὐσεβῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως Schol. as Robin Hood and his merry men. Editors however agree in translating it "dexterously." So ὀρθῶς Plat.

II. Rep. 361 A ὁ δδίκος ἐπιχειρῶν ὀρθῶς τοῖς ἀδικήμασι.—τὰς πύστεις ἐρωτῶντες: "the poets introducing persons putting their questions." So οἱ λέοντες "those who teach the doctrine of flux and motion," οἱ ἱσταντες "those who teach the doctrine that all is stationary," Plat. Theætet. 181 A and Stallb. note. Plat. II. Republ. 363 C Μουσαῖος....καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ παρὰ θεῶν διδάσκει. It is strange that some who have seen that this means λέγουσι παρὰ θεῶν διδοσθαι should have stuck at κακίας πέρι εὐσεβείας διδόντες 364 C. Vergil. Ecl. VI. 62, 63 circumdaterigit=circumdari...erigi canit (Silenus). πύστεις one of the words almost purely Thucydidean. π. ἐρωτῶντες=ἐρωτήσεις ἐρωτῶντες, as κλέμματα ἀπατήσας V. 9, 3 βούλησιν ἐλπίζει VI. 78, 2 παρανόμημα ἡμάχῃ το VII. 18, 3 τὰ σφάλματα ἀπαρέκκρουστο Plat. Theæt. p. 168 A. More boldly δόξης ἦν...πιστεύετε V. 105, 3 "the opinion which you confidently entertain." Still more boldly παράγων κακούργους λόγους Dem. Androt. p. 594 § 4.—οἷς τ'...οὐκ rare (in prose) for οὐτε οἷς. The passage is quoted by Herm. on Antig. 759.

3 ἐλτήζοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε
πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται, περί τε Λο-
κροὺς τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τὴν
4 ταύτη ἡπειρον. τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τοῦτοις τοῖς ἡπειρώ-
ταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκε.

VI. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφράκ-
τους τε οἰκῆσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόδους,
καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν δίαιταν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο, ὥσπερ οἱ
2 βάρβαροι. σημείον δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω
3 νεμόμενα τῶν ποτὲ καὶ ἐς πάντας ὁμοίων διαιτημάτων. ἐν
τοῖς πρώτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τε σῖδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνει-
μένη τῇ διαίτῃ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν, καὶ οἱ πρε-
σβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον οὐ πολὺς
χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοὺς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ
χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ
κεφαλῇ τριχῶν ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ
4 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε. μετρία δ' αὖ
ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον πρώτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρή-
σαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτη-

§ 3. εἰ αἰτωλοὺς T. ἀκαρνᾶνας N. (lit. supra tert. a vel mend. lib.).

§ 4. τοῦτους (sic) ταῖς (sic) T.

VI. τὲ N.T. παραλλήλους pr. N. παρ' ἀλλήλους corr. N. m. r. πρὸς ἀλλήλους T.

§ 2. σημείον δ' ἐστὶ N.

§ 3. πρώτοι pr. N. πρώτοις corr. N. m. ead. necne p. l. πρώτοις V. δ' N. V. τὸ (αὐτὲ ἀβροδίατον) N. add. acc. m. r. op. χιτῶνας τὲ N.T. λινοὺς N. λινοῖς (sic) T. ἐν ἐρσει N.T. A. J. ἐνέρσει primus edidit Bauer. κρωβύλων F. pr. N. κρωβύλον corr. N. m. r. ἐπιπολὸν N.T. A. J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ F. H.

§ 4. πρ N.

§ 4. σιδηροφορεῖσθαι impers. pass. though Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 19 = 5, 11, speaking of the same βαρβαρικὸν usage, uses the middle.

VI. ἐφόδους = ἐπιμειξίας, as v. 35, 6 quoted by Poppo. So if the text be sound IV. 120, 1 the verb ἐπέρχομαι.—ξυνήθη κ. τ. λ. "habitually lived (made their mode of life habitually) wearing arms."

§ 2. "And the fact that these parts of Greece are still under such rule is a ground for inferring that similar modes of life formerly extended also to all the Greeks." ταῦτα i. e. οὗτοι οἱ ἡπειρώται.

There is no necessity for correction.

§ 3. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι. See on III. 17, 1. —διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον depends simply on φοροῦντες "wearing I repeat on account of their effeminate life," as I. 32, 6 εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας on ἀπραγμοσύνη, and IV. 86, 1 on which see note.—ἀναδούμενοι: δέω (bind) and compounds invariably are contracted. Thus τὸ δοῦν (literal) is distinguished from τὸ δέον (metaphorical). See Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 529.

§ 4. μετρία: "ordinary." ἐς: "answering to." The ellipse of οὐση will be commented upon in note on III. 82, 1.

5 μένοι ἰσοδίαίτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε
 πρώτοι, καὶ ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυ-
 νάζεσθαι ἡλείψαντο· τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ
 ἀγῶνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἡγωνί-
 6 ζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλά ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπανται. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς
 βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσιανοῖς, πυγ-
 μῆς καὶ πάλης ἄθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεζωσμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσι.
 7 πολλά δ' ἂν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξειε τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν
 ὁμοιότροπα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαιτώμενον.

VII. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὅσαι μὲν νεώτατα ᾤκίσθησαν καὶ
 ἤδη πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων, περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι χρημά-
 των ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιάλοις τείχεσιν ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τοὺς
 ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον, ἐμπορίας τε ἔνεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς
 προσοίκους ἕκαστοι ἰσχύος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν
 ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίσχουσιν ἀπο θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ᾤκίσθησαν,

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς N. ἔστιν, οἷς A.J. supraser. m. ead. τίθεται T.

§ 7. ἄλλα τις N. πολλά bis T. (sub fin. pag. et init. prox.). ἄλλα τις T.

VII. νέωτα N. νεώταται T. νεώτατοι J. πλωϊμωτέρων N.A.J. πλοῖμωτέρων T.
 cum paucis Be. πλωῖμ. cum Popp. restitui. Vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 614—616.
 χρήματα pr. N. χρημάτων corr. N. m.r. ἐκτίζοντο τῆς πρὸς (om. καί...καί) T. ἐμπορίας
 τῇ N. πρὸ N. ἐπὶ πολὺ N. ἐπιπολὺ T.A.J. vulg. ἀντισχοῦσαι N.T.F. Schol. ἀντισχοῦσαν

§ 5. ἐγυμνώθησαν: cf. Plat. v. Rep.
 p. 452 D οὗτε ἤρχοντο τῶν γυμνασίων
 πρώτοι μὲν Κρήτες, ἔπειτα Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
 ἔξιν τοῖς τότε ἀστέλοις πάντα ταῦτα κωμω-
 δεῖν (the wits of the day used to satirise
 all this, γυμνοὺς ἄνδρας ὀρᾶσθαι). Surely
 Plato here means that the Cretans not
 only ἐγυμνάσαντο but also ἐγυμνώθησαν.
 So Poppo's remark, "Plato Cretenses
 primos gymnasiis operam impendisse
 scribit," is not right, and Th. and the
 philosopher are at variance.—πέπανται
 "The practice has ceased." πέπαννται
 is an unnecessary conjecture, see 5, 4 a
 similar impersonal. Ullrich Beiträge zur
 Erklärung des Thukydides, p. 170, while
 preferring πέπαννται, considers τὸ διαζώ-
 ματα ἔχοντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι is the subject
 if πέπανται is retained. This seems more
 tortuous than my view. The impersonal
 use of the passive will hereafter be no-
 ticed as far as it concerns our author.

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς: ἔστιν οἷς, ἔστιν αἷς, never
 occur, but always εἰς οἷς, εἰς αἷς: ἔστιν
 αἷς, ἔστιν ὦν, &c. are invariably used. See

Haasii Lucubrations Thucydides, p. 72
 —75. So est quibus Propert. iv (iii) 9,
 17, 18, a bold Grecism, would hardly
 justify the use of est qui (plural). Yet
 Ritschl and Fleckeisen retain in Plaut.
 Pseudul. 245 Moramur. mane: est con-
 loqui qui volunt te. (There is some
 authority for sunt, and mane sunt con-
 seems a fairly metrical bacchiac.)

VII. πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων. This neu-
 ter plural is so frequent that it hardly
 requires comment. One slightly con-
 versant with Greek must have noticed
 how frequently our "it," "this," is ex-
 pressed by αὐτὰ, ταῦτα, e.g. πρὸ αὐτῶν
 1, 3. In Journal of Philology, Vol. iv.
 p. 320, and on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 173
 Ann. Crit. I have touched upon this
 tendency to pluralise, if I may so speak.
 ταῦτα δὴτ' οὐκ ἀγγόνη; Arist. Ach. 125.
 ὅταν μὲν λουδοῖαν ταῦτα καὶ αἰτῖαν εἶναι
 φῆ, ὑπολαμβάνετε ὡς ταῦτα μὲν ἔστιν
 ἑλεγχος, ἀ δ' οὗτος ποιεῖ, ταῦτα λουδοῖα
 καὶ αἰτῖα, Dem. Androt. p. 600 § 23. For-
 getfulness of or inattention to this ten-

αἱ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις (ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες οὐ θαλάσσιοι κάτω ᾤκουν), καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνγκισμένοι εἰσὶ.

VIII. καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν λησταὶ ἦσαν οἱ νησιῶται Κάρες τε ὄντες καὶ Φοίνικες· οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων ᾤκισαν. μαρτύριον δέ· Δήλου γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ Κάρες ἐφάνησαν, γνωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὅπλων ξυντεθαμμένοι καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ νῦν ἔτι θάπτουσι. καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ Μίνω ναυτικοῦ πλωϊώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους· οἱ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτε περ καὶ τὰς πολλὰς αὐτῶν κατῴκιζε. καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον ἤδη τὴν κτήσιν τῶν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι βεβαιότερον ᾤκουν, καὶ τινες καὶ τείχη περιεβάλλοντο, ὥς πλουσιώτεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγνόμενοι· ἐφίεμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἱ τε

pl. Be. A.J. primus edidit Ba. ἀντίσχουσιν reposui. ἀπὸ N. ἀπὸ pr. T. ἀπο corr. T. m. ead. ἀπο recepi. ἡπείροις T. m. ead. ἀλλήλους τε N.T. ᾤκουν hic N. ἔτι om. N.V. duo al.

VIII. κάρες τε N.T. κάρες τε A. κάρες τε J. πλείστους T. πλείστοις (sic) N. ᾤκισαν N.T. ᾤκισαν corr. F. pr. ed. Ba.

§ 2. καθαιρουμένης N.V.H. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων om. V. hab. N. τῷ δὲ pr. N. op. (lit. supr. e). θηκῶν corr. N. (κ) fort. m. ead. ἀφαιρεθεισῶν T. tres ex pess. Codd. ὑπερήμιον T. κάρες N.T. κάρες A.J. ξυντεθαμμένοι N.T.V.A.J. ξυντεθαμμένη pr. Steph. ξυντεθαμμένη (sed oi suprascr.) H.

§ 3. μίνω corr. N. νῶ (lit. 4 litt. cap.) fuit m.r. μίνως. πλωϊώτερα N.A.J. vulg. πλωϊώτερα T. suprascr. fort. m.r. τὰς πολεῖς N.V. τὰ ὅλλας A sed vestigia litt. σ et π. κατῴκιζε hic N. ἀνοὶ N.T. κτίσιν (sed η suprascr.) H. βεβαιώτερον T. ᾤκουν hic N. γινόμενοι N.V. ὥς...γιγνόμενοι om. T.

dency has led Editors to alter Eur. Androm. 484 ἐνός, ἃ δύναισι ἀνὰ τε μέλαθρα κατὰ τε πόλιας. Take ἃ as (not Doric for ἡ but) neut. pl., and the line, consisting entirely of tribrachs, corresponds with the antistrophic line. This tendency is illustrated by the forms of adverbs and conjunctions, *τηνικᾶδε*, *τηνικαῦτα*, *τηνίκα* (*τηνίκα* ἄττα Arist. Av. 1514), *τάχα*, *μάλα*, *κάριτα*, *ὅχα*, *ἴνα*, *ὅφρα*. —*ἕκαστοι*: a usual change from a place to its inhabitants, as below *ἀνγκισμένοι*. —*ἀντίσχουσιν*: The present seems necessary; “on account of the long prevalence of piracy.” (On the contrary *ἀντι-*

σχούσης τῆς ναυμαχίας vii. 71, 5 is aor. of *ἀντέχω*, the fight no longer continuing, as *κατέσχευ* 6, 3, the dress being no longer worn.) Th. gives several examples of *ἴσχω* and its compounds. The old reading *ἀντισχοῦσαι* means “after long resistance,” which has no pertinency to the passage.—*ἔφερον*: more frequently *ἀγειν* καὶ *φέρειν* but *ἐμβολεῖ* *φέρων* *φέροντι* Aesch. Sept. T. 352.—For *ἀνω*, ἀπο θαλάσσης, κάτω, see an instructive note of Valck. Herod. iv. 18.

VIII. § 2. Δήλου: iii. 104.—*ξυντεθαμμένοι*: as it seems a matter of indifference to a Greek whether a man *ξυνθά-*

ἦσους ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν κρεισσόνων δουλείαν, οἳ τε δυνατώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιούντο ὑπηκόους τὰς ἐλάσσους πόλεις. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ μᾶλλον ἤδη ὄντες ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν.

IX. Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει προὔχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις κατειλημμένους τοὺς Ἑλένης μνηστήρας ἄγων, τὸν στόλον ἀγείραι. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοποννησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δεδεγμένοι, Πέλοπα τε πρῶτον πλήθει χρημάτων, ἃ ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους, δυνάμιν περιποιησάμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας ἐπηλύτην ὄντα ὁμως σχεῖν, καὶ ὕστερον τοῖς ἐκγόνοις ἔτι μείζω ξυνεχθῆναι, Εὐρυσθέως μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος, Ἀτρείως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψαντος Εὐρυσθέως, ὅτ' ἐστράτεψε, Μυκήνας τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον, Ἀτρεῖ τυγχάνειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν Χρυσίππου θάνατον, καὶ ὥς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν Εὐρυσθεὺς, βουλομένων καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι καὶ τὸ πλήθος

§ 4. τῶν, ante κερδῶν, om. N. V. τῶν, ante κρεισσόνων, om. T.

§ 5. ὕστερον N. T. V. H. omn. Be. J. ὑστέρῳ A. vulg.

IX. προὔχων N. προῦχων T. ἑλλένης (sic) T. κατειλημμένος pr. N. κατειλημένους corr. N. m. r. ἄγων om. N. hab. N. marg. m. r.

§ 2. πελοποννησίων N. Post πέλοπα, τε om. N. ἐς om. N. add. suprascr. N. m. r. ἀνούς N. T. λυτην pr. N. ἐπηλύτην corr. N. (corr. τη. add. acc. ἐπη suprascr.) m. r. ἐκγόνοις ὡς ἀτρεῖ ἀγαμέμνωνι ἐτι F. pl. Be. μείζω om. N. suprascr. m. r. om. pr.

H. om. F. μρός T. μυκήνας τε N. μικήνας τε T. m. ead. δὲ om. N. suprascr. m. r. αὐτὸν corr. N. (ὡς et spir.) m. r. πρὰ N. T. οὐκ ἐτι T. φοβῷ (sic) N. μυκηναίων τε N. T. ὅσον pr. N. ὅσων corr. N. m. r. περσιδῶν J.

πτεται with his armour or his armour with him, and as the nominative participle has more Mss. support, I have recalled it. "Being recognised by the fashion of their armour as they are buried with it." For the Carian armour see Herod. i. 171.

IX. § 2. This paragraph seems to me to convey far more than any other which I have read an exemplification of the εἰρομένη λέξις of Aristotle Rhet. iii. 9, 2 (λέγω δὲ εἰρομένην, ἥ οὐδὲν ἔχει τέλος καθ' αὐτήν, ἀν μὴ τὸ πρᾶγμα λεγόμενον τε-

λειωθῇ.) How Th. so great a master of the κατεστραμμένη, ἐν περιόδοις, λέξις should have written it, is to me a marvel.—ἐπωνυμίαν σχεῖν: Whether the double sense of this "to give a name," or "to get a name," comes from the double sense of ἐπώνυμος, "name-giving" and "name-getting," or, as in συγγνώμην ἔχειν, δικήν ἔχειν, χάριν ἔχειν (see on viii. 87, 5), the "having" applies equally to the "giver" as to the "receiver," I have not been able to determine, leaning rather to the former view.

θεραπευκότα, τῶν Μυκηναίων τε καὶ ὅσων Εὐρύσθεὺς ἦρχε
τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρεά παραλαβεῖν, καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς
3 Πελοπίδας μείζους καταστήναι. ἃ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων
παραλαβὼν, καὶ ναυτικῶ τε ἅμα ἐπὶ πλεόν τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύ-
σας, τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν
4 ποιήσασθαι. φαίνεται γὰρ ναυσί τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀφικό-
μενος καὶ Ἀρκάσι προσπαρασχών, ὥς Ὅμηρος τοῦτο δεδή-
5 λωκεν, εἴ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι. καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκῆπτρου ἅμα
τῇ παραδόσει εἶρηκεν αὐτὸν

Πολλῇσι νήσοις καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.

οὐκ ἂν οὖν νήσων ἕξω τῶν περιοικίδων (αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἂν
πολλαὶ εἴησαν) ἡπειρώτης ὧν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν

§ 3. ναυτικῶ τε N.T. ἐπιπλέον pr. F. ἐπὶ πλεόν N. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. στρα-
τιά N.T.A.J. omnes ut vid. codd. qua mutatione nulla crebrior in libris. Res non-
dum in exitum perducta est utrum necne στρατιά et i.g. στρατὸς et i.g. στρατεία
valeant. Aristophanes certe habet στρατιά ubi στρατεία metrum respuit. Vid. Stallb.
ad Plat. Phædr. 260 B. στρατίος adjectivum præbet Aristoph. Vesp. 618. Ζεὺς
audīt στρατίος Herod. v. 119, alii Di alibi. Si στρατιά subst. inde efficitur accentu
mutato (ut α κακὸς κάκη) quidni tum expeditionem (στρατίαν ὁδόν) tum exercitum
(στρατίαν τάξιν) potest significare? χρηστήριον significare (1) oracle, (2) oracular
shrine, (3) oracular victim (Æsch. Suppl. 450. Eur. Ion. 419), (4) simpliciter victim
(Soph. Ajax. 220), quisnam est qui ignoret? Interim in στρατείαν, quod Ba. prim.
reposuit, cum aliis acquiesco.

§ 5. post εἶρηκεν, αὐτὸν om. T. πολλῇσι N. supraser. m.r. πολλῇσι A.J.
πολλῇσι hic T. νήσσοις (sic) T. οὐκ ἂν A.J. οὐκ ἂν...οὐκ ἂν (sic) T. εἶησαν pr. N.
ei ἦσαν corr. N. m.r. εἶ ἦσαν T.V. ἦσαν ἡπειρώτης pr. F.

§ 3. καὶ ναυτικῶ τε: I wish to obtrude
no heresy; but I am persuaded that *te*
(*que*) was a milder form of *καὶ* (*et*). The
use of *καὶ* (*te*) *and* must have been
later than *καὶ also* and *τε too*. If then
ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ is properly "I, you *also*," and
ἐγὼ σὺ τε "I, you *too*," I do not under-
stand why we should not here translate
"and a navy *too*." I believe Tacitus
Annal. iv. 74 wrote, what his Ms. gives,
donec *idque* vetitum. I at present, for
more will be said on this matter, call
attention to viii. 14, 2 ἄλλαι τε νῆες.
Those who believe in "τε *trajectum*," a
belief which I hope to destroy, cannot
by any tortuous method apply it to this
passage. Translate "other ships *too*,"
and you give it an honest meaning.—ὥς
...τοῦτο: Madvig has commented upon a

similar redundancy in Latin (*id...ita*,
quod...ita) on Cicero de Fin. p. 169, 754.
Whether it has been noticed in Greek
I do not know. We have it in Plat.
Theæstet. 193 D ὁ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν οὖ-
τως ἔλεγον, 195 B οὐκ ἂν ποτε περὶ
αὐτῶν ταῦτα δοξάσειεν οὕτως, Anst.
Eth. Nic. v. 14=10, 5 ὁ κἀν ὁ νομοθέ-
της αὐτὸς οὕτως ἂν εἴποι. Obviously we
must stint ourselves to either "which the
legislator himself would say," or "the
legislator himself would say so."

§ 5. Homer, Il. ii. 108.—αὐταὶ δὲ...
εἶησαν: "these could not be many;"
i. e. probably these were not many. A.
well-known usage of Herodotus. See
Herm. de part. δὲ Opusc. T. iv. p. 169.
Cp. Soph. Aj. 186 ἦκοι δὲ νῆες (may
have come), and note on Il. 102, 8.

6 εἶχεν. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς.

X. καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἣ εἴ τι τῶν τότε πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιώχρεων δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἂν τις σημείῳ χρώμενος ἀπιστοίῃ μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦτον, ὅσον οἱ τε ποιηταὶ εἰρήκασιν καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. Λακεδαιμονίων γὰρ εἰ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειψθείη δὲ τὰ τε ἱερὰ καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται, τῆς τε ξυμπάσης ἡγοῦνται καὶ τῶν ἑξω ξυμμάχων πολλῶν ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαίνουσι ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς ὥψεως τῆς πόλεως ἣ ἔστιν. οὐκ οὖν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ

§ 6. εἰκάζειν δὲ corr. N. (vd) fort. m. ead. στρατῶν ut vid. omnes. Vid. ad § 3.

X. καὶ (ante ei) N. γρ. ἢ suprascr. m.r. ἦν ^ἢ ei T. m. ead. ὅσον τε ol J.

§ 2. ἐρημωθείη (sic) T. ληφθείη N.V. 2 Be. A. ληφθείη T. suprascr. m. ead. H. m.r. λειψθείη J. πρὸ N. πελοποννήσου N. τῶν om. T. συμμάχων N. ἣ ἔστιν N.T. ἣ ἔστιν A. ἣ ἔστιν J.

X. "And though (μὲν) the fact that Mycenæ was a small township, or if any other township of those days now seems to be of no importance, this fact one might use as an inexact ground of inference and disbelieve.....yet it is not reasonable to examine into the visible appearances of states rather than their power." The apodosis which should have followed (ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.) appears in § 3 in another form, a conclusion drawn from the two preceding paragraphs. Mycenæ was, not is; was in our memory, while yet standing; for it had been in ruins since 468 B.C. Diod. Sicul. ix. 65. Strabo's assertion p. 372 Cas. = 571 Alm. that the Argives left it so demolished ὥστε νῦν μὴδ' ἔχουσιν εὐρεῖσθαι may perhaps be taken with some

limitation, yet Clark, *Peloponnesus*, p. 73, 74, attests the scantiness of remains.

§ 2. τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, "the foundations of the buildings." ARN. who has an instructive note on κατασκευῆς, a word certainly not conveying always the meaning of our "furniture."—τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας: not with Valck. Herod. viii. 73, "two of the five political divisions," but "two-fifths." Arist. Polit. ii. 9 = 6, 11 (quoted by others), τῆς πόλεως χώρας τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο. If the denominator exceeds the numerator by one, the genitive is not required; e.g. τὰ τρία = three-fourths: if by more than one, it is inserted.—ξυ. πόλεως: "as it is not a compact city," the scattered hamlets having not become by incorporation a πόλις. The insertion of the article or the omis-

τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζεν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὖ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρὴ κἀνταῦθα πιστεῦεν, ἣν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμήσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως
 4 ἔνδεεστέρα. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτῆτου πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους περὶ ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ
 5 ἐμνήσθη. αὐτερέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκτῆτου ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε
 6 τοὺς προσκώπους. περὶνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν, ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαγος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν,

§ 3. στρατίαν A.J. vulg. et Br. στρατείαν N.V. corr. F.H. στρατίαν (sic) T. αὐθις (pro αὖ) T. κἀνταῦθα A.J. vulg.

§ 5. προκώπους N. suprascr. m.r.

§ 6. περὶ νεῶς pr. N. περὶνεως corr. N. (corr. acc. supr. i. lit. supr. ω). ἐν τέλει N. ἐντέλλει V. ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. καὶ om. T. περαιώσασθαι N.T.V. De constructione verbi μέλλειν et simil. consulendus est

sion of πόλεως seems unnecessary. Heraclæa appears to have been a ξυνοικία of what previously had been κῶμαι, else why ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς? III. 92, 9, ξυνοικισομένης τῆς πόλεως III. 93, 1. So the Phoenician settlements in Sicily, VI. 3, 5.

§ 3. αὖ...κἀνταῦθα. The same combination v. 98. Soph. Phil. 429 Ὀδυσσεὺς δ' ἔστιν αὖ κἀνταῦθ' ἵνα | χρὴν ἀντί τούτων αὐτὸν αὐθάσθαι νεκρόν, "is again in this case also as well as others," as Hermann rightly translates.—ἣν i.e. στρατείαν, for it seems incongruous to say, "which (poetry) it was likely that Homer as a poet exaggerated." Comp. Arist. Ran. 576 where φ belongs (not to the nearer word δρέπανον, but) to λάρυγγα. So Plat. Theæt. 179 b ἐκείνη μοι δοκεῖ μάλιστα ἀλίσκεσθαι ὁ λόγος, ἀλίσκόμενος καὶ ταύτη, ἣ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δόξας κυρίας ποιεῖ, "In that way the argument seems mainly confuted, (though I grant it is confuted in this way too), wherein, &c." The received interpretation of this passage

seems to me to require the transposition of ἐκείνη and ταύτη.

§ 4. Βοιωτ. II. II. 510. Φιλ. 719.—τὰς μεγ. καὶ ἐλαχ. Brevity omits the repetition of the article when the two adjectives cannot be predicated of the same subject. So § 7. In Æsch. Agam. 314 νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών, translate "he that ran first and he that ran last," and illustrate it by "Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit." cp. 324 καὶ τῶν ἀλόντων καὶ κρατησάντων—Thuc. speaks roundly. The Scholiast says Homer gives the number 1166. "Eustathius ad II. β', 358 ex Catalogo Homeri 1186" DUKER, which editors repeat. I cannot verify the passage. Homer distinctly gives 1186. The Tragic and Latin poets give 1000. See Stanley's note on Æschyl. Agam. 45.

§ 5. ἐν...δεδήλωκε: Stallb. on Plat. III. Rep. p. 392 D. So in Latin. Terence Heautont. 51 exemplum statuite in me. Our Massinger D. of Milan III. 1 and in me instruct These brave commanders.

οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα κατάφρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ
 7 τῷ τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας
 [δ'] οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ
 φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὡς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμ-
 πόμενοι.

XI. αἴτιον δ' ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία τοσοῦτον, ὅσον
 2 ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορία τὸν τε στρατὸν ἐ-
 λάσσω ἤγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἠλπίζον αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιο-
 τεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν (δηλὸν δέ-
 τὸ γὰρ ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτείχισαντο), φαίνονται
 δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
 γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμενοι καὶ ληστείαν τῆς
 3 τροφῆς ἀπορία. ἡ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων
 τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντείχον βία, τοῖς αἰὲ ὑπολειπομένοις ἀντίπαλοι
 4 ὄντες. περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἦλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς, καὶ ὄντες
 ἀθρόοι ἄνευ ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας ξυνεχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέ-
 φερων, ῥαδίως ἂν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἳ γε καὶ οὐκ

Lobeck. ad Phryn. Parerg. vi. Buttmann. mea quidem sententia prudenter rem vidit, qui ad Plat. Criton. 14 n. 3. = p. 52 c' de verbis quibus inesset futuri tem- poris cogitatio ita pronuntiaret; "Hæc omnia infinitivum futuri non respuunt quidem, immo crebrius fortasse asciscunt; sed quoniam sua natura futuras potis- simum res spectant, sine perspicuitatis damno infinitivus etiam presentis cum res duratura significanda est, aut aoristi, cum res cito absolvenda, his quidem verbis subjungitur." ληστικώτερον T.

§ 7. [δ'] οὖν cum aliis recepi. γοῦν A.J. omn. Be. οὖν N.T.V. οὖν vix ferri potest, γοῦν neutiquam. Vid. plura ad viii. 24, 6. ξυνεξελθόντες A.J. vulg. ἐλθόντες N. (non δὲ ἐλθόντες) T.V.H. pl. Be.

XI. οὐχ' ἢ (sic) T. ὀλιγανία N. ὀλιγανθρωπεία pr. T. ὀλιγανθρωπία corr. T. m. ead.

§ 2. τε (ante στρατὸν) om. N.V. στρατηγὸν T. αὐτόθι pr. N. αὐτόθεν corr. N. m.r. βιωτεύσειν N.T.V. ἐπειδὴ τε Br. sed vide ad 25, 4. δὲ omnes libri. οὐκ ἂν T. (vid. 9, 5). χερρονήσου N. (χερονήσου op. pr. m. po ut vid. in lit.) A.J. vulg. χερωνήσου T.F.H. χερωνήσου V. χερσονήσου pauci Be.

§ 3. τρῶες hic N. ἀντείχον, βία N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Steph. quæ interpunctio non βία sed λαχὺν requirit.

§ 4. οὐκ (ante ἀθρόοι) om. T. παρατυχόντι A. vulg. παρόντι N.T.V.H. omn.

XI. § 2. βιωτεύσειν: a rare word re- ccurring 130, 1. Xenophon furnishes some instances, but perhaps it is found else- where in good prose only in Plat. Phædr. 252 D. Aristot. N. Eth. iii. 7 = 5, 14. Euripides uses it once (in anapæsta) Al- cest. 242.—δηλόν... "It is obvious they did win the battle, for else they would

have not &c.," i.e. without a victory they would not have been in a position to intrench themselves within a rampart. Comp. vi. 23, 2 οὐς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ ἂν κατάσχωσιν εὐθὺς κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς.— φαίνονται δ': δὲ in apodosis, a usage now well known.

§ 3. τὰ δέκα ἔτη: op. 12, 2.

ἄθροοι ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ αἰὶ παρόντι ἀντεῖχον· πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονί τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπονώτερον 5 τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. ἀλλὰ δι' ἀχρηματίαν τὰ τε πρὸ τούτων ἀσθενῇ ἦν, καὶ αὐτὰ γε δὴ ταῦτα ὀνομαστότατα τῶν πρὶν γενόμενα δηλοῦνται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὄντα τῆς φήμης καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγου κατεσχη-
κότος.

XII. ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἔτι μετανίστατό 2 τε καὶ κατῳκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι. ἡ τε γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρονία γενομένη πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ 3 ἐγίνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. Βοιωτοὶ τε γὰρ οἱ νῦν ἐξηκοστῷ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν, ἐξ Ἀρνης ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν, τὴν νῦν μὲν Βοιωτίαν πρότερον δὲ Καδμηίδα γῆν καλουμένην ᾤκισαν (ἦν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀποδασμὸς πρότερον ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἴλιον ἐστράτευσαν), Δωριῆς τε ὀγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις 4 Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἡσυχάσασα ἡ Ἑλλὰς βεβαίως καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψε,

Be. J. ἐν (ante ἐλάσσονι) om. T. τε om. N.V. τροι (sed inducto acc.) T. διὰ χρηματίαν T.

§ 5. πρὸς pr. F. "—νῇ ἦν... cap. 20, 3. δτι Ἰπ. hæc recentioribus habet in foliis F." Βεκκ. γε (post αὐτὰ) om. T.V.F.H. τὰ πρὶν T. δηλοῦντα T. νῦν corr. N. (pr. v. m. ead. vid.). λόγου corr. N. (ou. m. ead. necne p.l.). κατεσχηκεῖς T. (m. ead. suprascr.).

XII. μετῳκίζετο vulg. A. κατῳκίζετο H. sed με suprascr. m.r. κατῳκίζετο N(ω). V.T(ω). om. Be. J. ἡσυχάσασαν T. om. Be.

§ 2. ἐνεόχμωσε A.J. vulg. ἐνεόχμωσε N.V.F.H. ἐνεόχμωσε T. ὥς ἐπιπολὶ T.A.J. vulg. ὥς ἐπιτοπολὶ N. ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ V.F.H. cum Poppone recepi. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 3. ἐξηκοστῷ (sic) N.T. νῦν pr. N. (suprascr. μὲν add. m.r.) μὲν om. pr. H. om. F. Poppo. ᾤκισαν N(ω). T(ω). A.J. om. pr. 1 Cod. Paris. (a.) vulg. ante Br. mutatio satis frequens. καδμηιάδα F.H. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ N. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν V. (teste Ad.). ἀπόδασμος N.T.A.J. vocabulum præter h.l. et in duobus locis quos ex oitiorie Græcitate posuit Suidas non occurrit quamquam adj. habet ἀποδάσμος Herod. i. 146. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον N. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον V. F.H. Fortasse ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ καὶ πρότερον, ut inducatur ante (vel post) αὐτῶν particula. Δωριεὶς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. πελοπόννησον N.

§ 4. μόλις A.J. vulg. μόλις N.T.V. pau. Bekk. τε N.T. οὐκ ἐτι T. ἐξέπεμψε

§ 4. μέρει not Latin dative (against) but ablative (with). Comp. iv. 43, 1 Αὐκρόφρων δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις (with), but τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα...ἐπέκειντο (pressed upon). This dative is sometimes ambiguous. See on

vi. 17, 1, viii. 27, 3.

XII. § 2. τὰς πόλεις: "the well known..." as τὰ δέκα ἔτη ii, 3.

§ 4. ἀνισταμένη not here necessarily "being constantly driven out," but in-

καὶ Ἰώνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ᾤκισαν, Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλεόν Πελοποννήσιοι, τῆς τε ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἡ χωρία. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὕστερον τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἐκτίσθη.

XIII. δυνατωτέρας δὲ γενομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὴν κτῆσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ποιουμένης, τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσόδων μειζόνων γιγνομένων (πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι), ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύετο ἡ Ἑλλὰς, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο. πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου μεταχειρίσαι τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίους Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος

T. vulg. (ἐξέπεψεν Br.). ἐξέπεπε N.V.F.H.A.J. Recte Poppo: "imperfectum de coloniis longiore temporis spatio a variis populis in varias regiones missis aptissime dictum est." ᾤκισαν hic N. τὸ πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. et Br. τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H. πελοποννήσιοι N. ἡ χωρία N. ἀχωρία V. (teste Ad.).

XIII. γενομένης N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) A.J. vulg. γιγν- vel γιν- aliq. Be. γιν- F.H. γενομένης restitui, Var. lect. ceteris imperfectis imputanda est. τῶν T. πόλεων T. γενομένων N.V.F.H.

§ 2. πρῶτο (sic) T. ἐν κορίνθῳ πρῶτον T.A.J. vulg. πρῶτον ἐν κ. N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ναυπηγηθῆναι T. vulg. Br. Ἑλλάδος ναυπηγηθῆναι corr. N. (σ lit. 2. v. 3 litt. cap. fuit op. Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι). ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι F.H.A.J. De hac accessione praepositionis verbo composito eandem praepositionem praebente vid. quae infra ad v. 103 dicuntur.

§ 3. καὶ om. T. σαμίους corr. N. (ois m.r. add. acc.). ναυπηγῇ N. ἔστι (post ἐτη δ') N.T. ἦλθεν T.

cluding such as voluntarily emigrated. So ἀνωταμένη 12, 4. VIII. 45, 1 πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι clearly removed, after breaking up their naval encampment. So Herod. iv. 108 ἐξαναστάντες, iv. 115 ἐξαναστένωμεν.—Italy: at this time that part of Italy which lies south of a line drawn from the Peestan gulf to the Tarentine above Metapontum, excluding Tarentum and the Iapygian promontory. See VII. 33, 3. For the contents of this Chapter the reader is referred to Grote ch. XVIII.

XIII. "After Greece had become more powerful and (by virtue of that power) was making acquisition &c."—Is ἦσαν ... βασιλεῖαι an accidental Hexameter? Homer and the Tragic Poets give us only the forms γέρας, γέρα, Hesiod and Pindar only γέρας. It is noticeable that in prose

writers we find rarer forms; genitive γέρων Xenophon, Agesil. 1, 5; genitive γερῶν Thuc. III. 58, 6, and here dative plural. Transl. "hereditary monarchies with (founded on the condition of) limited prerogatives."

§ 2. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι: the preposition added to the verb gives additional strength. I hope to prove this in respect of ἐν δῶμ... ἐλλελεῖ v. 103. Meanwhile I quote Plat. Rep. VII. 521 D δεῖ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν τὸ μᾶθημα δὲ ζητοῦμεν πρὸς ἐκείνῳ, "to have this additionally, besides."

§ 3. Pliny, Nat. Hist. VII. 56 (57), 207 primum auctor est... triremem Thucydides Aminoclen Corinthium (fecisse). If primum is to be extended so far, as others have remarked, Pliny has misinterpreted Thuc. For the latter cer-

ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας ἔτη δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα
 τριακόσια ἐς τὴν τελευταίαν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Ἀμεινο-
 4 κλῆς Σαμίους ἦλθε. ναυμαχία τε παλαιτάτη ὧν ἴσμεν γί-
 γνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους· ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ
 ταύτῃ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακόσιά ἐστι μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου.
 5 οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ αἰὲ δὴ
 ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ
 πλείω ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν
 ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί
 τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, (ὥς καὶ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς δεδῆλωται·
 ἀφνειὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον) ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἕλληνες
 μᾶλλον ἐπλωΐζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ ληστικὸν καθή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφοτέρα δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρη-
 6 μάτων προσόδῳ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἴωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνε-
 ται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος καὶ
 Καμβύσου τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης

§ 4. τὲ Ν.Τ. παλαισάτη vulg. J. παλαιτάτη N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. A. γ^{αι} N. γίνεται V. κερκυρέους N. δὲ N. (om. pr. m. suprascr. m.r.) om. F. teste Br. καὶ ταῦτα N.V. ἐξήκοντα N. cf. 12, 3. διακόσιά ἐστι N. διακόσια ἐστὶ T.

§ 5. το· corr. N. (o lit. supr. o). πάλαι (sic) N. τοπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. θάλατ-
 ταν T. πελοποννήσου N. τῆς ἐκείνων N. τῶν ἐκείνων V. παραλλήλους T. ἐπιμισγόν-
 των N. (lit. supr. pr. i). ἐπλωΐζον τὰς corr. N. (corr. ds. add. acc. supr. o. del. acc.
 supr. i. fuit ἐπλωΐζοντο sine τὰς). ἐπλωΐζοντο A.J. ἐπλωΐζον V.T.F.H. pl. Be.
 ληστικὸν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. καθήρουν hic N. ἐμπόριον corr. N. (corr. on suprascr.
 add. acc. supr. pr. o). ἀμφοτέρα corr. N. (a. ἀμφότερο diserte legitur itaque ἀμφό-
 τεροι pr. N.) ἀμφοτέροι F.A.J. vulg. ante Bau. ἀμφοτέρα T. pl. Be. προσόδῳ corr. N.
 (ω corr. del. acc. supr. pr. o. add. acc. supr. alt. o. fuit πρόσδοον). προσόδῳ T. (m.
 ead. necne p.l.)

§ 6. ὕστερον ἴωσι T. γ^{αι} N. γίνεται T.V. τοῦ om. N.V. υἱέως N. (non υἱέος)
 Schol. vulg. υἱέος T. omn. Be. A.J. De hoc genitivo consule sis Lobeck. ad
 Phryn. p. 68. καθεαυτοῦς T.

tainly does not say Aminocles built the first trireme at Corinth, but speaks of him as a notable ship builder. The approximate date is either 721 B.C., if the 10 years' war is meant, or 704, if the 27 years' war. So the sea-fight below 681, or 664. See note on iv. 48, 5.

§ 4. Chronology will not allow the sea-fight to be that of Pericles against Corcyra mentioned in Herod. iii. 53, as Wesseling shows on the passage. See Müller *Dorians*, I. 137 *Transep.*—ταύτη:

So iii. 29, 2 ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυῖα ἐπ' αὐτὴν cited by Gölle. Add Isae. vi. § 14 p. 57 St. = 129 κ.

§ 5. τὰ πλείω: not, as Porpo says, "ut saepe τὸ πλεον, pro μᾶλλον," but "in more frequent instances, more frequently." See on Dem. de F. L. § 100.—ἀφνειόν: Homer II. ii. 370.—ἀμφοτέρα: clearly from the context "by sea as well as land."

§ 6. Herod. I. 161.

- 7 Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῷ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήνειαν ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε
8 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντας Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες·
- 2 XIV. δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, τριήρεσι μὲν ὀλίγαις χρώμενα, πεντηκοντόροις δ' ἔτι καὶ
3 πλοίοις μακροῖς ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνα. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσην Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περὶ τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράννοις ἐς πλήθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις· ταῦτα γὰρ τελευταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικά ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ
4 Ἑλλάδι κατέστη. Αἰγινῆται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ εἴ τινας ἄλλοι, βραχέα ἐκέκτηντο, καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντόρους· ὅψε τε ἀφ' οὗ Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔπεισεν Αἰγι-

§ 7. ἐπὶ T. (m. ead. op. suprascr.) cf. 2, 6. τὲ (post ἄλλας) N. ῥήνια T. pauci Bekk. ἀνελὼν N.V.F.H. (sed m.r. induxerat ἀν.) an geminato sollemni errore.

§ 8. φωκαεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. μεσσαλιαν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H.

XIV. § 2. τριήρεσι N. τριήρεσι V. (teste Ad.) ὀλίγοις N.V. πεντηκοντούροις N.V.F. (teste Br.).

§ 3. ὀλίγων corr. N. (ov. fuit ὀλίγα). ὀλίγα Codd. sequiores aliquot. τὲ N.T. τριήρους (sic) T. εἰς N.V. τὰ τελευταῖα T. et 1 Par. soloecis. στρατιάς N.T.V. Codd. fort. omnes A.J. Vid. ad 9, 3.

§ 4. αἰγινῆται pr. N. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (η et acc.) οἷκτες N.V.H.F. εἰκτες T. ταπολλά A. τὰ πολλὰ J. πεντηκοντούρους N.V.F. (teste Br.). ὅψε τὲ N.

§ 7. Herod. iii. 122 Πολυκράτης γὰρ ἐστὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἡμεῖς ὠμεν Ἑλλήνων, ὃς θαλασσοκρατεῖν ἐπενοήθη, πάρεξ Μίνως τε τοῦ Κνωσίου, καὶ εἰ δὴ τις ἄλλος πρότερος τούτου ἦρξε τῆς θαλάσσης. And with respect to 14, 3 Herod. iii. 125 ὅτι γὰρ μὴ οἱ Συρηκοσίων γενόμενοι τύραννοι οὐδὲ εἰς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν τυράννων ἀξίος ἐστὶ Πολυκράτης μεγαλοπρεπείῃ συμβληθῆναι.

§ 8. Marseilles was colonized 120 years before the battle of Salamis. So says Scymnus Chius 209 quoting the authority of Timæus. This victory is not to be confounded with their Καδμείη νίκη mentioned by Herod. i. 166, which was probably upwards of half a century afterwards. Ἰσοκράτης μὲν φησιν ἐν

Ἀρχιδάμῳ (p. 133 c.) ὡς Φωκαεῖς φεύγοντες τὴν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως δεσποτείαν, εἰς Μασσαλίαν ἀπέφυκαν, ὅτι δὲ πρὸ τούτων τῶν χρόνων ἦδη ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκαέων ᾤκιστο ἡ Μασσαλία καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ τῶν Μασσαλιωτῶν πολιτείᾳ δηλοῖ, Harpocration in Μασσαλία. I do not see reason for supposing, with Mr Grote, Hist. iii. p. 537 note, that Thucydides had the same conception as Isocrates. Our author's historical research was more exact than the Sophist's.

XIV. § 3. ἐς πλήθος: usque ad. A frequent use of ἐς. Comp. ii. 7, 3, vi. 26, 2, and on viii. 10, 3.

§ 4. It is doubtful whether ὅψε τε ἀφ' οὗ is to be compared with οὗ πολλὸς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ 6, 3, οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ

νήταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου
ὄντος, τὰς ναῦς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ
αὐταὶ οὐπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα.

XV. τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικά τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ
2 τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γενόμενα. ἰσχὺν δὲ περιεποιή-
σαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσσχόντες αὐτοῖς, χρημάτων
τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ· ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς νήσους
κατεστρέφοντο, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον χώραν.
3 κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις καὶ δύναμις παρεγένετο, οὐδεὶς

αἰγνήταις corr. N. (η. diserte i pr. m.) αἰγνήτας (sic) T. καὶ αὐταὶ N.F.H. Sollemnis hic error etiam nunc in edit. obtinet. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3=5, 6. φαίνεται δὲ ἀτελεστέρᾳ καὶ αὐτῇ. Hoc vitium sustulit Br. recte reposito καὶ αὐτῇ. Sed IV. 4=2, 1. δοκεῖ γὰρ καὶ αὐτῇ (μεγαλοπρέπεια) περὶ χρημάτων τις ἀρετὴ εἶναι. 13=7, 1. ἀνώνυμος δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ Bekker. st. reliquit. Utrobique καὶ αὐτῇ sententia posuit.

XV. γενόμενα F.A.J. Edd. ante Duk. γιγνόμενα corr. N. (γ- fuit γενόμενα) γιγνόμενα T. γενόμενα restitui.

§ 2. προσσχόντες N.T.A.J. Vulgo. προσσχόντες cum Br. reposui. τὲ N.T. προσ-
δῶ corr. N. (corr. ω. o diserte pr. m. fuit προσδῶν). μὴ hab. (non om.) N.

§ 3. δθεν τις N.T. δὲ corr. N. (m.r. fuit op. γάρ). γάρ F.H. ἦσαν ὅσοι (non ὅσα

6, 5 &c. where the verb substantive is omitted, or ἐκέκτηντο is to be carried on from the preceding.—διὰ πάσης: i.e. νεώς. For singular (each ship) comp. VII. 65, 3, and elsewhere, frequently in Thuc. In Soph. Oed. Col. 473 ὦν κρᾶτ' ἐρεψον καὶ λαβὰς ἀμφιστόμους (in spite of the Homeric κράτα and Pind. Fr. 3 τρία κράτα) I differ from Ellendt and conceive κράτα to be singular. Each κρατήρ had one κράτα (brim) and more than one λαβή. I have noticed in preparing my note that this very word, used in the singular distributively, frequently occurs. All the passages in Æschylus are such, Sept. Th. 855 ἐρέσσει' ἀμφὶ κρατί, Pers. 371 πᾶσι στέρεσθαι κρατός, Suppl. 685 ἀπ' ἀστών κρατός, 841 τιμολ... στυγμοί... ἀποκοπὴ κρατός. I quote one (out of many) from Eurip. Hippol. 1203 ὁρθὸν δὲ κρᾶτ' ἔστησαν Ἴπποι. I admit the vagaries of the word κράτα in Sophocles and Euripides, [Æschylus has left us (see above) no other forms but κρατός, κρατί, and Aristophanes has once, in a highly poetic passage, κρατί, Ran. 329]. Nom. neuter, Soph. Phil. 1457: gen. femin., Eur. Electr. 140: acc. neuter, Soph. frequently, two certain instances

in Eurip. Bacch. 1139 κράτα δ' ἄθλιον σπερ, 1214 ὡς πασσαλεύσῃ κράτα τριγλύφοις τόδε: acc. masc., Soph. Phil. 1208 κρᾶτ' ἀπὸ πάντα καὶ ἀθρα, Eur. Archel. Fr. xvi. Ion τύπτων τὸν αὐτοῦ κράτα (both fragments quoted by Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1159). Euripides alone furnishes the plural κράτας Hero. Fur. 526, Phoen. 1149. Sophocles and Euripides would become more self-consistent, if in the former we read κρᾶτ' ἀπὸ πάντων ἀπό τ' (or rather ἀπὸ δ'), and in the latter κράτα ... ὄνπερ, τριγλύφοις κέρα τόδε. ἐμὴς κρατός is hardly warranted by the variant in a later ἐπιγράμμα preserved by Athen. 1. p. 19 c. Yet ὁ κρᾶς ἢ κρᾶς is the teaching of the grammarian Choeroboscus, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1391. See also Etym. M. p. 535, 7, repeated by Etym. Gudian. p. 343, 16. (This worthy gives us also τῆς κρατός p. 587, 28.)

XV. § 2. ὅσοι... "all who had not a sufficient territory," sufficient in respect of produce (as Attica), or of population. Perhaps both notions are combined, as either would be a ground for emigration and search of a new settlement. διαρκῆ recurs VI. 90, 4 as epithet of χρήματα καὶ σίτον.

ξυνέστη· πάντες δὲ ἦσαν, ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο, πρὸς ὁμόρους
τοὺς σφετέρους ἐκάστοις, καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺ ἀπὸ
τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφή· οὐκ ἐξήρσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες.
οὐ γὰρ ξυνειστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδ'
αὖ αὐτοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινὰς στρατείας ἐποιοῦντο, κατ' ἁλ-
λήλους δὲ μάλλον ὥς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτονες ἐπολέμουν.
μάλιστα δὲ ἐς πὸν πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων
καὶ Ἐρετριέων καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἐς ζυμμαχίαν ἐκατέ-
ρων διέστη.

XVI. ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ αὐ-
ξηθῆναι, καὶ Ἰωσι προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμά-

ἦσαν) N. ὅσοι ἦσαν T. codd. sequiores A.J. πρ N. ὁμόρους T. ἐκδήμου T. στρα-
τείας hic ut vid. omn. codd. στρατειὰς (sic) T. ἐπ' ἄλλων πολὺ sed ἐπ' ἄλλων inductis
T. πολὺ om. N. ante οὐκ add. N. marg. (m.r.) πολὺ οὐκ V. ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφή
ante ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ponunt N.V.F.H. ἐξίσαν N.V.F.H.

§ 4. ξυνειστήκεσαν T. Edd. A.J. ξυνειστήκεσαν N.V.F.H. reposui. πρ N. αὶ
ὑπήκοοι vulg. αὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. articulus stare nequit. οὐδ' αὐτοὶ
T. vulg. A.J. οὐδ' αὖ αὐτοὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Br.) οὐδ' αὖ F. (teste Ba.) H.

Errat op. Bauer. nam et margo g. (Paris, 1736) αὖ (non αὖν) hab. κοινῆς T. (suprascr.
m. ead.) στρατείας N. στρατιὰς T. οἱ (ante ἀστυγείτονες) om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r.
ἀστυγείτονες corr. N. (u. op. m. ead.).

§ 5. χαλκιδέων pr. N. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (op. m. ead.).

XVI. ἐπεγένετο vel ἐπεγίγνετο F.H. vulg. ἐπεγίγνετο A.J. ἐπεγίγνετο corr. N.
(alt. e m. ead. i m.r. fuit ἐπεγέμετο) ἐπεγέμετο T.V. aliq. Be. τέ N. τε hic T. κωλύ-

ματα N. (lit. supr. ω vel mend. chartæ.) τοῦ μὴ A.J. προχωρησάντων pr. N. (σ supra-

§ 3. Observe two examples of the
emphasis-giving usage of καί. "From
which resulted any amount of power,"
"all which did occur."—στρατείας ἐξή-
σαν equivalent to ἐξόδους ἐξήρσαν, or
στρατείας ἐστράτευσαν (see on 5, 2). Lo-
beck, in his exhaustive note on Soph.
Ajax 290 doubts whether Th. meant
in *bella proficiscebantur*, or, which he
finally adopts, the cognate case. To the
passage which he cites, Trach. 459 πολ-
λοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξίων, I should apply the
same interpretation, ἀγῶνας ἀγωνιούμε-
νος, ἐξόδους ἐξίων.

§ 4. The article before ὑπήκοοι has
been rightly omitted, for obviously we
want the predicate. "They (οἱ Ἕλλ.)
had not united themselves as subjects
to the greatest states." αὶ ἐλδύσσονες
would have been correct. αὐτοὶ "of
themselves," not as ὑπήκοοι.

§ 5. Herodot. v. 99, Thirlw. H. Gr.

Vol. i. p. 436, Grote, Vol. iii. p. 228, 229.
—ἐς τὸν... πόλεμον: ἐς is here used as in
ἐς ἀβρὺν, &c. See note on iii. 84, 2.

XVI. Ἰωσι: a slight change of struc-
ture. The sentence might have pro-
ceeded Κροίσον γὰρ... and then Ἰωσι
dative-dependent upon κωλύματα ἐπεγένετο.
As it is, the dative belongs to ἐπεστρά-
τευσε. Our idiom would require; "among
many hindrances which happened to
others... to the Ionians was this that
Cyrus, &c."—See 13, 6. Herod. i. 143
and 169 says that the Ionian Islanders
were not in the time of Cyrus attacked,
as the Persians were not a naval power
nor as yet had they a Phoenician navy,
but on the submission of the mainland
Ionians to Harpagus they in a panic
gave themselves up to Cyrus.—ἐδουλώσε
"reduced to the condition of δούλοι."
ἐδουλώσατο "made them her vassals"
states more than is here required. Still

των, Κύρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία Κροῖσον καθελοῦσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἄλφους ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλεις ἐδούλωσεν, Δαρείος δὲ ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκῳ ναυτικῷ κρατῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους.

XVII. τύραννοί τε ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον προορώμενοι ἔς τε τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἔς τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον αὔξεν, δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύναντο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις ὥκουν, ἐπράχθη τε οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἰ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις· οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχώρησαν δυνάμει. οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατείχετο μήτε κοινῇ φανερόν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀπολμοτέρα εἶναι.

scr. m.r.) προσχωρησάντων V. aliq. Be. κύρος (sic) N. περσικὴ ἐξουσία N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. πρ N. πόλεις corr. N. (s. m. ead.) δαρείος τε vulg. A.J. δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Br.) aliq. Be. τῶν T.

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ T. vulg. et Bekk. A.J. τύραννοί τε N.V.F.H. aliq. Be. cum Popp. reposui. ἡδύναντο vulg. A.J. ἐδύναντο N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥκουν hic N. ἐπράχθη δὲ N.V.F. (teste Br.) H. ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν T.A.J. οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. q. recepi ἐλ μὴ εἴ τι vulg. Bekk. Popp. A.J. ἐλ μὴ τι N.T.V. aliq. Be. πρ N. αὐτῶν N.T.V. ἐπὶ πλείστον N.T. ἐπιπλείστον A.J.

§ 2. μὴ κοινῇ pr. N. μήτε corr. N. (acc. add. τε supr. m.r.) οὐδὲν N.V.F.H. al. γὰρ N.T. ἀπολμοτέρα N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

where the *active* and the *middle* only so far differ as that the latter states the matter more precisely, even careful writers are content with the *active*; e.g. φυλάττω μὴ (I am on the look-out lest) frequently is found as well as φυλάττομαι μὴ (I am on my look-out lest, I am on my guard lest).

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ ὅσοι ἦσαν: "all who were tyrants" nearly = ὅσοι ἐτυράννευον, so no article.—ἐς τε τὸ σῶμα... "both to their own person (*personal safety*) and to the aggrandisement of their own family." For *singular* op. note on 14, 4.—δι' ἀσφαλείας... ὥκουν: "administered by way of security," nearly = ἀσφαλῶς, as διὰ τάχους. Cp. viii. 39, 3 πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι.—ἐπράχθη... ἀπ': it is noticeable that this usage of ἀπὸ (for ὑπὸ) of the *agent* after passive verbs is nearly limited to λέγομαι and πρόσσομαι or verbs of similar meaning, e.g. μὴνύεται ἀπὸ μετοίκων vi. 28, 1. Cobet would of course alter all; but

why should copyists constantly change ὑπὸ into ἀπὸ after *such* verbs and very rarely after others? In πέμπομαι ἀπὸ the sense "from" is clear.—ἐλ μὴ εἴ τι = nisi si. This (to our notion redundant) repetition may be rendered "unless possibly." See Plat. Gorg. p. 480 v and commentators. I think this usage of ἐλ (si) has sometimes been dealt with unfairly by modern editors. To Tacit. Ann. xiii. 57 non si imbres caderent non si fluvialibus aquis (i.e. si caderent) I find a parallel in Arist. Vesp. 352 οὐδ' ἐλ σέρφῳ διαδύναι, where metre allows not οὐδὲ σέρφῳ. The expression is elliptical. We find it in vii. 21, 5 καὶ ἐλ του ἄλλου πειθόντων.—ἐκάστοις: not "by them to," but "between them and," cp. 15, 3.—τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ is not faulty, but τί ἐμοὶ πρὸς σέ is idiomatical, as a careful reader of the orators knows.—οὐ γὰρ: see on 25, 4. I at present interpret; "of course the Sicilian..."

§ 2. The variant κατείχετο μήτε... οὐδ-

XVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννεύσεως οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι, πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν—ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν νῦν ἐνοικούντων αὐτὴν Δωριέων ἐπὶ πλείστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα ὅμως ἐκ παλαιοτάτου καὶ εὐνομήθη καὶ αἰ ἀτυράννευτος ἦν· ἔτη γὰρ ἔστι μάλιστα τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλείω ἐς τὴν τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἀφ' οὗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρῶνται, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ δυνάμενοι καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστασαν—, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ ἡ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχη Μήδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο. ² δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὖθις ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ³ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθε. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου

XVIII. ἀλλ' om. N. (add. supr. m.r.) ἐπιπολὺ vulg. A.J. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V. τυραννηθείσης pr. N. τυραννευθείσης corr. N. (en m.r.) τυραννεῖν habet Noster 13, 7. II. 30, 1. τυραννεῖν alibi, ut ἀτυράννευτος infra. τυραννεύσεως T. λακεδαιμονίων (sic) N. κτίσιν N.T.V.F.H. aliquot Be. κτίσιν A.J. vulg. δωριέων αὐτὴν N.V. ἴσμεν N. (lit. supr. en vel mend. cod.) παλαιοτάτου N.T.V.F.H. al. J. παλαιότατον vulg. A. Equidem sequor libros. εὐνομήθη (sic) T. ἀτυράννευτος T. ὀλίγα N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἀφ' οὗ T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἀ ἀφ' i Be. τὴν (post μετὰ δὲ) om. T. τῶν om.

pauc. Perinde dicitur μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ac μετὰ τυρ. κατ. Cf. διὰ ἀρετὴν γῆς 2, 4. Madv. Gr. Synt. § 8. Anm. 2. f. p. 11 citat Plat. Phæd. p. 67 D λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, sed p. 64 C τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν. Add. Theæt. 146 D ἐπιστήμην ὑποδημάτων ἐργασίας, sed E ἐπ. τῆς τῶν ξυλλίων σκευῶν ἐργασίας. ἡ ἐν μαραθῶνι omnes ut vid. Audacius progressi sunt, si quid video, qui præpositioni bellum indixerunt Elmsl. ad Arist. Ach. 343. et Cobet.

Var. Lect. p. 69, 201. Nov. Lect. p. 95, 96. pr N.

§ 2. αὐθις...οἱ τε om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag. ἐπὶ corr. N. marg. (π. op. m. ead. quæ add.) ἦκε F.H.

δέν, supported by good MSS., seems to call for further investigation of μή οὐ with the infinitive after verbs. At present *ampliandum censeo*.

XVIII. στασιάσασα: "Perhaps it alludes to the perpetual jealousies between the houses of Eurysthenes and Procles. See Herodot. vi. 52." ARN. καὶ σωτηρίαν ἐνὸμίζον τῇ πόλει εἶναι τὸ στασιάζειν τοὺς βασιλεῖς Aristot. Polit. II. 9 = 6, 20. "While the co-existence of the pair of kings, equal in power and constantly thwarting each other, had often a baneful effect upon the course of public measures, it was nevertheless a security to

the state against successful violence, ending in the establishment of a despotism on the part of any ambitious individual among the regal line." Grote, Vol. II. p. 470.—Th. clearly places Lycurgus' legislation in the 9th century before our era. The precise date is not fixed, partly as ὀλίγῳ πλείω is a somewhat vague expression, partly as τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου may be 421 or 404.—μετὰ δὲ...δὲ in apodosis after a parenthesis. Cp. II, 2.

§ 2. τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ: article as II, 3, 12, 2. As we say "the invincible Armada."

ἐπικρεμασθέντος οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν ξυμπολεμησάντων
 Ἑλλήνων ἡγήσαντο δυνάμει προὔχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἐπιόντων τῶν Μήδων διανοηθέντες ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ
 ἀνασκευασάμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβάντες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο.
 4 κωηὶ τε ἀπωσάμενοι τὸν βάρβαρον, ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ διε-
 κρίθησαν πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ τε ἀπο-
 5 στάντες βασιλέως Ἑλληνες καὶ οἱ ξυμπολεμήσαντες. δυνάμει
 γὰρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη· ἴσχυον γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν οἱ
 6 δὲ ναυσί. καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαρχία,
 ἔπειτα δὲ διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπο-
 λέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 Ἑλλήνων εἰ τινὲς πον διασταῖεν, πρὸς τούτους ἤδη ἐχώρουν.
 7 ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐς τόνδε αἰὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπεν-
 δόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἢ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμά-
 χοις ἀφισταμένοις, εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο τὰ πολέμια καὶ ἐμπει-
 ρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

XIX. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχοντες
 φόρου τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἡγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν

§ 3. προὔχοντες N. προὔχοντες T.A.J. ἐλλιπεῖν T. ἐκλείπειν H. ἐς corr. N. (es op. m.r. fuit eis.) ἐμβάντες T.A.J. vulg. et Bekk. ἐσβάντες N.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. οὐ πολλῶ...ξυμπολεμήσαντες om. N. add. m.r. marg. του (sic) βασιλέως N. τοῦ βασιλέως V. Vid. ad Dem. F. Leg. § 150 App. Crit.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ T. cf. I, I.

§ 6. δὲ διενεχθέντες...εἰ τινὲς πον om. N. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. δὲ T.A.J. δὲ om. F.H. Poppo. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.(m.)T.A.J. οἱ om. F.H. al. Poppo. πρ N.(m.) πρ N.

§ 7. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ἀλλήλοις corr. N. (is m.r.) ἑαυτῶν (non αὐτῶν) N.

XIX. οὐχ corr. N. (spir. m. ead.) οὐχ' (sic) T. ἔχοντες ἔχοντες T. φόρου corr.

§ 3. ἀνασκευασάμενοι (κατασκευασάμενοι. The active form is used iv. 116, 2 of clearing away the remains of a dismantled fort previously to its conversion into a τέμενος.

§ 4. πρὸς τε Α. καὶ Λ. "The one section to the Ath. the other to the Lac." This use of τε...καὶ (τε .τε, καί...καί), where οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ would have been more clear, will be illustrated on ii. 42, 3.

§ 5. μέγιστα δὲ ἐφάνη, the conjecture of Stephanus, is tempting. I think however διεφάνη here and iv. 108, 4, vi. 17, 5 may be translated "were found on trial, when put to the test," Athens having hitherto been a secondary power.

§ 6. ὁμαρχία probably an Ionism not

entirely eschewed by earlier Attic prose authors. Poll. i. 153 ὁμαρχία γὰρ Θουκυδίδου μὲν, οὐ μὴν λείον πρὸς τὴν ἀκοήν, and iv. 30 τὸ γὰρ ὁμαρχίαν πορνῶν. ὁμαρχμοι iii. 58, 4 but in the mouth of a Platæan.

XIX. τοὺς ξυμμάχους grammatically belongs to ἔχοντες, though ἐξηγεῖσθαι is twice used with accusative i. 71, 7, vi. 85, 2. The writer on Syntax in Anecd. Bekk. i. p. 147, 29 is an unsafe guide, for after quoting these words as an instance of ἡγεῖσθαι with an accusative he adds a passage from Isocrates (Panegy. p. 53 c) where obviously τοὺς ἐπὶ γλῶσσαις is subject to and τῶν αὐτοχθόνων is governed by ἡγεῖσθαι.—σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπιτηδεύει:

αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδεύεις ὅπως πολιτεύουσιν θεραπεύοντες
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναῦς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες
 πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων, καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες
 2 φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἰδία
 παρασκευὴ μείζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε μετὰ ἀκραφνούς
 τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἦνθησαν.

XX. τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εὖρον, χαλεπὰ ὄντα
 2 παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς
 τῶν προγεγενημένων, καὶ ἦν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἢ, ὁμοίως
 3 ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ
 πλήθος Ἱππαρχον οἶοντα ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος
 τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἴσασιν ὅτι Ἱππίας μὲν

N. (v m.r. vid. fuisse φόρους) φόρον V. (teste Ad.) φόρους F.H. (pr. m.) Schol. ἐπιτη-
 δεῖω (sic) T. ὅπερ (pro ὥσπερ) T. πολιτεύσῃσι N.T.A.J. πολιτεύουσιν i Cod. Be.
 Bekk. Ego in hac re parendum libris censeo nisi cum falsas conjunctivi formas v. c.
 πύσῃσι Lys. i. p. 93 St. = 25 R. praebeant. θεραπεύοντες N. (lit. supr. απ.) τῶν πολε-
 μίων vulg. A.J. τῶν πόλεων N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.: Bauer. primus restituit. ἥρχον
 (post παραλαβόντες) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V.F.H. ("In Aug. (F.) manu rec. ad
 scriptum in margine" Ba.) omn. Be.

§ 2. κράτιστά ποτὲ N. κράτιστά ποτε T. μετὰ corr. N. (m.r. quid fuerit non
 liquet) ἀκραφνούς pr. N. (i inserit m.r.) συμμαχίας N.V. ἦνθησαν T.

XX. § 2. ἀνοι N.T.

§ 3. Ἱππαρχον T. (ut vid.) Ἱππίας...ὑποσησάντες om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag.

op. 144, 2 σφίσι τοῖς Λακ. ἐπιτηδεύεις
 αὐτονομεῖσθαι, v. 82, 1 Λακ. τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ
 οὐκ ἐπιτηδεύεις πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο,
 γ. 81, 2 ὀλιγαρχία, ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακ.
 κατέστη. The Athenian speaker slightly
 alters the Spartan form of speech i. 76,
 1 ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 ἐξηγήσθε.

§ 2. ἀκραφνούς: ναῦς ἀκραφνεῖς 52, 2.
 Dion. Hal. 793 censures this word as
 one of ἀπρηχαιώμενα καὶ δυσέκαστα τοῖς
 πολλοῖς, using it withal himself fre-
 quently. See Krüger's note.

XX. "Such have I found olden events
 to be, albeit difficult for one, hardly
 allowing one, to give credit to every link
 in the chain of argument." He goes on
 to say that the careless indifference of
 mankind in accepting traditional in-
 formation and subjecting it to no tests,
 renders the statements which serve him
 as τεκμήρια every now and then ques-
 tionable. πιστώσαι has been conjectured
 but is not required:—χαλ. πιστ. as εὐρεῖν

ἀδόνατα i, 3 and numberless similar ex-
 pressions.

§ 2. ἀκοάς, "traditions," ἄρμεν ἀκοῇ
 constantly presents itself. ἀνήκως = un-
 acquainted with traditional lore. See
 on Dem. F. L. §: 357. The very fact of
 men in those days hearing and not read-
 ing accounts for their "unpainstaking
 search after truth." A striking exem-
 plification of this is found in the short
 notice of Aleibiades, found in Dem. Mid.
 p. 561, 562, §§ 143—147. Demosthenes
 probably himself knew the order of in-
 cidents, but purposely jumbled them to
 suit the popular ear.

§ 3. τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν "was
 tyrant when he was slain." This (to
 us) inversion of the participle and the
 verb is very common. The over-literal
 version would convey a different im-
 pression, that Th. denied the fact of his
 being slain by Harm. and Arist. So
 II. 49, 7 διεφθέροντο ἐπὶ ἔχοντές τι δυνά-
 μως, "still retained some portion of

πρεσβύτατος ὦν ἦρχε τῶν Πεισιστράτου υἱέων, Ἰππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ὑποτοπήσαντες δὲ τι ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρῆμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότην σφίσιν Ἰππία μεμνηῦσθαι, τοῦ μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότες, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεύσαι, τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὄντα καὶ οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται, ὥσπερ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μὴ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλὰ δυοῖν, καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς

ἦρχε corr. N. (ρχε sed m. ead. quæ add.) δέ τι corr. N. (lit. supr. e add. acc. fuit δ' ἔτι.) μεμνηῦσθαι N. vulg. A.J. μεμνηῦσθαι T. καὶ δυεῖσαι T. κιν suprascr. m. ead.

§ 4. μὴ corr. N. (μ m.r. quid fuerit nescio.) μὴ om. T. ἀλλὰ (suprascr. m. ead.) Notabilis variatio. Nisi imputandum est inscitia, librarius voluit μὴ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλ' οὐ δυοῖν. ἐκατέρων J. δυεῖν A.J. vulg. δυοῖν N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. πιτανάτην corr. N. (την et acc. m.r.)

§ 5. τοῖς corr. N. (m. ead.) γνῶ i.e. γνώμη N. marg. ἔτοιμα N.T.A. vulg. ἔτοιμα J.

strength when they died," Talfourd's death-subdued robustness (Ion i. 1). Cp. III. 38, 1 ἀντίπαλον ὃν μάλιστα ἀναλαμβάνει "is most equivalent when..." A noticeable instance of this is found in Arist. Nic. Eth. II. 6, 18 ἐνια. γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνελημμένα μετὰ τῆς φανότῃτος. Our rendering: is as if he had written ὠνομασμένα συνεληπται. —ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδ. not ὑπό. "Information had been conveyed from the body of their fellow-conspirators." ἐκ would not have been joined with the singular. That ἐκ in Attic prose never = ὑπό I am pretty certain. See on III. 69, 1.—δράσαντες κ.τ.λ. "do something if they must risk their lives." Cp. III. 53, 3 ἐκόντας τι κινδυνεύειν. IV. 11, 4 τὰς σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένουσιν τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνῖναι ἐκέλευε. Brasidas is not bidding his crew to dash their ships to pieces, but to force the passage if it cost them the destruction of the vessels. So I understand such passages as Pindar, Nem. VIII. 38 ἐγὼ δ' ἀστοῖς ἀδὼν καὶ χθονὶ γαῖα καλύψαιμ', Æschyl. Choëph. 438 ἔπειτ' ἐγὼ νοσφίσας

δλοῖμαν, Soph. Electr. 1079 τό τε μὴ βλέπειν ἔτοιμα διδύμαν ἐλοῦσ' Ἑρῶν.

§ 4. ἀμνηστούμενα, becoming forgotten, gliding into oblivion.—μὴ μὴ...ἀλλὰ δυοῖν. It is not certain that Herodotus differs from Th. for τοὺς μάλιστα σφί τῶν γέροντων προσήκοντα (VI. 57) might mean τὸν δὲ προσήκοντα, as IV. 62 τοῖς δ' ἔτι πλείω θύουσι i.e. τῷ ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἀρχήτῳ and Æschin. de Fals. Leg. p. 39 St. = 264 v. τοὺς νικῶντας ἐν τῇ ψήφῳ = τὸν δὲ νικῶντα. Yet it is hardly probable that the same γέρον would be nearest of kin to both kings, the latter being every fresh generation more distant cousins to each other. Thirlw. Vol. I. 319 attempts to reconcile the presumed difference by considering it "not improbable that the king of the elder house had a casting vote," but I think that such meaning can hardly be got out of the words of Herod. Besides it may be questioned whether Th. alludes to Herod. at all. See Müller's Dorians, Transl. Vol. II. p. 106 note z.—λοχηγέων τοῦ Πιτανητέων λόχου Herod. IX. 53.

πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτοιμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

XXI. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἂν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἂ διήλθον οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνευκῆκότα, εὐρῆσθαι δὲ ἡγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι ἀποχρώντως. καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι τὸν παρόντα αἰὲ μέγιστον κρινόντων, παυσάμενων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον θαναμαζόντων, ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦσι δηλώσει ὅμως μείζων γεγεννημένος αὐτῶν.

XXI. οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι T. ut II, I, 19, I, 23, 2, 25, 4. οἱ ποιηταὶ N.V. Sed et infra λογογράφοι sine articulo. ἀνεξέλεκτα N.T.V. χρόνον corr. N. (ο et post lit. ου' suprascr. m.r. χρ diserte legitur.) εὐρῆσθαι (sic) corr. N. (ev. m.r. fuit εἰρῆσθαι).

παλαι corr. N. (αἰαι m.r. το pr. m. diserte legitur.)

§ 2. ἀνὼν N.T. θαυμαζόντων μᾶλλον N.V.F.H. ἐπ' αὐτῶν Cod. Ar. haud quam per se spernenda lectio. Vid. not.

§ 5. τὰ ἔτοιμα: Bauer compares Hor. Od. I. 31, 17 frui paratis, i.e. iis quæ in promptu sunt, though Hor. may mean *comparatis*.

XXI. τεκμηρίων repeated below by τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων. The language of Th. almost coincides with that of Aristot. Rhetor. I. 2, 16—18. σημείον, illative sign, from which one may draw an inference, admitting of all grades of probability; τεκμήριον, conclusive sign, from which one may draw a conclusive inference, ἀναγκαῖον σημείον, the only σημείον which cannot be refuted if the fact be true: e.g. it is a τεκμήριον that a girl has had a child, because she has a breast of milk.—ὅμως, in spite of this indolence and credulity. τοιαῦτα δὲ διήλθον may be joined, as τοιοῦτος δὲ is found, see Kühner Gr. § 782, 3 but it seems simpler here to make τοιαῦτα the predicate to δὲ διήλθον "believing what I have detailed to be pretty nearly such," τοιαῦτα repeated from 20, 1.—μᾶλλον πιστεύων: cp. v. 20, 2 πιστεύσας μᾶλλον in same col-

location.—λογογράφοι answers nearly to our "chroniclers." Hecateus is called λογοποιὸς by Herodotus II. 143. Still the writers of epideictic speeches may have so early had this name (ἐπίδειξιν III. 42, 3) and cp. ἀγώνισμα below.—ἀνεξέλεγκτα IV. 126, 5 ἀνεξέλεγκτον καὶ τὸ ἀνδρείον ἔχει, "incapable of being tested."—ἀπίστως "so as not to deserve credit." Göller rightly compares 140, 3 ἁμαθῶς χωρῆσαι.—ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι: the limiting use of εἶναι, "sufficiently for ancient events, as far as ancient events are concerned." Herodot. IV. 81 ὀλίγους ὡς Σκύθας εἶναι, and elsewhere.

§ 2. The variant ἐπ' αὐτῶν in itself is a good reading. Dem. de Coron. p. 298 § 210 ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων νόμων καὶ ἔργων σκοποῦντας, p. 305 § 233 ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἂν ἐσκόπει, p. 323 § 294 εἰ γ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας θεοὶ σκοπεῖσθαι. In Isocr. de Big. p. 349 δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου σκοπεῖν is now edited on the authority of the Cod. Urbinas, (old reading ἀπ').

XXII. καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἡ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἡ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεύσαι ἦν, ἐμοὶ τε ὦν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰὲ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ζυμπάσης γνώμης τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατόν ἀκριβεῖα περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπεξελθὼν. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὐρίσκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἐκάστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἡ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν

XXII. αὐτῶν τῶν T. s' (post ἤκουσα) T. ἀπαγγέλλουσιν T. ἐδόκουν μοι vulg. A.J. ἐμοὶ N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. μάλιστα T. vulg. λέγοντων T. sed λεχθέντων suprascr. op. m. ead. ἀπαγγέλλουσι F. εἴρηται N. li. sup. ητ. vel mend. lib.

§ 2. τὰ δὲ ἔργα T. τῶν λεχθέντων A. [τῶν πραχθέντων Paris. 1736 (de quo libro et aliis dicturus sum in Præf.) suprascr. m.r.] δοκεῖ N.T.V.F.H. al. Be. τε om. T. αὐτ N. παρῆν constanter libri. Itaque Th. ut Eurip. falsam sane analogiam secutus verborum ἐφην, ἐβην, simil., putandus est pro eo quod dici oportebat παρῆν usurpasse παρῆν. Quanquam Elmsl. (Præf. ad Soph. Oed. Tyr. p. x.) Euripidea omnia corrupta esse suspicatur. In Alc. 655 quidem facilis mutatio est si quis reponi jubet καὶς δ' ἡ γηγῶς σοι. Neque in Hippol. 1012, ubi mira est discrepantia Codicum, valde repugnaverim tentanti μάταιος ἀρ' ἡ κοῦδαμοῦ μὲν οὐν φρενῶν (κοῦδαμοῦ Cod. Flor. xxxii. Vid. Kirchhoff). Vid. quæ scripsi ad Dem. F. Leg. § 30 de kal... μὲν οὐν. Sed obstant Ion. 1280 βρέφος νεογνὸν μητρὸς ἦν ἐν ἀγκάλαις, et Iph. Aul. 944 ἐγὼ κάκιστος ἦν ἀρ' Ἀργεῖων ἀνὴρ, si Euripidi tamen illa pars tragoediæ imputanda est. Ceterum in Soph. Trach. 564 certissima est Cobetii emendatio ἦν καὶ ἡ μέσῳ πόρῳ (Nov. Lect. 187, 188). Platonem ἡ (eram) perinde ante vocalem ac consonantem scripsisse hodie constat.

§ 3. ταῦτα N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. ἐκατέρῳ N.T.V.F.H. Br. sed singularis stare nequit. ἐκατέρων 1 Br. Paris. 1636. A.J. τὴς N.T.A.J.

XXII. ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν... ἂν of course belongs to εἰπεῖν. That any Editor of Aristophanes should now-a-days give in Vesp. 1405 σωφρονεῖν ἂν μοι δοκοῖς, when δοκοῖς is in both Rav. and Ven. MSS., is to me a marvel. The looseness of our language allows "I should think you a sensible person" for what should be "I think you would be a sensible person," but not so the precision of a dead tongue. The statement of Th. seems quite borne out by the varied style of the speeches given in his work.

§ 2. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων is a

somewhat bold expression for τὰ δ' ἔργα τὰ πραχθέντα. "As to what was done (opposed to *oi λόγοι*) in the occurrences of the war."—παρῆν: I might have added a fifth example from Eurip. Helen. 992 ἐλευός ἦν ἂν, but ἂν has but slight authority and not being necessary the hiatus may be filled up in some other way.—παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων i.e. πυνθανόμενος, "both what I was present at, and in my ascertaining from others."—ἀκριβεῖα adverbial; if joined with ἐπεξελθὼν we should have had *accusative*.

§ 3. ἐκατέρῳ could not = *either party*,

ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανείται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφές σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει.

§ 4. τὸ μυθῶδες N. μὴ suprascr. m.r. μὴ fortasse ante μύσαντα excidit Plat. Gorg. 480 c. ἀτερπέστερον N. (ἀ corr. m. ead.). ἀνείων N. ἀνθρώπειον (hic) T.H. ἀνθρώπων A.J. τοιούτων δντων vulg. δντων om. N.T.V.F.A.J.

unless some noun of multitude were added, as in Latin *utrique populo* or *utrisque*. It is well known that *εθνοια* (*μῖσος*) *τινός* is quite as correct as *τῆς*.

§ 4. ὅσοι κ.τ.λ. I purposely give a very literal rendering. "All who shall desire to investigate the certainty not only of the past but also of what in all likelihood shall again hereafter according to human reasoning come to pass such or similar, that they judge it (αὐτὰ as τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν above) of advantage will be satisfactory." The difficulties in this rendering which Krüger on Dion. Hal. p. 824 has started are I think surmountable. First he objects to τὸ σαφές τῶν μελλόντων. I do not, certainly not in a dead language, especially taking into account the figure *Zeugma*. Is it not far more bold to say *τὴν τε οὖσαν καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλγῃτε* with Th. vi. 92, 4 or non modo praesentia verum etiam futura bella delevit with Cicero. Lael. 3, 11? Krüger's own quotation ἀφ' ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴποτε καὶ αὖθις ἐπιπέσοι, μάστιγ' ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδὼς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν (II. 48, 4) might have prevented this objection. If I am προειδὼς I have τὸ σαφές τῶν μελλόντων. If *past* history is a safe guide to *future*, surely one may be pardoned for saying "past events may give a *clear insight* into those which will probably come." The second objection to supplying *τούτους* instead of *τούτοις*, I cannot appreciate the value of. Dion. Hal. has quoted this passage *in extenso* twice p. 824, p. 860 (in both with Th. MSS. omitting *δντων*). In a third citation p. 398 he or his copyists have also omitted *κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει*, and the latter part of the sentence appears in a very unsatisfactory state, as is frequently the case in the *Ars Rhetorica*. After speaking of the *κωδὼν ἥθος* with which phi-

losophy is concerned, that which exhorts to virtue and turns one away from vice, he adds, "If you examine the differences of characters, as in a theatre so in life you will travel through books. Such is the view of Plato in the words, 'poësy setting off innumerable achievements of worthies of old, teaches future generations,' (Phædr. 345 A). So the acquaintance with (study of) characters is teaching." Then follows: *τοῦτο καὶ Θουκυδίδης εἰκοι λέγειν, περὶ ἱστορίας λέγων* *οἱ καὶ ἱστορία φιλοσοφία ἐστὶν ἐκ παραδείγμάτων ὅσοι δὲ... ὠφέλιμα χρῆσθαι ταῖς παλαιαῖς ἱστορίαις καὶ τοῖς παραδείγμασι τῶν ἐθνῶν ὥς ἱστορία τοῦ βίου*. Professor Goodwin of Harvard University some months ago courteously sent me a copy of a paper read by him and printed in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Vol. vi. p. 329, 330. He considers that Dion. found the sentiment "history is philosophy teaching by examples" in our passage, adding that it as it stands in our Editions contains no such idea. The words are to my mind simply parenthetic and words of Dion. himself. "And this too Thucydides appears to tell us, when he says about history (for history also, history as well as poësy, is teaching &c.) ὅσοι δὲ κ.τ.λ., he appears to tell us in these words to use ancient histories as (ὥς π. I conjecture with Sylb. see *Ann. Crit.* 2, 6) examples of characters (? ἡθῶν)." The last words possibly were *ὥς ἱστορία καὶ εἰδεία τοῦ βίου*. Prof. Goodwin has proposed in our passage a different pointing *ἔσεσθαι ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν, αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει*. He joins τῶν μελλόντων ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν rendering "to draw (i.e. from the past) useful inferences for the future," translating *αὐτὰ* ἂ. ἔ. "still it will be satisfactory as it is (αὐτὰ, notwithstanding the τὸ μὴ

5 κτήμά τε ἐς αἰὲ μάλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα ἀκούειν
ξύγκειται.

XXIII. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ
Μηδικόν, καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως δυοῖν ναυμαχίαι καὶ πεζομαχίαι
2 ταχείαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε. τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκος τε
μέγα προὔβη, παθήματά τε ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ
3 Ἑλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἕτερα ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε
ληφθεῖσαι ἡρμώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων αἱ δ' ὑπὸ
σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων (εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέ-
βαλον ἀλίσκόμεναι), οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαῖδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος,
4 ὁ μὲν κατ' αὐτὸν πόνον πόλεμον, ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν. τά τε

§ 5. *els aei F.H. ἐς τοπαραχρήμα Α. ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα J. ξύγκειται T. suprascr. m. ead.*

XXIII. ^{ov} *πρότερ corr. N. (add. acc. cor. ov. m.r. fuit πρότερον) πρότερον T. πρό-
τερον A.J. ἔργων corr. N. (w. m.r. fuit ἔργον). δυοῖν vulg. pl. Be. A.J. δυοῖν N.T.V.
ταχείαν corr. N. (acc. m. ead.) ταχείαν (sic) T.*

§ 2. *μῆκος τε N. μῆκος τε T. προὔβη N. προὔβη T.A.J. οὐχ' ἕτερα T. 21, 1.*

§ 3. *τοσαῖδε corr. N. (l op. m. ead.). ληφθεῖσαι corr. N. (η. m.r. e. m. ead. neone p.l.) λειφθεῖσαι T. (suprascr. m. ead.). αἱ δ' T. αἱ δ' A.J. μετέβαλον corr. N. (l. m. ead. fuit μετέβαλλον), ἀνῶν N.T. ὁ μὲν...ὁ δὲ T. διὰ τὸ διατάζειν N.V.*

μυθῶδες) for all who shall wish &c." This view is substantially the same as that of Sylburg "de futuris...utiliter e superiorum temporum casibus iudicare, iis hæc mea sufficet scriptio." Mr Goodwin means by *αὐτὰ per se*, without *τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες*, (*ipsa*, not *ea*), but, allowing the propriety in itself of the rendering of *ῥάφελιμα κρίνειν*, has *τῶν μελλόντων* any government?

§ 5. *ἀγώνισμα*: cp. III. 38 where *ἀγών*, *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, *ἀγωνοθετεῖν*, &c., so abound in speaking of *ἐπιδείξεις*.

XXIII. The Scholiast, followed apparently by Poppo, gives Artemisium and Salamis as the sea-fights, Thermopylae and Plataea as the land-battles. There can be no question as to Salamis and Plataea. Yet the battle of Thermopylae however glorious for Greece was not a Grecian victory, and one would hardly say, judging from the narrative of Herodotus (VIII. 11, 14, 16), that the three actions off Artemisium were *decisive*. One may safely substitute Mycale for Thermopylae. Krüger, feeling this diffi-

culty, says the *two fights* at Mycale are meant (*doppelschlacht*). But surely there was only *one*, a land-fight. Herodotus distinctly states that the Persians sent away the Phoenician squadron, called a council, and determined not to give battle by sea IX. 96. See also Diod. Sic. XI. 34. *τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε* would admirably suit Cimon's victory on the Eurymedon, 13 years after Plataea and Mycale, but as *ταχείαν* is fatal to the supposition that Th. alludes to it, I acquiesce in Artemisium. The moral result of the three actions was important, 'and it was with good reason Pindar [Fragm. 196] afterwards celebrated Artemisium as the place "where the sons of Athens laid the shining ground-work of freedom."' Thirlw. Vol. II. p. 280.

§ 2. *μῆκος μέγα προὔβη*: This seems to be paralleled by III. 81, 6 and in neither is the article wanted. The literal sense there is "so sanguinary a sedition it advanced," "so sanguinary a sedition it became as it advanced," and here "a great length of this war ad-

πρότερον ἀκοῇ μὲν λεγόμενα ἔργῳ δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιούμενα οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε πέρι, οἱ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἅμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἡλίου τε ἐκλείψεις, αἱ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύμενα ξυνέβησαν, αὖχμοί τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοὶ, καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἥκιστα βλάβασα καὶ μέρος τι φθείρασα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε 5 τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ξυνεπέθετο. ἥρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τριακοντούεις σπονδὰς αἱ 6 αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν. διότι δ' ἔλυσαν, τὰς αἰτίας προέγραψα πρῶτον καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς, τοῦ μή τινα ζητῆσαί ποτε ἐξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατ- 7 ἔστη. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην πρόφασιν, ἀφανεστάτην δὲ λόγῳ, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγοῦμαι, μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν· αἱ δ' ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἰδ' ἦσαν ἐκατέρων, ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

§ 4. σεισμῶν τὸ N. τε T. ἐπὶ πλείστον N. ἐπιπλείστον T. A. J. ἡλίου τε N. T. ἐκλείψεις T. παρὰ τὰ N. (lit. sup. τὰ). αὖχμοί τε ἔστι T. αὖχμοί τε ἔστι, παρ' οἷς A. J. καὶ (ante λιμοὶ) om. N. suprascr. m. r. ἡ corr. N. m. r. ἡ om. F. al. Be. οὐχ ἥκιστα T. F. H. A. J. μέρος τι N. T. vulg. A. J. Reposui. ξυνεπέθετο corr. N. (uv. m. ead.).

§ 5. Πελοποννήσιοι hic N. εὐοίας T.

§ 6. διότι δὲ N. T. H. J. διότι δ' A. δι' ὅτε F. (teste Br. nam διότι δὲ Ba.). ἔγραψα A. J. vulg. προέγραψα N. T. V. F. H. μή τινας A. J. vulg. μή τινα N. T. V. F. H. al. Be. ζητῆσαι ποτὲ N. ζητῆσαι ποτε T. ἐξότου N. T. A. J.

§ 7. λέγω (pro λόγῳ) T. γινόμενους N. εἰς τὸ N. αἱ δὲ εἰς N. T. αἶδε N. T. εἰς τὸν N.

vanced," "this war as it advanced developed itself into so great a length." So with one exception (II. 70, 5) πρῶτον, τρίτον, &c., ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐτελεύτα.

§ 4. σεισμῶν πέρι: see on 52, 2.—ἡ λοιμώδης: for the repeated article see on Dem. de F. L. § 29.

§ 7. "The truest motive was this that the commencing magnitude of the Athenian power forced them into the war." The old pointing makes τοὺς Ἀθ. instead of τοὺς Ἀθ. μεγ. δυν. the subject to ἀναγκάσαι. So Aristot. Ethic. I, 12, 3 not of θεοί, but of θεοὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναφερόμενοι γελοῖοι φαίνονται (the referring gods to men as a standard is evidently ridiculous), and IV. 7=3, 15 πάντων γελοῖος

φαίνοντ' ἂν ὁ μεγάλῳ ψυχὸς μὴ ἀγαθὸς ὢν. —al δ'...αἰτίαι: "but the openly alleged recriminatory charges." At first one might suspect πρόφασιν and αἰτία had changed places, but I think I have given the right sense of αἰτία, cp. above αἰτίας, διαφορὰς, IV. 85, I, 4, 86, 3, αἰτίαν, ἐγκλήμασι: and πρόφασιν by no means limited to an ostensible alleged reason is joined with ἀληθῆς VI. 6, I, Dem. de Coron. 273 § 156. πρόφασιν, αἰτίαν, closely linked Dem. I. Onet. p. 867 § 13 and may either be as much synonymous as our cause, motive, or πρόφ. may be alleged motive. Lord Bacon's translation of this passage is perhaps worth recording; "The truest cause of this war, though least voiced, I conceive to have

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον· προσοικουσί δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι βάροισι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνος. ταύτην ἀπώκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστὴς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Ἐρατοκλείδου Κορίνθιος γένος τῶν ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθείς. ξυνώκισαν δὲ καὶ Κορινθίων τινές καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους. προελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἡ τῶν Ἐπίδαμνίων πόλις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος· στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἔτη πολλὰ, ὡς λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρβάρων ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἐστερήθησαν. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδίωξε τοὺς δυνατοὺς, οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλητίζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ

XXIV. ἐπίδαμνος ἐστὶ Ν. ταυλάντιοι corr. Ν. (ν. suprascr. λ m.r. fuit ταλάντιοι) ταλάντιοι T.H. Ταυλάντιοι Steph. Byz. Strab. p. 326 c. = 502 A.

§ 2. ἀθηναῖοι sed γρ. κερκυραῖοι marg. T. (m. ead.). φαλῖος T.F. Br. ἐρατοκλείδου corr. Ν. (ou m.r.). μεροπόλεως Ν.Τ. ξυνώκησαν Ν. ξυνώκησαν V.F.H. τῶν Κορινθίων A.J. vulg. sed τῶν om. Ν.Τ. V.F.H. plur. Be. ἄλλοι ἐκ τοῦ A.J. vulg. τοῦ ἄλλου Ν. (non ἄλλου) T. V.F. pl. Be. ἄλλου H.

§ 3. προελθόντος corr. Ν. (σε m.r. fuit προσελθόντος). τῶν (ante ἐπίδαμνίων) hab. Ν. (non om.). δύναμις, δύναμις πόλις, δύναμις καὶ πόλις pej. lib. unde suspectum est

Popp. Goell. utrumque nomen. πόλις Ν. (non δύναμις καὶ πόλις) με^{λη} Ν. πολυάνθος Ν.Τ. ὑπὸ J. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀπὸ Ν.Τ. (V?) F.H. omn. Be. A. προσόκων pr. Ν. (i add. m.r.).

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν hab. (non om.) Ν. τῶν om. V. aliq. pej. lib. γῆν Ν.

been this; that the Athenians being grown great, to the terror of the Lacedæmonians, did impose upon them the necessity of a war; but the causes that went abroad in speech were these, &c." (Of a war with Spain, Vol. III. p. 516. Ed. London, 1730.)

XXIV. προσοικουσί δ' αὐτὴν: So Aristot. Polit. I. 8 = 3, 4 ὅσα λίμνας καὶ ἑλὴ καὶ ποταμοὺς ἢ θάλατταν τοιαύτην προσοικουσί. In spite of Hermann's subtle note καρδίαν προσήμενος Æsch. Ag. 834 may be right. See on 26, 5.

§ 2. Epidamnus colonised 625 B.C. Clinton. Κορ. γένος... "a Corinthian by race, one of the Heraclids (τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν vi. 3, 2), sent for from the mother country (ἀνωθεν so κατακ.) precisely (δη) according to the olden usage." The

rule does not appear to have been always observed, e.g. Thucles colonised Naxos and Leontini, and the colony of Catana appointed its own οἰκιστὴς, vi. 3, 3.

§ 3. Join ἀπὸ πολέμου with ἐφθάρησαν "in consequence of a war with the bordering barbarian races they became crippled." See 2, 4. Others join it with στασιάσαντες, but it seems their intestine strife gave occasion to the attack of the barbarians.

§ 4. I do not believe ἀπελθόντες can = ἐπανελθόντες, nor do I want ἐπελθόντες conj. of Haase *Luc. Thuc.* p. 60, 61. οἱ ἀπελθόντες simply means "the exiles" (as οἱ κατελθόντες = the restored exiles) and is in antithesis to τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, as in § 5 οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες τοὺς φεύγοντας.

πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὔσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι 6 σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλύσαι. ταῦτα 7 δὲ ἰκέται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν.

XXV. γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὔσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο εἰ παραδοίεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ τιμωρίαν 2 τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνείλε παρα- 3 δοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας ποιεῖσθαι. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τὸν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὄντα καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες, ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν 4 διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμῦναι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ κατὰ τε τὸ

§ 5. *eis* N.V. *πέμπουσι* πρὸς T. *μρόπολιν* N.T. *μὴ σφας* T.A.J. *συναλλάξαι* vulg. *ξυναλλάξαι* N.V. *omni* (?) Be. (de F.H. tac. Bauer.) *ξυναλλάξαι* T. *τῶν βαρβάρων* om. pr. N. add. N. marg. m.r. *καταλύσαι* N.

§ 6. *eis* N.V. *ἡραιον* F. (Bekk. teste nam tac. Bauer.) Poppo.—*templū Junonis* marg. T. (vid. III. 42, 1).

§ 7. *ἀλλὰ* N.T.V.F.H.

XXV. *οὐδέ μιν* T. *eis* N. *ἐπηρώτων* A.J. vulg. *ἐπήρουντο* N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. *πειρῶντ'* A.J. Br. vulg. ante Ba.

§ 2. *ὁ δ' N.T.A.J. καὶ* (ante *ἡγεμόνας*) om. pr. N. add. *suprascr.* m. ead.

§ 3. *οικιστὴν* N. (lit. *supr.* κί). *ἀποδεικνύντες* (sic) T. (m. ead.). *μὴ σφας* T.A.J. *ἐπαμύναι* (sic) T. (m. ead.).

§ 4. *τε* (post *κατὰ*) om. N.V. *καθὰ τε* J. *οὐχ' ἦσσαν* T. *ὁμοία* N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. *τῇ ἐτ παρσκενῇ* hic N. *προενόκησιν* corr. N. (en m.r.).

§ 6. *καθεζόμενοι ἐς ὃν ἐν*, as *πρὶν* ἐν *ὅν*, with a distinction hardly perceptible, but the former more graphic.

XXV. *εἰ παραδοίεν: παραδόμεν in orat. recta*. Plat. Protag. p. 322 c *ἐρωτᾷ ὁδὸν Ἑρμῆς Δία τίνα ὁδὸν τρέπον δότῃ δίκῃ καὶ αἰδῶ ἀνθρώποις*. Immediately emerging into *orat. recta*, he goes on *πότερα...νεῖμω...θῶ...νεῖμω*; Th. usually retains the conjunctive, as VII. 1, 1 *ἐβουλεύοντο...ἐτ'...διακινδυνεύσωσιν...ἐτ'...ἐλθῶσι*.

§ 4. *κατὰ τε...αἶμα δὲ καὶ: τε...καί, οὐτε...τε*, so often contain a climax that it is not surprising that *δε* should occasionally appear in the second clause.

"Partly on the score of right,...but also from hatred." So II. 2, VI. 83, 1. Examples from Plato are given by Stallb. on II. Republ. p. 367 D, III. 388 E, 394 C. So Aristot. I. Rhet. 1, 12 *διὰ τε τὸ εἶναι...ἐτι δὲ—οὔτε γὰρ κ.τ.λ.* So long as we are trammelled by translating *γὰρ* for, this and similar passages must be considered elliptical, and Editors one after another adopt the Scholiast's repetition of *παρημέλουν*, "for they did so as they neither presented &c.," but if *γὰρ* were to Th. the same as our "for" to ourselves, why not *ἐδίδσαν* and *περιεφρόνουν*? Everything seems to favour the supposi-

δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἦσσαν
 ἑαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίω, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει
 τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἀποικοὶ· οὔτε
 γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα
 οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ
 αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονούντες δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ χρημάτων
 δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὁμοια τοῖς Ἑλλήνων
 πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι,
 ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχουν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαίρομενοι, καὶ

tion that "for" is a secondary sense of γάρ, *nam*. The latter nearly has an equivalent in the German *nämlich*, the former not unfrequently reminds one of the German *gar*. Its usage in replies, *ἄλλω γάρ, οὐ γάρ, &c.*, in interrogatives (as in Latin *quisnam, nam quis*), in *ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἀλλὰ...γάρ*, after parenthesis, all such usages seem to indicate that it originally meant "truly, verily." It is noteworthy that in the A. S. Version of the Gospels, where Wicliffe's and the Authorised Versions give *for*, *sothlice* (*soothly*) finds place occasionally in lieu of *fortham*, *fortham the* (*for that, for the reason that, propterea quod*), of which by our tendency to leave out *relatives* *for* is the corruption, as *because* = *because that* *cp. after, before* (*postquam, priusquam*). Starting from this point of view and considering γάρ = *soothly*, the ellipse vanishes as should the colon which reluctantly I retain. Aristotle furnishes a passage exceedingly like ours, Nic. Eth. III. 13 = II. 4 *περὶ δὲ τὰς ἰδίας τῶν ἡδονῶν πολλοὶ καὶ πολλαχῶς ἀμαρτάνουσι· τῶν γὰρ φιλοτιούτων λεγόμενων ἢ τῷ χαίρειν οἷς μὴ δεῖ, ἢ τῷ μάλλον, ἢ ὥς οἱ πολλοί, ἢ μὴ ὥς δεῖ*. Our prejudices naturally look for *οἱ γὰρ φιλοτιοῦντο λέγονται*, or we resort to ellipse; but if γάρ be simply an affirmative particle (*verily, soothly, yea, of course*), the participles are true. I venture now to explain also VII. 28, 3 (quoted by others) *τὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦς...* "He would have disbelieved it if he heard it, of course that men besieged...should not even then evacuate Sicily &c." I have no wish that a note should swell into a dissertation, so I stint myself to two

more quotations Arist. N. E. III. 5 = 3, 13 *δυνατὰ δέ, αἱ δὲ ἡμῶν γένοιτ' ἂν τὰ γὰρ διὰ τῶν φλίων δι' ἡμῶν πως ἔστιν*, and V. 10 = 8, 3 *τὸ δὲ ἀγνοοῦμενον ἢ μὴ ἀγνοοῦμενον μὲν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἐν, ἢ βίβλ. ἀκούσων· πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ τῶν φύσει ὑπαρχόντων εἰδότες καὶ πράττομεν καὶ πάσχομεν, ὧν οὐθέν οὐθ' ἐκούσιον οὐθ' ἀκούσιον ἔστιν, οἷον τὸ γῆρᾶν ἢ ἀποθνήσκειν*, leaving them to the reader's meditation.—*οὔτε Κ. ἀνδρὶ* ... "nor in compliment to a Corinthian commencing the initiatory parts of the sacrifice of victims," i. e. not gracing a Corinthian by assigning to him this duty. This seems the simplest explanation of these obscure words. Th. takes strange liberties with the *dative* especially at the beginning of a clause.—*ὄντες ὁμοια* seems quite justified by III. 14, 1 *ἴσα καὶ λέγεται ἔσμεν. —ναυτικῷ...ἐπαίρομενοι*: "boasting of their *very* (καὶ) decided superiority in naval force." Such seems the meaning, but the government of *προέχουν* is a problem to solve. Certainly not "elated by;" this would have been *τῷ προέχουν*. Perhaps "lifting themselves up that they were (displaying that they were)," or "lifting up their voice that they were" (full expr. *ἐπαίρομενος λόγους* Dem. de Coron. p. 302 § 222). The origin of *jactō* = *boast* requires I think research. We have *jactare voces*, we have also *jactare se*. In many points trying to be a teacher, I wish to show also that I am an anxiously inquisitive learner, and I am thankful here to record that I have learnt very much during my life from converse with intelligent pupils. If the analogy of such idioms as *τὸν ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην καὶ ἀστρα* (Plat. Phædo,



κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος
 5 ἔχοντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ
 ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριῆρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμῆιν.

XXVI. πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφέλειαν,
 οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἵεναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρα-
 2 κιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουρούς. ἐπορεύθησαν
 δὲ πεζῇ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει
 τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύονται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν
 3 περαιούμενοι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο τοὺς τε οἰκή-
 τορας καὶ φρουροὺς ἤκοντας ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον τὴν τε ἀποι-
 κίαν Κορινθίους δεδομένην, ἐχαλέπαινον· καὶ πλεύσαντες
 εὐθὺς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ, καὶ ὕστερον ἐτέρῳ στόλῳ,
 τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτοὺς

§ 5. εἴκοσι H. et 26, 3.

XXVI. ὠφέλιαν Bekk. Poppo. ὠφέλειαν N.T. fort. omn. libri. A.J. Utramque
 formam usurpant Attici, ut ἀσθαδεῖα, ἀσθαδία. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἀμπραβιωτῶν T. su-
 praser. m. r.

§ 2. κωλύονται T. θάλατταν A.J. vulg. θάλασσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 3. ἐπεὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) ἦσθοντο vulg. ἦσθοντο (hic) T.F.H. pl. lib. A.J.

p. 111 c), where τὸν does, if I may so
 say, service for itself and τὴν τᾷ, could
 allow τῇ to do service for τῷ in con-
 nection with προέχειν,—of which how-
 ever I am not yet persuaded—I would
 gladly alter the pointing ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ
 πολλὸν προέχειν, ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαίρομενοι καὶ
 κατὰ..., and translate “more powerful
 in their preparation for war and by their
 decided superiority in naval force, some-
 times elated also in consequence of (in
 accordance with) &c.

XXVI. Three examples in this chap-
 ter are noticeable of the *panoramic*
imperfect (blended often in Th. with the
present); ἐπεμπον (οὖν): “so they were
 sending”—ἐκέλευον (§ 3): “they were
 bidding”—ἐδέοντο: “they were begging.”
 The colloquial style in picturesque nar-
 rative had not become obsolete, as we
 observe also in ἀλλὰ (§ 4) “well then,”
 found frequently in Plato, e.g. Theæt. p.

164 π ἀλλὰ δὴ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύομεν...
 (“well then, we ourselves will ven-
 ture...”), and amusingly finishing a
 series of the particle repeated, ἀλλ’
 ἐκκυκλήσομαι (Arist. Ach. 409).

§ 2. Ἀπολλωνίαν: Strab. vii. p. 316
 κτίσμα Κορινθίων καὶ Κερκυραίων. Scymn.
 Ch. 440 Κορκυραίων τε καὶ Κορινθίων
 κτίσις. Steph. B. Ἀπολλωνία: πρώτη (he
 enumerates 25 cities bearing this name)
 πόλις Ἰαλυρίας, ἣν φκουν Ἰαλυρίοι κατ’
 Ἐπίδαμνον· ὕστερον διακοσίων Κορινθίων
 ἀποικία εἰς αὐτὴν ἐστάλη, ἥς ἡγήτο Γύλαξ,
 δὲ Γυλακίαν ὠνόμασε. Herod. ix. 92—94
 speaks of the ἱρὰ ἡλίον πρόβατα which
 were carefully tended there. The in-
 habitants claimed Apollo himself as
 οἰκιστής, as appears from an epigram
 preserved by Pausan. Eliaca v. 22, 2.
 See more in Müller, Coreya p. 18.
 Leake’s North. Greece, Vol. i. p. 371 foll.

§ 3. κατ’ ἐπήρειαν: this word of uncer-

(ἦλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φυγάδες, τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ξυγγένειαν, ἣν προῖσχόμενοι ἐδέοντο σφᾶς κατάγειν) τοὺς τε φρουροὺς οὓς Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἀποπέμπειν. οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπήκουσαν. ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων ὡς κατὰ-
 5 ξοντες, καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προεῖπον, Ἐπιδαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπαθεῖς ἀπιέναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὡς πολεμίοις χρή-
 6 σασθαι. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπείθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι (ἔστι δ' ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον) ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν.

XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δ', ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάμνον ἦλθον ἄγγελοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρεσκευάζοντο στρατιάν, καὶ ἅμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἐκήρυσσον, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι· εἰ δέ τις τὸ παραντίκα μὲν μὴ ἐθέλοι ξυμπλεῖν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς ἀποικίας, πεν-

ῆσθοντο N.V. (teste Ad.). ἐλκοῦν H. κατεπήρειαν T. τάφους τὲ N.T. ἐδέοντό τε pr. N. ἐδέοντο τε corr. N. (lit. supr. alt. o). ἐδέοντό τε T.V.F.H. Paris. 1736, 1734, al. Notabilis varietas. οὓς οἱ Κορίνθιοι A.J. vulg. οὓς Κορ. T. (οὓς op. corr. fuit forti oī m. ead.). οὓς marg. T. m. ead. oī om. N.V.F.H. pl. Be. τοὺς N. (lit. supr. ou).

§ 4. Pro οἱ δὲ... ἀλλὰ στρ. nonnulli Codd. ὡς δὲ οἱ... στρ. Vide ne interpretantium sit. Pro ἐπ' αὐτοὺς miram varietatem præbent alig. codd. inter al. F. (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bauer.) εἰντοὺς. ναὶ τεσσαράκοντα A.J. vulg. τεσσ. ναὶ N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 5. τῇ πόλει vulg. T. A.J. τὴν πόλιν N.V.F.H. ἰέναι H. sed ἀπιέναι corr. m. r. χρήσασθαι vulg. Br. sed χρήσασθαι N.T. omn. (?) Codd. A.J.

§ 6. ἔστι δὲ N.T.V. ἐπολιόρκουν A.J.

XXVII. ἔ T. στρατεῖαν N.T.V. Vid. ad 9, 3. els N.V. τοπαρντίκα N. A.J.

tain etymology is admirably defined by Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 4 ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἐπηρεασμὸς ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ἵνα τι αὐτῷ ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ. Demosth. calls the vexatious annoyance given him by Midias (p. 522 § 25 and elsewhere) by this name. Had Midias been a rival choragus he might have been actuated by motives of self-interest, but not being such his conduct simply showed spiteful malice.

§ 5. Though 61, 3 Πύδναν may belong to ἐπολιόρκεσαν, and there is the same ambiguity in Herodot. II. 157 "Ἀΐωνον προσκατήμενος ἐπολιόρκεε, and Dem. de Rhod. Lib. p. 193 § 9 τὴν δὲ προσκαθεζόμενος καὶ βοηθήσας ἠλευθέρωσε,

yet analogy of other verbs compounded with πρὸς fully justifies the accusative. See above 24, 1. Matth. Gr. 402 b. Obs.—I have left χρήσασθαι, somewhat reluctantly, for I believe that copyists are not to be trusted in futures and aorists, frequently giving impossible forms of either. "They threatened to treat them as enemies."

§ 6. The peninsula according to Strabo was called Dyrrachium which became the Latin name of the town, p. 316=486.

XXVII. ἐθέλοι...βούλεται. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 26. Plato Gorg. 508 D εἰμὶ ἐπὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἐθέλοντος seems hardly to

2 τήκοντα δραχμὰς καταθέντα Κορινθίας μένειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ
 3 οἱ πλείοντες πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰργύριον καταβάλλοντες. ἐδεήθη-
 σαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμψειν, εἰ
 ἄρα κωλύοντο ὑπὸ Κερκυραίων πλεῖν· οἱ δὲ παρεσκευά-
 ζοντο αὐτοῖς ὁκτὼ ναυσὶ ξυμπλεῖν, καὶ Παλῆς Κεφαλλήνων
 4 τέσσαρσι. καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐδεήθησαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε,
 Ἑρμιονῆς δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ
 5 Ἀμπρακιῶται ὁκτὼ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἤτησαν καὶ
 6 Φλιασίου, Ἡλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν
 δὲ Κορινθίων νῆες παρεσκευάζοντο τριάκοντα, καὶ τρισχίλιοι
 ὀπλίται.

XXVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρα-
 σκευὴν, ἐλθόντες εἰς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σι-
 κυωνίων πρέσβων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς
 ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουροὺς τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, ὥς οὐ
 2 μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου. εἰ δέ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἤθελον

vulg. τὸ παραντίκα T.V. (test. Ad.). ἐθέλει vulg. ἐθέλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. A.J.

κορινθίας (non κορωθίαις) N. κορινθίαις T. (m. ead.).

§ 2. τὸ ἀργύριον vulg. A.J. τὰργύριον (sic) N. τὰργύριον T.V.F.H. al.

§ 3. ξυμπροπέμψαι vulg. A.J. ξυμπροπέμψειν N.V.F.H. al. ξυμπροπέμπειν T. (suprascr. m. r.). παλῆς N.T. παλῆεις H. corr. m. r. permixtis in unum παλῆς et

παλῆς. παλῆς F. r. m. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). παλῆς vulg. A.J. κεφαλλήνων N. (su-
 prascr. m. r.). κεφαλλήνων T.F. (teste Br.) H.

§ 4. ἑρμιονεῖς N.T. ἑρμιονεῖς (sic) V. (teste Ad.). ἑρμιονῆς vulg. A.J.

§ 5. ἤτησαν hic N. ἡλείους τε vulg. A.J. ἡλείους δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 6. ὀπλίται T.

XXVIII. ἐπεὶ δὴ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr. N. ἐπύθοντο corr. N. (vid. fuisse ἐπει-
 θοντο). εἰς vulg. A.J. εἰς N.T.V.F.H. σικωνίων pr. N. σικωνίων corr. (m. r.). πρε-
 σβων T. τοὺς οἰκήτορας V. οἰκήτορας N. οὐ μετὸν corr. N. (m. r. omn. litt.). ἐπι-
 δάμνου corr. N. (lit. supr. add. aoc. v corr. Fuerat ἐπιδάμνος aut ἐπιδάμνον).

§ 2. εἰ δέ τι (non εἰ δ' ἐτι) N. εἰ (sic) T. εἰ δ' ἐτι A.J. τελοποιήσω N.

recognize a distinction. Mark the opt. and indic. in or. obl.

§ 3. The future infinitive after verbs of desire in Thucydides will be noticed more fully hereafter. At present I refer to VIII. 2, 1, where the old reading ἀπαλλάξασθαι is inadmissible, such aorist form being limited to the sense of *barter*.

XXVIII. § 2. δίκας δοῦναι, "To submit the quarrel to a fair discussion; to

offer satisfaction by negotiation" Arnold. This expression is not to be confounded with δίκην δοῦναι, which is always used of the defendant. For in Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 12 I suspect that there is a sudden change of subject *εἰ ταῖς μὲν σεμναῖς θεαῖς ἱκανῶς εἶχεν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην, Μιζύδημίδη δ' οὐ*. "If the Eumenides were satisfied that Orestes should be tried, &c."—παρὰ πόλεσιν αἰς i.e. παρ' αἰς, as I, 3.

δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροι
 συμβῶσιν ὁποτέρων δ' ἂν δικασθῇ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν,
 3 τούτους κρατεῦν. ἤθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖϊ ἐπι-
 4 τρέψαι. πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν εἰ δὲ μὴ, καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἀναγκασθῆσθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποι-
 εῖσθαι οὓς οὐ βούλονται ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων μᾶλλον
 5 ὠφελείας ἔνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τάς
 τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπάγωσι, βου-
 λεύσεσθαι πρότερον δ' οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν πολιορκεῖ-
 6 σθαι αὐτοὺς δὲ δικάζεσθαι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν
 καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, ποιήσῃν ταῦτα·
 ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ἀμφοτέρους μένειν κατὰ χώραν,
 σπονδὰς δὲ ποιήσασθαι ἕως ἂν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον, ἀλλ'
 ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρή-
 σταν, προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα
 Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἑβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχι-
 λίοις τε ὀπλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον Κερκυραίοις
 ἐναντία πολεμήσοντες· ἐστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστεύς

§ 4. ποιεῖν corr. N. (m. r. lit. plur. litt. cap.). ὠφελείας hic et alibi scribo; ὠφε-
 λίας Br. et Poppo. Utraque forma utuntur Tragici. ὠφέλεια Soph. El. 944. Agatho
 ap. Arist. Thesm. 183 (in iambis). ὠφέλεια Eur. Androm. 539 (in anapaestsis). Equi-
 dem a Codd. standum censeo.

§ 5. ἦν τε τὰς N.Y. ἀπαγάγωσι vulg. A.J. sequiores libri. ἀπάγωσι N.T.V.F.H.
 βουλεύσεσθαι A.J. δὲ οὐ vulg. δ' οὐ N.T.V.F.H. εἰαυτοὺς vulg. A. αὐτοὺς N.T.V.F.
 H.J.

§ 6. δ' ἀντέλεγον T. ἀπάγωσι vulg. antè Bauer. A.J. ἀπαγάγωσι N.T.V. (?) F.H.
 ἐτοῖμοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐτοῖμοι ut solet Br. σπονδὰς δὲ. particulam hab. omn. libri.
 Vid. ad Dem. de F. L. § 124.

§ 4. οὓς οὐ βούλονται: Madv. Gr. Synt. p. 239 n. 2, says "οὐ aus der oratio recta behalten." I hardly understand this. If the Coreyceans spoke indefinitely μὴ would have been the proper word in either oratio, *recta* or *obliqua*. I rather think that this was a definite threat that they would attach themselves to the Athenians.

§ 6. Notice τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγά-
 γωσι, and above § 1, τοὺς ἐν Ἐ. ἀπάγειν,
 instead of the more idiomatic τοὺς ἐξ
 Ἐπιδάμνου. Examples of either are not

unfrequent. If ἀπάγωσι (§ 5) and ἀπα-
 γάγωσι proceed from Th. hand, the
 slight distinction may be this; "if they
 are inclined to withdraw... if they
 withdraw."—ὥστε. I refer to Dem. de
 Fals. Leg. § 124, *Ann. Crit.*

XXIX. ἐβδ. καὶ πέντε for the more
 usual πέντε καὶ ἐβδ. A striking love of
 change is observable in Dem. Pantæn.
 p. 967 § 4 πέντε καὶ ἑκατὸν μῶας...
 τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε μῶας... πέντε καὶ
 τετταράκοντα μῶας.

ὁ Πελλίχου καὶ Καλλικράτης ὁ Καλλίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ Τιμάνθους, τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτιμος τε ὁ Εὐρυτίμου καὶ
 1 Ἰσαρχίδας ὁ Ἰσάρχου. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς
 Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὗ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκά τε
 προέπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπεροῦντα μὴ πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς,
 καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἅμα ἐπλήρουν, ζεύξαντές τε τὰς παλαιὰς ὥστε
 3 πλωτῆρους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευάσαντες. ὥς δὲ ὁ
 κήρυξ τε ἀπήγγελεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων
 καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωντο οὔσαι ὀγδοήκοντα (τεσσα-
 ράκοντα γὰρ Ἐπίδαμνον ἐπολιόρκουν), ἀνταναγόμενοι καὶ
 παραταξάμενοι ἐνανμάχησαν καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι
 παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πεντεκαίδεκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων.
 4 τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον
 πολιορκοῦντας παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογία ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ-
 λυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο
 τι δόξῃ.

XXX. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον
 στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοὺς
 μὲν ἄλλους οὓς ἔλαβον αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους
 2 δὲ δῆσαντες εἶχον. ὕστερον δὲ, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ

XXIX. πελλίκου vulg. πελλίχου N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Vid. Koen. ad Greg. Cor. p. 290—292 de hoc Dorico ὑποκορισμῷ. καλλίου N. ἄλλου V. Ἰσαρχίδης N.V.

§ 2. ἐπειδὴ δ' A.J. Br. ἐγένοντο corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἱερὸν ἀπόλλωνός T. ἀπόλ-
 λωνος | ἐστὶν N. ἐστι T. ἀκτίῳ N.T.V.F. [m. r. ἀκατίῳ teste Ba. tac. Br.] H. al.
 A.J. error manifestus. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. πλωτῆρους T. J. πλωτῆρους N. A. Vid. ad
 7, 1.

§ 3. κήρυξ τε N. κήρυξ τε T. κήρυξ τε A.J. κήρυξ τε Br. εἰρηναῖον (sic) J.
 ἐπολιόρκουν T. ἀνταναγόμενοι vulg. ἀνταναγόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. A.J.
 παραπολὺ T. A.J. παρὰ πολὺ N.F.H.

§ 4. τῇ αὐτῇ δὲ T. A. ἄλλο τι T. A.J.

XXX. τροπαῖον N. τροπαῖον T. λευκίμμη vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμμη T. λευ-
 κίμμη N.F.H. Strabo Ptolem. λευκίμμη vel λευκίμμη. Hodie Aléfkimo. Leake, N.G.
 I. 94. ἀκρωτηρίῳ N.

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ om. pr. N. add. N. marg. (m. ead.). ἐπεὶ δὲ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr.

§ 2. ζεύξαντες: I cannot help (with Poppo) suspecting that such as render this "undergirding" have confused ζευ-
 γνύναι with ζωννύναι. Surely the Scho-
 liast has given the right interpretation
 ζυγώματα αὐταῖς ἐνθόντες.

§ 4. παρ. ὁμολ. "to reduce them to

surrender on a capitulation." In Dem.
 Andr. p. 597 § 15 οὐ πρότερον τῷ πολέμῳ
 παρέστησαν is (not "did not previously
 yield to the war" but) "were not pre-
 viously reduced by the war."

XXX. δῆσαντες εἶχον: in this idiom,
 as far as I have observed in Greek prose

ξύμμαχοι ἡσσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,
τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ' ἐκείνα τὰ χωρία
οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίαν
ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπί-
νειον ἐνέπρησαν, ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρέσχον Κοριν-
3 θίοις. τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλείστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν
ἐκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κορινθίων ξυμμάχους
ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον, μέχρι οὗ Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει
πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι
ἐπόνουν, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον
τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἕνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος καὶ τῶν
4 ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν. ἀντεστρατοπε-

(m. ead.). κυλλήνην corr. N. (pr. N.). κυλλήνων T. ἡλλείων T. ἐπήρειον T. τοῖς Κορινθίοις vulg. J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 3. τὸ πλείστον T. ἐκράτουν vulg. A.J. ἐκράτουν N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐφθειραν A.J. seq. Codd. μέχρις N.T. fort. omn. A.J. vulg. vid. Lob. Phryn. p. 14. οὗ (pro οὗ) T. περιόντι omn. ut vid. præter F. qui περιόντι (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bau.). Sive περιόντι i.q. περιόντι (vid. Dobr. ad Vesp. 1020. Schneidewin. ad Hyper. Lycophr. 23, 7) de qua re ampliandum censeo (nam in Dem. Mid. p. 582 § 211 ἃ δὲ νῦν περιόντ' αὐτὸν ὑβρίζεν ἐπαίρει, licet ἃ περιόντα interpretari τὴν περιουσίαν ἦ), sive περιόντι rescribendum, de sententia vix dubitandum est. Vid. not. στρατεῖαν T. σύμμαχοι N.V. ἐστρατοπαιδεύοντο et § 4 ἀντεστρατοπαιδεύοντο T. ἕνεκα τε τῆς T.

writers, εἶχον is not a simple copulative, as our *have* (*had*) undoubtedly is, any more than *habeo te excusatum* is identical with *excusavi te*. ἔδησαν=they put them under arrest; *δησ.* εἶχον=they kept them in arrest. So near however is this to the idea of a *perfect*, that *ἔχει περδνας* Soph. Aj. 22, and *κτείναντες ἔχουσιν* (for *κτείναντες* reading of most Mss. has no possible meaning) Eur. Troad. 1122, I admit go far to justify Madv. Synt. § 179 "fast blos als eine Umschreibung des Perfectums," (he has before said "meist jedoch bei den Dichtern").

§ 3. Scholiast δὲ δ' Θουκυλίδης τὸν πλείστον ἄρσενικῶς. So 2, 2, 5, 1.—I have retained *περιόντι* (= *περιόντι*) in deference to comic fragments (for in Ar. Vesp. 1025 *περῶν* is an undoubted restoration) and our Mss. The sense is "at (on) the coming round of summer," i.e. in the succeeding summer. The parallel *περιόντι* (or *περιόντι*) τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ Xen. Hell. III. 2, 25 is clearly explanative of Th. For the *temporal dative* cp. *ἡλ' ἵ' ἐπερχομένῳ* Ar. Nub. 311. Dr Scott of Westminster (App. to Grote's History

Vol. VIII), has dealt successfully with the passage. Siege of Epidamnus B.C. 435. Corinthians set about preparing a new fleet and are so employed during 434. In 433 no overt act of hostility on the part of either Corinth or Coreyra. At the winter of this year they retire respectively home. Meanwhile the embassies to Athens.—σφῶν...σφίσι. The reflexive pronoun states their feelings on the subject. "When *they found their allies* were in distress," "the states which *they felt* were still friendly to them." The ductility of the Greek *indicative* in *orat. obliq.* is well known. The more reserved Latins cannot always escape this license. Passages quoted in Madv. Lat. Gr. § 490 c. Obs. 3, bear out this remark. Ernesti and other purists might easily alter Cicer. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, into stimulet ac pungat, but they could not be so successful in dealing with Horace (Ep. II. 1, 83) patres nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt. Meanwhile let us admit that such passages are less carefully written.

δεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμῃ ναυσί τε καὶ πεζῷ. ἐπέπλεόν τε οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἤδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἐκότεροι.

XXXI. τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀργῇ φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίους πόλεμον ἐναυπηγοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν στόλον, ἕκ τε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐρέτας, μισθῷ πείθοντες. πυνθανόμενοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐφοβούντο, καὶ (ᾗσαν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐνσπονδοι, οὐδὲ ἐσεγράψαντο ἑαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐλθοῦσιν ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὠφέλειάν τινα πειρᾶσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εὐρίσκεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυνθόμενοι ταῦτα ἦλθον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς τῷ Κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ τὸ Ἀττικὸν προσγενόμενον ἐμπόδιον γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἢ βούλονται. καταστάσης δὲ

§ 4. καὶ (ante οἱ Κ.) om. T. τῇ λευκίμῃ (sic) T. (m. ead. op.). λευκίμῃ vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμῃ N. (de V. et hic et § 1 tac. Ad.) F. H. al. τε (post ναοί) om. N. ἀντικαθεζόμενοι (sic) J.

XXXI. τὸν δὲ V. τὸν (post πάντα) om. T. πρὸ N.T. τακράτιστα N.A.J. vulg. τὰ κράτιστα V. —ἕκ (sic) N. (inc. versio.). πελοποννήσου hic N.

§ 2. οὐδὲ N. ἐπεγράψαντο vulg. A.J. ἐσεγράψαντο N. (non ἐνεγράψαντο) T.V. F.H. al. εἰς (ante τὰς ἀθ.) N.V. ἐς (ante τὰς λ.) N. ἔδοξεν corr. N. (ev. lit. 4 litt. cap.). ὠφέλειαν N.T.

§ 3. εἰς N.V. πρεσβευόμενοι T. πρεσβευόμενοι cet. oddd. edd. vid. not. πρὸ N. τῷ κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ F. (teste Bekk.). κερκυραῖω F. (teste Bau.) H. καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν vulg. A.J. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀττικὸν N.T.V.F.H. al.

XXXI. ὀργῇ φέροντες hardly I think = ὀργιζόμενοι. Th. seems to be his own expositor using elsewhere *προθύμως φέρειν τὸν πόλεμον*, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, e.g. viii. 36, 1.

§ 2. ἐσεγρ. ἑαυτοῖς: not, as the old interpreters take it, *se adscripserant*, but, as Poppo rightly, *se inscribendos curaverant*. The same usage of γράφεσθαι in the expression *πρόσδοον γράφεσθαι*, *ἀπογράφεσθαι*, "to petition for leave of access" to the βουλή, *ἐκκλησία*, "to get leave of access passed." See Hemsterh. ad Lucian. Prom. 6. T. 1. p. 33.

§ 3. Of the usual distinction between *πρεσβεῖν* "I go as ambassador," (Arist. Ach. 610, Vesp. 1271, the orators, *passim*) and *πρεσβεύομαι* "I send an embassy," (Ar. Ach. 133, Plat. iii. Legg. p. 698 D), there appears no vestige in Th. who uses *πρεσβεῖν* only in the sense of "to be older." v. 39, 2 ἦλθον *πρεσβευόμενοι*, which, as many other passages e.g. Ar. V. above *πρεσβεῖν φηγο*, justifies the reading of T. recommended by others, and approving itself to common sense.

§ 4. The arbitrary rule which Th. (after

ἐκκλησίας ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον, καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

- XXXII. “ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς μήτε εὐερ-
 “γεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ξυμμαχίας προὔφειλομένης ἦκοντας
 “παρὰ τοὺς πέλας ἐπικουρίας, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησο-
 “μένους, ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὥς καὶ ξύμφορα
 “δέονται, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἔπειτα δὲ ὥς καὶ τὴν
 “χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς κα-
 2 “ταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἦν ἀτυχῶσι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ
 “μετὰ τῆς ξυμμαχίας τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ ταῦτα πιστεύοντες
 3 “ἔχυρὰ ὑμῶν παρέξεσθαι ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ
 “αὐτὸ ἐπιτήδευμα πρὸς τε ὑμᾶς ἐς τὴν χρεῖαν ἡμῶν ἄλογον
 4 “καὶ ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξύμφορον. ξύμ-
 “μαχοί τε γὰρ οὐδενός πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἐκούσιοι γενόμενοι

δημηγορία

δημηγορία κερκυραίων πρὸς

XXXII. α' N. marg. ἀθηναίους πρῶτη T. marg. (litt. miniis.). προφει-
 λομένης seq. Codd. A. Poppo. προφειλομένης N. pler. op. J. vulg. Bekk. προφει-
 λομένης T. ὅτι γε N. (lit. supr. vel mend. cod.). ὅτι τε F (test. Bekk. tac. Bau.).

§ 2. πιστεύοντες corr. N. (ov. lit. pl. litt. cap. fuit πιστεύσαντες). ἡμῶν N.V.
 ἀπέστειλλαν T.

§ 3. πρὸς hic N. ἡμᾶς T. ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν vulg. A.J.

§ 4. τε om. T. πρὸ τοῦ pr. N. προτοῦ corr. m.r. πρὸ τοῦ T.V.H. προτοῦ vulg.
 A. J. χρόνῳ (post πρὸ τοῦ) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V. (add. marg. m.r.) F.H. al.

Herodotus) has imposed upon himself of making τᾶδε, τοιάδε, τοσάδε, refer to what follows; ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, τοσαῦτα, to what precedes; is occasionally violated, see vi. 2, ult. 6, 1, and many instances in vii. 57, 58, but only twice, before or after speeches, iv. 58, 2, vii. 78, 1.

XXXII. δέομαι ordinarily takes genitive of *what* one asks, as ἐπικουρίας above, and of *him whom* one asks a favour (both genitives of *thing* and *person* united below § 5). δέομαι τι, τοῦτο (below § 4) &c., no more justify δέομαι τι πρᾶγμα &c., than “*id te accuso*” would “*eam rem te accuso*.” So τυγχάνει: ordinary teaching of lexicons is apt to mislead here. (Arnold has rightly explained ἐδέοντο Βοιωτῶν v. 36, 2. See further on that passage.) In fact ξυμ. δέονται = ξύμφορον δέσιν δέονται. Arist. Rhet. ii. 6, 24 ὡν δέονται τινα

χρεῖαν is analogous to passages noted on 5, 2. “First to *clearly* explain, if possible, that they make a request which is also expedient (to those whom they petition), if not, at least not detrimental, secondly that the gratitude which they feel shall be abiding.” I think Arnold’s criticism of these words hypercritical. Aristotle’s rule (Rhetor. iii. 5, 1) is far more violated by Dem. Pantæn. p. 979 § 46.

§ 3. τετύχηκε is to be joined with ἡμῶν, “our policy has lit upon us, has befallen us,” or in our idiom, “it has befallen us that our policy.” This remnant of the Epic and poetic (χαίροις ἀν εἰ σοι χαρὰ τυγχάνει τᾶδε Soph. El. 1457), nearly = ξυμβέβηκε, is not I think to be confounded with τυγχάνω = τυγχάνω ὦν.

“νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἤκομεν, καὶ ἅμα ἐς τὸν παρ-
 “όντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἔρημοι δι’ αὐτὸ καθέσταμεν, καὶ
 “περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη, τὸ μὴ
 “ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ξυμμαχίᾳ τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ ξυγκινδυνεύειν,
 5 “νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινομένη. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενο-
 “μένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθί-
 “ους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ
 “τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ὥρμηται, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι
 “ὀρώμεν ὄντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει περιγενέσθαι, καὶ
 “ἅμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος εἰ ἐσόμεθα ὑπ’ αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη καὶ
 “ὑμῶν καὶ ἄλλου παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ ξυγγνώμῃ
 “εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἁμαρτία τῇ πρότερον
 “ἀπραγμοσύνῃ ἐναντία τολμῶμεν.”

XXXIII. “γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῖν πειθομένοις καλὴ ἡ
 “ξυντυχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας; πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι
 “ἀδικουμένοις καὶ οὐχ ἑτέροις βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν
 “ποιήσεσθε, ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξά-

καὶ νῦν T. τούτων T. εἰς N.V. ἐρήμοι Bekk. δι’ αὐτῶν (inducto acc. supr. ω) T. (m. ead.). κατέστημεν vulg. καθέστημεν seq. codd. A.J. κατέσταμεν F. (test. Bau. tac. Br.). καθέσταμεν N.T. V.H. al. ἡ— (sic) N. infr. μείζονι— (sic) N. utrobique in fine versiculi. Post γνώμῃ lit. (fort. puncti) N. ξυγκινδυνεύειν N.T. Edd. Port. Huds. ἀσθένεια καὶ ἀβουλία T.

§ 5. καταμόνας T. vulg. A.J. ἀπεωσάμενοι T. γρ. ἀπεωσάμεθα marg. m. ead. συγγνώμῃ N.V.

XXXIII. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε T. (m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε (ποιή fin. vers. ησεσθε inc. vers.) pr. N. ποιήσεσθε corr. N. μετὰ N.T.V.F.H. μετ’ vulg. κατά-

§ 4. ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν... Madv. Synt. § 9 b Anm. not. compares this with Isocr. Plat. 8 = 298 b. τὰς ἰδίας ἡμῶν ἐκάστων πόλεις, but there ἡμῶν belongs to ἰδίας. Here ἡ δ... = ἡ ἐδόκει ἡμῶν σωφρ.—I do not think φαινομένη = φαίνεσθαι, or εἰς τὸ φαίνεσθαι, though later imitators may seem to countenance the idea. No copula is required with περιέστηκεν cp. vii. 70, 6, φυλακὴν... ἐπιβουλὴν... περιεστάναι, cp. also ὑπέστης δέκτωρ Æsch. Eum. 204. χορηγὸς ὑπέστην Dem. Mid. p. 536 § 68 πρατῆρα ὑποστῆναι Pant. p. 983 § 57 διάδοχον ὑποστάντα Plat. Phileb. 19 a. φαινόμενη is simply an epithet as λεγόμενον τι ἐρέω Pind. Pyth. v. 101 λεγόμενον ἐρέω (a current saying, κοινὸν ἔπος Pyth. ii. 2) Nem. iii. 52 λεγόμενον δὲ τοῦτο

πρότερον ἔπος ἔχω, Plat. Rep. ii. § 66 b ὡς ὁ τῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀκρῶν λεγόμενος λόγος (else ὑπὸ would have been added). Add οὐ δίκαιον οὐδὲ γιγνομένην χάριν Dem. Nausim. p. 992 § 25 which Schæfer rightly explains προσήκουσαν. Translate, “and what we before thought discretion on our part..... has contrariwise turned out (come round to be) a manifest lack of counsel and weakness.

§ 5. εἰ μὴ μετὰ... “if we venture on a course contrary to our former unmeddling policy, a policy not linked with baseness but founded rather on error of judgement.” See on 6, 3.

XXXIII. A manifold advantage will befall you in acceding to our request; aiding not the wrong-doers but the

“μενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν
 “καταθήσθε, ναυτικόν τε κεκτήμεθα πλὴν τοῦ παρ’ ὑμῶν
 2 “πλείστον. καὶ σκέψασθε τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα ἢ τίς
 “τοῖς πολεμίους λυπηροτέρα, εἰ ἢν ὑμεῖς ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν
 “χρημάτων καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῶν προσγενέ-
 “σθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος ἄνευ κινδύνων καὶ
 “δαπάνης διδοῦσα ἑαυτὴν, καὶ προσέτι φέρουσα ἐς μὲν τοὺς
 “πολλοὺς ἀρετὴν, οἷς δ’ ἐπαμυνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῶν δ’ αὐτοῖς
 “ἰσχύν· ἃ ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ ὀλίγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ξυνέβη,
 “καὶ ὀλίγοι ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι οἷς ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν
 “καὶ κόσμον οὐχ ἦσσαν διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι παραγί-
 3 “γνονται. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι’ ὃν περ χρήσιμοι ἂν εἴμεν,
 “εἴ τις ὑμῶν μὴ οἶται ἔσεσθαι, γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ
 “αἰσθάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πολε-
 “μῳ σείοντας, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους δυναμένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς
 “καὶ ὑμῶν ἐχθροὺς ὄντας καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν
 “ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθῃ κατ’

θησθε vel καταθήσθε omn. ut vid codd. καταθήσθε pr. N. κατάθησθε corr. N. (lit. supr. η. acc. add. m. r.) κατάθησθε T. καταθήσθε F.H. certatim conj. καταθείσθε. Vid. not.

§ 2. σπανιωτέρα corr. N. (σπανι m. r.) ἢ τίς T. τίς... ἢ τίς A.J. λυπηροτέρα, εἰ corr. N. (lit. inter a et ei—punct. add. m. r. Fuisse vid. λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ), ἡμεῖς T. κινδύνου vulg. A.J. κινδύνων N.T.V.F.H. al. οἷς δὲ vulg. A.J. οἷς δ’ N.T.V.F.H. παντὶ vulg. παρόντι N.V.F.H. al. A.J. Notanda varietas, sed παντὶ sensus postulat. οὐχ’ ἦσσαν T. vid. ad 21, 1. παραγίνονται NT. al. vulg. παραγίγνονται A.J.

§ 3. διόπερ F. (teste Bekk.) διόπερ F. (“sed. m. r. em. δι’ ὃν περ Ba.”) διόπερ al. Be. οὐ (pro μὴ) V. om. N. sed οὐ suprasor. m. r. παρ’ αὐτοῖς vulg. ante Bau. A.J.

wronged; receiving men in imminent jeopardy whose abiding gratitude you will secure; we possess also a navy inferior only to your own. The sense of the words is clear, the construction of the second clause obscure. The alteration of καταθείσθε certainly simplifies the passage, and η and εἰ are very interchangeable in MSS., but I believe δεδάμενοι follows as if the first clause had been worded ἐξέτε ὑμεῖς... ἐξυτυχίαν (cp. the oft recurring ἐδόκει δὲ αὐτῷ... λαβών) “In the second place you will have an advantage by having received us in our greatest peril, to the end that you (if you receive us) may bestow the obligation with the most certain and never

forgotten evidence.” For ὡς ἂν with conjunctive cf. vi. 91, 4. (Madv. Gr. Synt. § 122, p. 123, n. 1. “bei ὡς und δπως bewirkt ἂν keine merkbare Veränderung der Bedeutung,” to which remark I at present demur). καλὴ unites “advantage,” and “honour.”

§ 2. The variant λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ is far less oratorical than the text. “What good fortune is more rare (than this)... if ...”—ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς: “in the eyes of the many.” φόγος ἐς Ἑλλήνας μέγας Eur. Bacch. 769, “a mighty reproach (to us Thebans) in the eyes of Greece,” vi. 31, 4.—ἀρετὴν, as others have said, “reputation for valour.”

§ 3. φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ, “fear of you,”

4 "αὐτῶν μετ' ἀλλήλων στῶμεν, μηδὲ δυοῖν φθάσαι ἁμάρτων-
 "σιν, ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. ἡμέ-
 "τερον δ' αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων ὑμῶν δὲ
 "δεξαμένων τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλευεῖν αὐτοῖς μάλ-
 "λον ἢ ἀντεπιβουλεύειν."

XXXIV. "ἦν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς σφετέρους
 "ἀποίκους ὑμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθέτωσαν ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία εὖ
 "μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικουμένη δὲ ἀλ-
 2 "λοτριούται· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δούλοι ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιοι τοῖς
 "λειπομένοις εἶναι ἐκπέμπονται. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι
 3 "προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμνου ἐς κρίσιν πολέμῳ μάλ-
 "λον ἢ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐβουλήθησαν τὰ ἐγκλήματα μετελθεῖν. καὶ
 "ὑμῶν ἔστω τὶ τεκμήριον ἃ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς δρῶσιν,

ἐπιχειρήσιν (sic) corr. T. (in m. ead. fuit ἐπιχειρήσειν. αὐτῶν corr. N. τῶν fuit αὐτοῦς)
 αὐτοῦς T. F. μὴ δὲ N. T. F. A. J. δυεῖν vulg. δυοῖν N. T. F. al. A. J.

§ 4. ὑμέτερον vulg. A. J. ἡμέτερον N. T. V. F. H. δὲ γ' αὖ vulg. A. J. δ' αὖ N. T. V. F. H.
 al. Vid. quae nos ad Dem. F. Leg. § 243 An. Crit. δὲ γ' αὖ hab. Plat. codd. Theaet.
 p. 171 B. Phaed. p. 106 B. Phileb. p. 32 A. τῶν μὲν T. αὐτοῖς om. N. V.

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν omn. ut vid. codd. quod retinenti ignoscat mihi velim
 Cobet. (Vid. Nov. Lect. p. 327, 328, alibi.) viii. 18 bis ἔστωσαν. Eurip. Ion. 1131
 ἔστωσαν, Iph. T. 1480 ἔστωσαν, ubi Elmsleius "uterque locus suspiciosus est."
 Itaque in Ion. ἐστᾶσαν leg. susp. Speciosa sane conjectura si quam desideras.
 ἔστωσαν libri omn. Plat. Rep. i. 354 A. Sophist. 231 A. Quam mutabile sit
 Graecitatis ingenium docet idem, quum formam ἔστων ter, si recte memini, (Cf.
 ἔτων = ἔωσαν, ἰόντων Aeschyl. Eumen. 33) δῶτων Leg. ix. 879 B. semel praebeat. Sed
 in loco Iphig. quod dicit Elmsl. facile reponi eis σὴν ἰόντων, corruptor potius eis σὴν
 ἔστων quam ἔστων eis σὴν vix dubium est quin interpolaturus fuerit. Fateor ta-
 men quae Matthiae. ad h. l. protulit, praeter locum Thucydideum, ἀπροσδιόνυσσα
 esse. Quicquid enim e veteribus legibus citant librarii hodie constat esse spurium.
 μρόπολιν N. T. οὐδὲ γὰρ N. Y. ὁμοίος Bekk. δμοιοι N. T. A. J. vulg.

§ 2. eis N. T. V. F. (teste Bau. tac. Br.) ἡβουλήθησαν vulg. A. J. ἐβουλήθησαν
 N. T. V. F. H. al.

§ 3. τί N. T. J. vulg. τί A. om. V. πρ N. ὑμᾶς T. συγγενεῖς T. ἀπάταις T. τὲ
 N. T. παράγεσθε F. (Br. "ex emend. παράγεσθαι" Ba.) δεομένοις corr. N. (is fort. m.

as ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, "attempt on
 you." below.—μηδὲ δυοῖν...See on Dem.
 de Fals. Leg. § 166, "and may not fail
 in anticipating us in two things (may
 get the start in one), fail either in mal-
 treating us, or confirming their own
 power." I once thought κακῶσαι, βεβαιώ-
 σασθαι, depended on φθάσαι, (see further
 on iii. 82, 14, ὁ φθάσας θαρσῆσαι). I
 think now these infinitives are expe-
 getic of φθάσαι. The reasoning is this:
 if by the Athenians' non-acceptance of
 the offer of the Coreyreans, Corinth
 shall reduce Coreyra to a state of de-

pendence, one of two things will fol-
 low; either Coreyra will be treated by
 Corinth as Helots were (rv. 80, 2) by
 Sparta, in modern times Poland is by
 Russia, South American States by, it
 is feared, North American, (κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς,
 not "you and us," but "us Coreyreans"),
 or, by adopting a more generous confi-
 ding (our modern paternal) policy, Cor-
 inth will strengthen herself (by incorpo-
 rating our navy with her own, 36, 3).

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν: We should say
 "We assure them that." Of the extra-
 gant usage of this and similar imperatives

“ὥστε ἀπάτη τε μὴ παράγεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, δεομένοις τε ἐκ
“τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας
“ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέστατος
“ἂν διατελοίη.

- XXXV. “λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς
2 “δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους. εἴρηται γὰρ
“ἐν αὐταῖς, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἥτις μηδαμοῦ ξυμμαχεῖ.
3 “ἐξεῖναι παρ’ ὁποτέρους ἂν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ
“τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς
“καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα
“ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης
“τε ξυμμαχίας εἴρξουσιν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ὠφελείας,
“εἴτα ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἃ δεόμεθα.
4 “πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αἰτία ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσωντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν·

ead.) τὲ Ν. τε Τ. εὐθέως Ν. γῶν' i. e. γνώμη Ν. marg. cf. 20, 5. ἀσφαλέστατος corr. Ν. (os m. r. fuit op. ἀσφαλέστατα).

XXXV. μηδετέρων pr. Τ. sed pr. acc. m. ead. calamo transverso induxit.

§ 3. τε (post ἀπὸ) et καὶ (post προσέτι) om. Ν. V. οὐχ ἡκιστα Τ. Η. Α. J. οὐχ ἡκιστα Ν. ἡμᾶς corr. Ν. (ἡ m. r.) τὲ Ν. om. Τ. εἴρξουσιν Ν. Τ. Α. J. vulg.

(ἴσθι, γῶνθι, ἴστω, κ.τ.λ.), let one example suffice from Herod. iv. 76, εἰ ὦν ταύτης ἦν τῆς οἰκίης ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴστω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανών.

§ 2. ἐκπέμπονται i. e. οἱ ἄποικοι, a usage which hardly requires illustration cf. vi. 80, 1, ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελείας, οἱ (not ἐξυμμάχοι contained, in ὠφελείας, which is too far fetched, but Πελοποννήσιοι) τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμα. A similar usage is noticed by Porson on Hecub. 22, πατρὺς ἐστὶα... αὐτοῖς τε.—πολέμῳ κ.τ.λ. “they preferred to prosecute their claims by war rather than fair arbitration.”

§ 3. ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος: not here “at once not to aid them,” but “if they ask you in a straightforward way,” in contrast to ἀπάτῃ cf. iii. 43, 1, τὰγαθὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λεγόμενα... ἀπάτῃ προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος.—διατελοῖν without ὦν as vi. 89, 2. Xenoph. Memor. i. 6, 2, ἀνυπόδητός τε καὶ ἀχίτων (ἀχίτων ὦν without cause Cobet. Nov. Lect. v. 690) διατελεῖς. Isæ. de Ciron. Herod. p. 74 St. = 228 n. ἀναμφισβήτητοι τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον διετελέ-

σαμεν. Kriiger adds Xen. Hell. vi. 3, 10.

XXXV. “And you will not break the peace with the Lacedæmonians either,” in our forcible, if somewhat homely, language. ii. 11, 7 οὐδ’ ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, “not so powerless either (as some would tell you)” iv. 84, 2 ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν, “he was not an unable speaker either for a Lacedæmonian.” So 38, 2 οὐδ’ αὐτοί.

§ 3. ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται: ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει would be more idiomatic, while in Latin *in beneficio ponere* is more frequent than *in beneficii loco ponere*. But as Cicer. ii. Verr. iii. 48, 114, 115 varies “hoc in beneficii loco petitum est,” “in summo beneficio impetratum est,” so Plat. Rep. i. 348 π ἐν ἀρετῇ καὶ σοφίᾳ τῆς μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν, but 349 Α ἐν ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ καὶ σοφίᾳ ἐτόλμησας θείναι. See my remarks on Hyperid. Lycophr. Journ. Phil. Vol. iv. p. 321 where I have attempted a defence of ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι against Cobet’s onslaught.

“ἡμᾶς μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπώ-
 “σεσθε, τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἐχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόν-
 “των γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν
 “προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε ἣν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ’ ἡ κακείων
 “κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους, ἡ καὶ ἡμῶν
 “πέμπειν καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν πεισθῇτε ὠφέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ
 5 “τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοηθεῖν. πολλὰ δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐν
 “ἀρχῇ ὑπέιπομεν, τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ μέγιστον
 “ὅτι οἱ τε αὐτοὶ πολέμιοι ἡμῶν ἦσαν, ὅπερ σαφειστάτη πίστις,
 “καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς ἀλλ’ ἱκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλά-
 “ψαι· καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδο-
 “μένης, οὐχ ὁμοία ἢ ἀλλοτρίωσις, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ
 “δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον εἶναι κεκτηῖσθαι ναῦς, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅστις
 “ἐχυρώτατος, τοῦτον φίλον ἔχειν.”

XXXVI. “καὶ ὅτω τάδε ξυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέ-
 “γεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι’ αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς

§ 4. ἡμᾶς (sic) N. μὲν om. N.V. ἀπώσασθε T. οὐχ’ ὅπως T. τῶν δὲ δὲ pr. N. (lit. supr. pr. e) καὶ ἐπιόντων om. N.V. καθὼδ N.V. καθότι T.

§ 5. οἱ pr. M. οἷτε corr. N. (add. acc. suprascr. τε m. r.) τε οἱ H. οἱ pr. F. τε οἱ corr. F. (“m. r. τε post ὅτι suprascr.” Ba. “οἷτε οἱ corr.” Br. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. r.) ὑμῶν vulg. sed ἡμῶν T.F.H. al. A.J. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἱκανοὶ T. post ναυτικῆς, καὶ om. T. οὐχ’

ὁμοία T. ἀλλοτρίωσις T. δύνασθε T. (m. ead. suprascr.) δύνασθε F. (“suprascr. δύνασθε” Ba. tac. Br.) ἐχυρώτατος A.J. ἐχυρώτατος T.

XXXVI. δὲ corr. N. (de m. ead.) λύσει N.V.F. (“sed η. manu rec. suprascr.” Ba. tac. Bekk.). Potuit ita dicere Th. Vid. App. A. edit. meæ Dem. de Fals. Leg. αὐτοῦ N.V.F.H.A.J. edd. rec. præter Bekk. αὐτοῦ αὐτοῦ hab. T. p.l. Bekkero obsequor. φοβήσαν F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) τὸ δὲ (sic) N. τὸ πλέον hic N.T. τοπλέον A.J.

§ 5. “Many are the advantages which we prove to you, as we prefaced at the outset, and mainly that the same are (*were as we said*) our enemies.” Note this use of the imperfect familiar to readers of Plato and Aristotle. A passage exactly similar is supplied by Plato Theæt. p. 156 A ἀρχῇ δέ, ἐξ ἧς καὶ ἂ νῦν πᾶσι ἐλέγομεν πάντα ἡρτῆται, ἥδε αὐτῶν, ὥς τὸ πᾶν κίνησις ἦν.—ὅπερ, ἡπερ, ἀπερ (see on 7) πίστις are equally correct. Plat. Phædr. 245 C τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως, ψυχῆς οὐσίαν τε καὶ λόγον τοῦτον. In Latin the almost invariable rule is to accommodate the gender of the demonstrative or relative pronoun to that of the predicate, even in *persons*.

See Mayor on Cicer. ii. Philipp. § 54, Pompeium quod decus ac lumen fuit. —Whether εἶναι, ἔχειν, are *quasi-imperatives*, I will endeavour to determine on v. 9, 4.

XXXVI. “And if any one conceives that what we say is expedient, yet is afraid that if he be induced by it he shall break the truce (of Euboea), let him know that the cautious apprehension of danger (*which will lead him to accept our offer*) when backed by strength will be more formidable to his enemies, whereas his overweening confidence if he accept not the offer, not backed by strength, will be less formidable to meet his adversaries when

- “λύση, γνώτω τὸ μὲν δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναν-
 “τίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον, τὸ δὲ θαρσύνῃ μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθε-
 “νὲς ὃν πρὸς ἰσχύοντας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐσόμενον,
 “καὶ ἅμα οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκύρας νῦν τὸ πλέον ἢ καὶ τῶν
 “Ἀθηνῶν βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς προ-
 “νοῶν ὅταν ἐς τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον
 “τὸ αὐτίκα περισκοπῶν ἐνδοιάξῃ χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὃ μετὰ
 2 “μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκείουταί τε καὶ πολεμοῦται. τῆς τε γὰρ
 “Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, ὥστε μήτε

αὐταῖς corr. N. (aῖς m.r. Fort. αὐτοὺς pr. m.) αὐτοὺς F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) eis T.
 ὅσον ὅπως A.J. ὁπωρόντα (sic) F. (teste Bekk. ὅσον οὐ teste Ba. ὅσονοῦ vulg. τοαντικά
 T.A.J. οἰκείουται τε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. vulg. οἰκείουται.

§ 2. τῆς—κείται om. N. hab. marg. m.r. εἶσαι corr. N. (acc. fuit εἶσαι), πρ

strong.” It seems to me an utter misconception of the passage to refer τὸ δεδιὸς to φοβέται. As long as the fear (of violating the peace of Euboea) lasted, the offer would not be accepted. How could such fear then be backed by strength? An acceptor of the strength (their proffered alliance) would first have dismissed this fear. Let us examine δεδιὸς what is its usage in Th. II. II, 6, *χρὴ δὲ εἶναι ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρασκευάζεσθαι*. He has before said τὸ ἔλασσον πλῆθος δεδιὸς ἀμεινον ἡμύνετο τοὺς πλέονας διὰ τὸ καταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκευάτους γενέσθαι Cf. III. 83, 2, τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι τὸ τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεές...οἱ δὲ καταφρονοῦντες κἀν προαισθέσθαι. In both instances we are reminded of the hare and the tortoise in the fable; the former should have shown more of τὸ δεδιὸς and less of τὸ θαρσύν. Does any passage in Th. where δεδιέναι occurs suggest the meaning *timidity, cowardly fear*? Is not the inherent notion “apprehensive of evil” in contrast to “secure” in the Latin sense and the use of our version of the Bible and our early writers, and was Prodicus, in spite of his hairsplitting definitions, wide of the mark in preferring δέος to φόβος as the word denoting the idea of προσδοκία κακοῦ, (Plat. Protag. 358 D), though Protagoras and Hippias, who held them synonyms, are supported by

Aristot. Nic. Ethic. III. 9=6, 1, and Thuc. IV. 84, 2, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος compared with περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ? Could δέος hold place in such sentences as *ὅσον φιλαὶ φόβοι καὶ δειματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι* VII. 80, 3? The same antithesis which we have here we find also in VI. 36, 2 *οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ* (apprehend punishment for their own evil deeds) *βούλονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι, ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ* (fear of invasion) *τὸ σφέτερον* (δέος or δεδιὸς repeated from δεδιότες) *ἐπηλυγάζωνται*. What they fear is shown in ch. 38, the fear of consequences which the consciousness of their *κακούργοι λόγοι* or *ἔργα* leads them to expect. Our common fear is the *ἐκπληξίς*, the startling alarm into which they plunge us to divert attention from their wicked words and deeds. Cp. the insinuation against Pericles Arist. Pax 605, *fol.* repeated in the case of the younger Pitt when he declared war on revolutionary France. —*ἀδεέστερον*, “less formidable,” as VI. 87, 4. So *ἀβλαβής, unharming and unharmed*. Cp. our words *pitiful, pitiless*. —τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς are to be joined, else αὐτῶν.—ὃ μετὰ... “which is with most momentous consequences made either friend or foe.” A similar expression VI. 85, 1, *πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρόν ἢ φίλον μετὰ καιροῦ γίγνεσθαι*. For τε καὶ (καὶ καὶ, τε τε) see on II. 42, 3.

§ 2. καλῶς κείται with *genitive* after

“ἐκείθεν ναυτικὸν ἔασαι Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν τό τε ἐν-
 “θένδε πρὸς τὰ κεῖ παραπέμψαι, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ξυμφορώ-
 3 “τατόν ἐστι. βραχυτάτῳ δ’ ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ξύμπασι
 “καὶ καθ’ ἕκαστον, τῷδ’ ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε, τρία
 “μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς Ἑλλήσι ναυτικά, τὸ παρ’ ὑμῖν καὶ
 “τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων· τούτων δ’ εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ
 “δύο ἐς ταυτὸν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται,
 “Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε, δε-
 “ξάμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔξετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείοσι ναυσὶ ταῖς
 “ἡμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι.”

4 “Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ’
 αὐτοῖς τοιάδε·

XXXVII. “ἈΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον
 “περὶ τοῦ δέξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ’ ὥς
 “καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικούμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται,
 “μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ
 “τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἰέναι, ἵνα τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἀξίωσιν ἀσφα-
 “λέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρεῖαν μὴ ἀλογίστως
 2 “ἀπόσσησθε. φασὶ δὲ ξυμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω

N. τᾶλλα vulg. A.J. τὰ ἄλλα N.T.V.F.H. Reposui. ξυμπερότατον N. ξυμπερώτατον F.
 ξυμπερώτατον H. (“sed manus rec. τῷ ε supersc. ο” Ba.).

§ 3. τῷδε T. τῷδ’ corr. N. (ὡ m.r. Fuit τῷδ’) μάθητε N.V. μάθατε T. (m. ead.
 necne p. 1.) μένοντα T. καὶ τῶν κ. N.T.V.F.H. τὸ αὐτο vulg. A.J. ταυτὸν N.T.V.F.H.

κερκυραίοις τε N.T. πρ N. ὑμετέρας J. vulg. Br. ἡμετέρας N.V.T.F.H.A. Cum Popp.
 reposui.

δημηγορία

XXXVII. β³ N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρ ἀθηναίους πρώτη litt. min. T.
 τῶν δὲ N. ἡμεῖς τε N. τε hic T. οὕτως pr. N. κ seq. ω ut s inducendum significetur.
 τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν corr. N. (τε ἀφ m. ead.) τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν V. Reposui. τήν ἀφ’ ἡμῶν τε
 T.A.J. cett. libri et edd.

analogy of καλῶς ἔχειν. So Eur. Alc.
 291, καλῶς ἦκον βίον, Herod. εὐ ἦκειν βίον,
 χρημάτων, κ.τ.λ. Plat. iv. Republ. 421, ο
 δπως ἐκάστοις τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἡ φύσις ἀπο-
 δίδωσι τοῦ μεταλαμβάνειν εὐδαιμονίας. So
 Th. III. 92, 5 καλῶς καθίστασθαι.

§ 3. “You may learn by this not to
 give us up, you may learn that...” The
 two idioms are combined, μαρθάνω with
 infinitive and with participle. A less
 graphic mode of writing might be τρία
 μὲν γὰρ ἔστι...but certainly not so ora-
 torical. It seems indifferent whether

we read ταῖς ἡμ. or ταῖς ὑμ. The one
 “with your ships increased in number,”
 or “with a larger navy even ours.”

XXXVII. ἀλλ’ ὥς καλ...If the text is
 incorrupt I am forced to own that this
 = ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς. Not wishing to admit
 such *trajectum*, I think καὶ is to be re-
 jected, arising from a confusion of s and
 s’. See ann. crit. 2, 6.—ἀξίωσω, “claim
 what we have a right to expect”)(χρεῖαν
 “want, petition.”

§ 2. διὰ τὸ σῶφρον: ironical retort
 on ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη

“δέξασθαι· τὸ δ’ ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετῆδευσαν,
 “ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδέν· βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰδικήματα οὐδὲ
 3 “μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ
 “πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς
 “δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γί-
 “γνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἡκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα
 4 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκη καταίροντας δέχεσθαι. κὰν τούτῳ τὸ
 “εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις προ-
 “βέβληνται, ἀλλ’ ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν
 “ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι βιάζονται, οὗ δ’ ἂν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχω-
 5 “σιν, ἣν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντῶσι. καίτοι εἰ
 “ἦσαν ἄνδρες ὥσπερ φασὶν ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν
 “τοῖς πέλας, τοσῶδε φανερωτέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν
 “διδούσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.

XXXVIII. “ἀλλ’ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε ἐς ἡμᾶς
 “τοιοῖδε εἰσὶν, ἄποικοι δὲ ὄντες ἀφεστᾶσι τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ
 “νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν.

§ 2. πρὸς hic N. τὰδικήματα (sic) N. τὰ ἀδικήματα T. ἐσχύνεσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. παρέχειν T. τινα N. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. τινὰς vulg. A. J. γίνεσθαι N. V.

§ 4. κὰν τούτῳ corr. N. (κὰν m. ead. Vid. fuisse καὶ, sed τούτῳ diserte) ξυναδική-
 σωσιν N. T. V. F. H. ξυναδικῶσιν vulg. A. J. καταμόνας N. A. J. vulg. κατὰ μόνας pr. T.
 καταμόνας corr. T. inducto pr. acc.) κρατηθῶσι F. (teste Ba. tac. Bekk.) βιάζονται corr.
 N. (ω m. r. fuit βιάζονται) βιάζονται T. F. H. J. οὐδ’ (quid suprascripserit m. r. N. non
 intelligi; videtur esse”) ἔχουσιν corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit ἔχουσιν) ἔχουσιν T. F. H. ἣν δέ
 που τι N. (sed pr. τι) ἣν δέ που τι T. vulg. A. J. ἀναισχυντῶσι corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit
 ἀναισχυνοῦσι) ἀναισχυνοῦσι T. F. H.

XXXVIII. πρ N. ἐς N. εἰς V. (coll. Ad. Ed. 1. Vol. II. p. 427. tac. Ed. III.),
 τοιοῖδε εἰσιν N. ἄποικοι δ’ A. J. Bekk. ἀφεστᾶσι τε corr. N. (lit. supr. i fuit ἀφεστᾶσι
 τε) ἀφεστᾶσι τε T. διαπαντ N. διαπαντός T. vulg. A. J. πάσχειν om. T.

32, 5. One is here tempted to write
 σώφρον δῆ, the strokes of N approaching
 so near to ΔI and η and ι being so often
 interchanged.

§ 3. αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη “owing
 to their independent position:” a clear
 cognate accusative, κειμένη being the ac-
 knowledged (i. e. in purely classical Greek;
 Menander was living in days of deca-
 dence, and wrote τῷ μὲν τὸ σῶμα διατε-
 θεϊμένῳ κακῶς Fr. Inc. LXV. Meinek.)
 passive perfect of τίθεμαι, τεθειμένη the
 middle. So if a bill be passed, ὁ τιθεὶς
 νόμον, τέθεικε: ἡ τιθεμένη πόλις, τέθειται;

ὁ τιθέμενος (pass.) νόμος, κείται. So a
 father τέθειται ὄνομα παιδί, but παιδί κεῖ-
 ται ὄνομα.—ἡ κατὰ... “than that judges
 should be appointed by covenant.”

§ 4. “They have enshielded them-
 selves under this specious neutrality.”
 Poppo compares v. 68, διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον
 κομπῶδες, and vi. 34, 4 διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες
 ἦσυχον. Add vi. 55, 3 διὰ τὸ πρότερον
 ξύνηθες ... φοβερόν ... ἀκριβές, and else-
 where.—ἀναισχυντῶσι, brazen it out in
 the absence of witnesses. See § 2.

XXXVIII. πρὸς...ἐς: I wish at pre-
 sent merely to point to the two preposi-

- 2 "ἐκπεμφθείησαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ φάμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ
 "τούτων ὑβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε
 3 "εἶναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θανμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι
 "τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα· καὶ
 "δῆλον ὅτι εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν
 "μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκ-
 4 "πρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δ' ἦν, εἰ
 "καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν εἶξαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ, ἡμῖν
 "δὲ αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριότητα· ὕβρει δὲ
 "καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ πλούτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι
 "καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ἡμετέραν οὔσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσ-
 "εποιοῦντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βιά-
 "εχουσι.

XXXIX. "καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐθελῆσαι
 "κρίνεσθαι, ἣν γε οὐ τὸν προὔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλούς

§ 2. αὐτοὶ φάμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἡγεμόνες τὲ N.T. § T. Vid. ad 2, 6.

§ 3. ἀποικίαι (sic) T. καὶ (ante τιμῶσιν) add T. pro εἰ, ἐν T. inter εἰ et τοῖς lit. 1, literæ N. πλέοσιν N. πλέουσιν V. ἀρέσκοντες ἐσμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐπιστρατεύομεν vulg. A.J. Lectio ita non temere repudianda, si et ἀν a præced. repetitur, et εὐπρεπῶς legitur. Sed ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. εὐπρεπῶς vulg. A.J. ἐκπρεπῶς N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τι N.T. vulg. A.J. Revocavi.

§ 4. εἶξαι (ut vid.) T. ἄλλα τὲ N.T.A.J.

XXXIX. δὴ om. N.V. Facile excidit ante ΔΙ. προὔχοντα N. λέγειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. τηρεῖν (post δεῖ) A.J. vulg. sed om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν T. ἐς N. εἰς V. ἴσον T. τὰ ἔργα A.J. vulg. τὰ τε ἔργα N.T.V.F.H. al.

tions. It will I hope hereafter be shewn that they are frequently in Th. nearly identical.

§ 3. It may be questioned whether ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα is to be rendered "we are loved by," or "they acquiesce in us." I leave this to the reader.—But I am sure that ἐκπρεπῶς here and ἐκπρεπέστερον, III. 55, 3 are erroneously considered synonyms of ἀπρεπῶς, ἀπρεπέστερον. In both passages the ordinary meaning "conspicuously, remarkably," is quite in keeping. I am aware of the varied use of prepositions in composition, but one must endeavour to limit this within due bounds. Translate: "nor do we make war upon you in a remarkable degree, if we are not also in a singular degree wronged by you."

§ 4. καλὸν δ' ἦν... An anacoluthon not

very strange. Strictly logical grammar would have required ἡμῖν δὲ μὴ βιάσασθαι. Cp. VII. 13, 2 τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, but there I think the ναῦται embrace in our author's view themselves and the serving-men. Cp. VII. 36, 4 αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσω διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσω ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν which is much more difficult to digest.

XXXIX. ἦν...προκαλούμενον. It admits of doubt whether this sentence is parallel to III. 68, 2 αὐτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἕνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτώντες, where at any rate the first accusative belongs to the remoter participle, cp. IV. 72, 4, in Latin Plaut. Aul. II. 3, 3 = 268 vascula intus pure propra atque elue (where Wagner ought not to have suggested properans elue) Ter. Adelph. v.

“προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τὰ
 “τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι κα-
 2 “θιστάντα. οὗτοι δ’ οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ’
 “ἐπειδὴ ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐ-
 3 “πρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο. καὶ δεῦρο ἤκουσιν οὐ
 “τᾷκεῖ μόνον αὐτοὶ ἀμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξι-
 “οῦντες οὐ ξυμμαχεῖν ἀλλὰ ξυναδικεῖν καὶ διαφόρους ὄντας
 4 “ἡμῶν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς· οὓς χρῆν, ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν,
 “τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἡδίκημεθα οὗτοι
 “δὲ κινδυνεύουσι, μηδ’ ἐν ᾧ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν
 “τότε οὐ μεταλαβόντες τῆς ὠφελείας νῦν μεταδώσετε, καὶ
 “τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπογενόμενοι τῆς ἀφ’ ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ
 “ἴσον ἔχετε, πάλαι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ
 “τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν.

XL. “ὥς μὲν οὖν αὐτοὶ τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλη-
 “μάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἶδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεονέκται εἰσι, δε-

§ 3. τᾷκεῖ A.J. τ’ἀκεῖ (sic) T.

§ 4. ἐχρῆν N.V. κινδυνεύουσιν F.H. μῆδ’ T. μετεωρίσθαι pro μεταδώσετε T. (m. ead. suprascr.) ἀπογενόμενοι T. (m. ead.) ἴσον T. κοινωνήσαντας V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) corr. N. (vñ suprascr. m.r.) sequitur vulg. ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους (vel ἀμετόχως) οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινωνεῖν Hab. A.J. vulg. om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Nihil addunt verba ad sententiam loci et μόνων ἀμετόχους nihil significat. Puto aliquem ad marginem adscripsisse similem γνώμην aliunde invec- tam. Uberrima hæc causa interpolationis. Plant. Trin. 368, Lucret. v. 1006. Idem credo accidisse Soph. Phil. 671—673. Versiculi ipsi sane boni, sed prorsus si quid video ἀπροσδιόνυτοι. Idem credo de Soph. Ajac. 841, 842 ubi nollem a Dindorf. quattuor relegatos. Duo sunt spurii, ex Æschylo ut videntur profecti, τῶς enim plane Æschylum sapit. εἰσπαρῶς ἐμὲ i.q. in pedestri et comico sermone dicitur περιπαρῶς ἐμὲ, et in Œdip. Tyr. 1505 μὴ νιν εἰσίδης fortasse reponendum est.

XL. τε om. N.V. Varietatem insignem præbent A.J. vulg. μετὰ προσηκόν- των τῶν τοῦ δικαίου κεφαλαίων ἐς ὑμᾶς ἐρχόμεθα. Quod hodie legitur μετὰ πρ.

7, 19=917 tu illas abi et traduce, or προχόντα=ἐκ τοῦ προχόντος so that the article belongs only to the second participle. I think the former view is more correct for it is hardly possible to dis- unite τὸν from προχόντα immediately following. We find an example of this in N. T. St Mark i. 7 “the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose,” the more noticeable as there is nothing in the original to provoke such rendering. τηρεῖν seems to have been foisted in by one who did not see that προκαλεῖσθαι takes accusa-

tive (see instances in Matth. Gk. Gr. § 419 h), and so joined it with λέγειν τι. “But surely as to this he who has the vantage ground and challenges it from a safe position ought not to be thought to speak to the point.”—τὰ τε ἔργα... “equally his actions as his words,” τε less frequently used in such sentences. Soph. however has examples Œdip. Col. 936 τῷ νῶ θ’ ὁμοίως κατὰ τῆς γλώσσης λέγω. Electr. 907 καὶ νῦν θ’ ὁμοίως καὶ τότ’ ἐξεπίσταμαι. See more on III. 43, 2.

XL. ἐρχόμεθα “we come with” not as Poppe says for ἤκομεν. I should trans-

- “δήλωται ὡς δ’ οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε, χρη²
 “μαθεῖν. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐξείναι παρ’
 “ὅποτέρους τις τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, οὐ
 “τοῖς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἑτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἢ ξυνθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ’
 “ὅστις μὴ ἄλλον ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ
 “ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονούσι, πόλεμον ἀντ’
 “εἰρήνης ποιήσει· ὃ νῦν ὑμεῖς μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν πάθοιτε·
³ “ἂν. οὐ γὰρ τοῖσδε μόνον ἐπίκουροι ἂν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ
 “καὶ ἡμῖν ἀντὶ ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι· ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἴτε
⁴ “μετ’ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. καίτοι
 “δίκαιοί γ’ ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στῆναι ἀμφοτέροις,
 “εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὸνναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἵεναι (Κοριν-
 “θίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστε, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι’
 “ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ’ ἐγένεσθε), καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι·
⁵ “ὥστε τοὺς ἑτέρων ἀφίσταμένους δέχεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 “Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναντίαν ὑμῖν;

ἐγκλημάτων ἐρ. hab. N.T.V.F.H. al. ὡς δὲ A.J. vulg. ὡς δ’ N.T.V.H.F. μαθεῖν χρη²
 A.J. vulg. χρη μαθεῖν N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui.

§ 2. τις N.T.A.J. vulg. ἄλλων A.J. vulg. ἄλλον N.T.V.F.H. al. ἑαυτὸν ἀποστε-
 ρῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν T. ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν N.V.F.H. quod reposui. Post
 ei litura i literæ N. fort. fuit eis. ἀντὶ N.T.V. πυθόμενοι T.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι corr. N. (ai m. ead.) ἀμύνεσθε J. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.).

§ 4. ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστὲ N.T. οὐ N.V. δὲ excidit ante ΔΙ. Excidit διὰ post δὲ Plat.
 Theaet. 192 A δὲ ὥδε διαλέγεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διοριζομένους. Quid sibi
 velit vulg. λέγεσθαι alii viderint, me quidem latet. ἀνακωχῆν T. πώποτε N.T.F.

(tac. Br.) H. καθιστάναι T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 5. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) αὐτὸν τινὰ pr. N. αὐτὸν τινα corr. N. (vid.
 ead. m.).

late χω λόγος διέρχεται Soph. Œd. Col.
 574, “and then my speech draws to a
 close.”

§ 2. μὴ...ἀποστερῶν “When he is not
 withdrawing himself from another who
 has a due claim on him.” See on 69, 1.
 —καὶ ὅστις μὴ... There is a confusion of
 thought amounting almost to a bull.
 “And one who will not create war in-
 stead of peace for those who receive
 him, if they act with discretion,” for
 they will prevent his producing such
 result by not receiving him. Cp. Eur.
 Herac. 263, to Demophon’s question
 οὐκ οὐν ἐγὼ τῶν ἐνθάδ’ εἰμὶ κύριος; Copreus

answers βλάπτων γ’ ἐκείνους μηδὲν, ἢν σὺ
 σωφρονῆς (which you will not do if you
 have discretion). Μὴ ἀνευ ὑμῶν refers
 to the object, not the subject. See on
 Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 333. Add to pas-
 sages cited there Eur. Heracl. 249 ὅπως
 σέ τις | σὺν παισὶ (=σέ τε καὶ παῖδας)
 βωμοῦ τοῦδ’ ἀποσπάσει βίβλ.

§ 4. οὐδὲ δι’ α. “not even in an ar-
 mistice”—you have had no dealings
 with them whatever.

§ 5. Whether διχα ἐψηφισμένων is
 simply “divided on the question” or
 “were equally divided” (so that the
 vote of Corinth determined the point)

“ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψηφισμένων εἰ χρὴ αὐ-
 “ τοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερώς δὲ ἀντείπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας
 6 “ ξυμμάχους αὐτόν τινα κολάζειν. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακόν τι
 “ δρῶντας δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσεται, φανέται καὶ ἃ τῶν ὑμε-
 “ τέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ’
 “ ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν θήσεται.

XLI. “ δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν
 “ ἱκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσιν δὲ καὶ
 “ ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιάνδε, ἣν οὐκ ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλά-
 “ πτειν, οὐδ’ αὖ φίλοι ὥστ’ ἐπιχρῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἡμῖν ἐν
 2 “ τῷ παρόντι φαμέν χρῆναι. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανί-
 “ σαντές ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινητῶν ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλε-
 “ μον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἵκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ εὐεργε-
 “ σία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δι’ ἡμᾶς Πελοποννη-
 “ σίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθήσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγινητῶν μὲν
 “ ἐπικράτησιν Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις
 “ ἐγένετο οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ’ ἐχθροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους
 3 “ ἰόντες τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν. φίλον
 “ τε γὰρ ἡγοῦνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἣν καὶ πρότερον ἐχ-

§ 6. φανείτε T.A.J. φανέται corr. N. (ai. m.r.) “In Cass. (H.) aliquid abrasum erat post τ, sed spatium minus erat quam quod duas literas capere posset.” Ba.

XLI. τοὺς τῶν N.T.V. ὥστε N.T.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. (δστε opinor in Duk. Edit. typographo imputandum et fraudi fuisse Bauero).

§ 2. σπανίσαντες ποτὲ N. πρ N. εἵκοσιν H. αὕτη τὲ N.T. ἢ ante ἐς om. T. τὸ δ’ ἡμᾶς (sic) T. πελοποννησίοις T. (supraser. m. ead.) ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ὑμῖν μὲν αἰγινητῶν μὲν T. τοῦτοις T. ἀπάντων A.J. vulg. πάντων N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀπερίοπτοι εἰσι N.T.J. φίλον τὲ N. φιλονεικίας N.

as δίχα τέμνειν “to bisect,” and κεφαλὰν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες iv. 100, 2, I shall not determine.

XLI. τάδε “above-mentioned.” Cp. 43, 4. See on 31, 4.—ἐπιχρῆσθαι: the preposition denotes *mutual, reciprocal*, as in ἐφοδος, ἐπιμῖξις, ἐπιγαμία.

§ 2. ἐπικράτησιν seems too strong a word if we credit Herod. vi. 87—93. Hostilities went on with varied success till the approach of the invading Persians, then both agreed to postpone hostilities, vii. 145. War was resumed

many years after the Persian invasion which ended in the submission of the Æginetans. See 105—109. Certainly Corinth did not aid the Athenians in these renewed hostilities.—παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν: παρά, and more frequently its Latin representative *propter*, have the sense of *owing to*, but I think not (as διὰ unquestionably has) that of *for the sake of*. The reader may choose between “except,” or “in comparison of.” I prefer the latter.

§ 3. ἦν...ῆ: not *si sit* but *si fuerit*.

“θρὸς ἧ, πολέμιόν τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἣν καὶ τύχῃ φίλος
 “ὦν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα χεῖρον τίθενται φιλονεικίας ἕνεκα
 “τῆς αὐτίκα.

XLII. “ὦν ἐνθυμηθέντες καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσ-
 “βυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι,
 “καὶ μὴ νομίση δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δὲ εἰ
 2 “πολεμήσει, ἄλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ξυμφέρον ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις
 “ἐλάχιστα ἁμαρτάνῃ μάλιστα ἔπεται, καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ
 “πολέμου, ᾧ φοβούμεντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδι-
 “κῆν, ἐν ἀφανεί ἔτι κεῖται, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ
 “φανερὰν ἔχθραν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσιν πρὸς Κορινθίους
 “κτῆσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας
 “ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις
 “καιρὸν ἔχουσα, κἂν ἐλάσσων ἧ, δύναται μείζον ἐγκλημα
 3 “λῦσαι. μῆδ’ ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόασιν,
 “τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρω-
 “τέρα δύναμις ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερωῖ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύ-
 “νων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν.

XLIII. “ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακε-
 “δαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐ-

XLII. πρεσβυτέρων T. πρεσβυτέρου corr. N. (ou m. ead.) ἀξιούτω corr. N. (acc. et u. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἁμαρτάνει T.A.J. vulg. ἁμαρτάνῃ N.V.F.H. al. ἔχραν T. τελευταία T. λῦσαι N.

§ 3. μῆδ’ N.T.A.J. ἐφέλκεσθε corr. N. (e ult. m.r.) δύναμις (sic) A.

Cp. Eur. Sthenob. Fr. III. = 91 κἂν ἀμυν-
 σος ἧ τὸ πρὶν, also the oracle πάλαι ποτ’
 ἦσαν δίκαιοι Μελήσιοι parodied by Arist.
 Vesp. 1060 ὦ πάλαι ποτ’ ὄντες ἡμεῖς δλ-
 κιοι μὲν ἐν χοροῖς, 1063 πρὶν ποτ’ ἦν πρὶν
 ταῦτα... The Latin language is in this
 case clearer; while ἡμεν equally is era-
 mus or fuimus, fuimus Troes, fuit Pion,
 are perspicuous.

XLII. ἀμύνεσθαι “requite,” as iv. 63,
 1, elsewhere. Cp. Arist. Rhetor. II. 23,
 8 ὅστιν γὰρ ἔφη εἶναι τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἀμύ-
 νασθαι ὁμοίως εὖ παθόντα ὥσπερ καὶ κακῶς.

§ 2. The suspicion which Athens
 was under owing to her dealings with
 Megara may refer to the revolt of Me-

gara to Athens from Corinth, and ten
 years’ submission to Athenian supre-
 macy, see ch. 103, 115. It may also
 embrace a reference to the exclusion of
 the Megarians from Attic ports and
 markets if this measure of Pericles had
 been passed before the rupture between
 Corinth and Coreyra, which is Mr Grote’s
 opinion Chapter XLVIII. Vol. VI. p. 102.
 I believe however we have no means of
 fixing the precise time of the introduc-
 tion of the measure.

XLIII. “We having fallen into the
 position which we ourselves formerly
 spoke of in Lacedemon, the chastise-
 ment which each one has of his own

- “τόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ’ ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιούμεν κομί-
 “ζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ
 2 “ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. τὸ δ’ ἴσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γνόντες τοῦτον
 “ἐκείνων εἶναι τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ ὃ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μά-
 3 “λιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἐχθρός. καὶ Κερκυραίους τοῦσδε
 “μῆτε ξυμμάχους δέχεσθε βία ἡμῶν, μῆτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς
 4 “ἀδικοῦσι. καὶ τάδε ποιοῦντες τὰ προσήκοντά τε δράσετε
 “καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλευέσεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς.” Τοιαῦτα δὲ
 καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

XLIII. αὐτ’ τινα (i.e. αὐτὸν τινα) N. αὐτῶν τινα F. (“sed man. rec. correxit αὐτόν.” Ba. tac. Br.) μὴ om. H. τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ (sic) A. τὸ δ’ ἴσον hic T.A.J. τὸ δ’ ἴσον

vulg. γνόντες corr. N. (6 m. ead. necne p. l.) ἐχθρ N.

§ 3. κερκυραίους τε vulg. A.J. τε om. T. κερκυραίους δὲ N.V.F.H. pro τοῦσδε, τάδε T. δέχησθε vulg. A.J. δέχεσθε N.V.F. (teste Ba. δεχέσθαι teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

δέχεσθαι T. (m. ead. vid.) ἀμύνετε vulg. A.J. ἀμύνετε N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. (“et supr. ε rec. man. ε.” Ba.).

§ 4. τε om. N.V. ἐν ὑμῖν sequiores libri. A.J. καὶ om. T.

allies (see 40, 5) claim as a right to receive the same treatment now from you, and that you should not after obtaining the benefit of our vote by yours impede our designs.” For *σφετέρους* see vi. 16, 5. It is immaterial whether *ἀξιώ μῃ*, or the more idiomatic *οὐκ ἀξιώ*, is used in such sentence. See on 3, 2.

§ 2. How far prose writers keep up the distinction between the *participle* and *infinitive* after verbs of *knowledge* (see on *μάθοιτε* 36, 3) is a point perhaps not yet determined. Examples of poets’ violation of the rule are given by Elmsl. on Eur. Med. 580, 1 and might be multiplied. His are confined to *οἶδα*, *ἐπισταμαι*. *γινώσκω* differs from the others, in that it signifies not only to *know* a fact, *know that*, e.g. Eur. Hecub. 1140 γνόντες δ’ Ἀχαιοὶ ἴωντα Πριαμίδων τινά, Th. (with a slight confusion, *οἶ* with the verb being more usual) iv. 37, 1 γνοὺς...*οἶ*... διαφθαρησμένους, or *know how to*, e.g. Soph. Aj. 677 ἡμεῖς δὲ πῶς οὐ γνωσόμεσθα σωφρονεῖν; but also to *decide*. *γινώσκω* τοῦτο *οἶ*, “I know that this is,” *γινώσκω* τοῦτο *εἶναι* “I decide, adjudge, that this is.” The notion of this verb being “I make up my mind that,” “I determine that,” may account

for the blending of the *infinitive* and the *participle*, see Xen. Hell. iv. 8, 31 *ἐγνώσαν ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι*, 38 γνοὺς *μῃ εἶναι* *ἐλπίδα*, though “determining that” in the former means “deciding that” in the latter “knowing that.” So in Latin *certum est*; Tac. ii. Hist. 18 *certum erat* *Spurinnæ* (“Sp. had made up his mind *that*”) *neodum venisse* *Cæcinam*, et *coercere* (“had made up his mind *to*”) *intra munimenta militem*. So I consider here “having determined that” a fair translation, believing that Th. meant “showing by your vote that” rather than “knowing that.” Xenophon (but he frequently departs from his country’s usage) has Hell. ii. 2, 2 *εἰδὼς οἶ... ἐσσεσθαι*, which I hardly dare with Cobet (Nov. Lect. p. 443) call “turpem soloeicisum,” remembering Antiph. i. p. 114 St. = 619 R. *διομόσασθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς εὖ εἰδέναι μὴ πεποιηκέναι ταῦτα* (Cobet “emenda *μὴ πεποιηκῆναι*”) Nov. Lect. p. 360) Lys. Theomn. 117 St. = 355 R. *πάντας εἰδέναι ἡγούμαι οἶ ἐγὼ μὲν ὁρθῶς λέγω, τοῦτον δὲ οὕτω σκαιὸν εἶναι*. Dem. Eubul. p. 1314 § 49 τοῦ συνεδότης αὐτῷ *τάληθῃ λέγειν*. In Plat. Gorg. 453 B *ἐγὼ γὰρ εὖ ἴσθ’ οἶ*, *ὡς ἐμάντον πείθω...*

XLIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης καὶ δις ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρα οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τοὺς λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραία μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν (εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευον σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῖν, ἐλύοντ' ἂν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί), ἐπιμαχίαν δ' ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, εἰάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἦ¹ ἢ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους. ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὥς ἔσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ἐβούλοντο μὴ προέσθαι Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ἵνα ἀσθενεστέροις οὖσιν, ἦν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ³ τοῖς ἄλλοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται. ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παραπλήῳ κείσθαι.

XLV. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Κερκυραίους προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν βοηθοῦς· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιος τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διότιμος ὁ² Στρομβίχου καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς

XLIV. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. συμμαχίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) μὲν ξυμμαχίαν T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυρ m.r.) οἱ, ante πρὸς, T. πρ N. δ' ἐποιήσαντο N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui, δὲ vulg. A.J. omn. edd.

§ 2. πρ N. καὶ ὥς (sic) N. τοῖς κορινθίοις vulg. A.J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. ὅτι μάλιστα N. ὅτι μάλιστα V. vulg. ὅτι μάλιστα T. A.J. ὡ' N. κορινθίοις τε N. τε hic T. τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς conj. Bekk. sequitur Popp. Fort. post οἷς aut ὅσοι aut of excedit.

§ 3. Ἰταλίας corr. N. (spir. m.r.)

XLV. κίμωνος vulg. A. κίμωνος N.T.V.F.H. al. J. Οστρομβίχου (sic) A. Ὀστρομβίχου (sic) V. ὁ στρομβίχου N.T.

καὶ ἐμὲ εἶναι τούτων ἕνα, and § 17 πᾶσι τῷ μὴ εἰδῶσι ὅτι ἐστὶ... διὰ τὸ εἰδέναι ὅτι χρυσόν... τὰς δ' ἄλλας πᾶσας ταύτας ἀγνοεῖν· διὸ δὴ καὶ ταύτας μὲν δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι, there is room for doubt whether in the former εἶναι belongs to ἴσθαι or to ἐμάντων πείθω, and in the latter belongs to εἰδέναι or διὰ τὸ is to be carried on to δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι.

XLIV. τῇ ὑστεραία may mean "on

the following day" (ἡμέρᾳ) or "on the assembly held on the following day;" see on Dem. de F. Leg. § 14 § 16.

§ 2. καὶ ὥς=καὶ οὕτως (οὐδ' ὥς=οὐδ' οὕτως) will recur not unfrequently.— τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς Bekker's conjecture I have not adopted, though I believe the text requires alteration, for ὅσοι (or of) taking ἔχουσιν as verb, or transposition of ἄλλοις τοῖς, may be as probable.

μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίους, ἣν μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν, ἣ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων οὕτω δὲ
3 κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λύειν
4 ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς. αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆες ἀφικνούνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν.

XLVI. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν.
2 ἦσαν δὲ Ἡλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἐνενήκοντα· στρατηγοὶ δὲ τούτων ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ
3 Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξαν τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπεύρω ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες,
4 ὁρμίζονται ἐς Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἀπο θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ
5 Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρη. ἐξίησι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν Ἀχερουσία λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτήν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν
6 ἑπωνυμίαν ἔχει. ρεῖ δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμός, ὀρίζων τὴν

§ 2. μέλλουσιν T. 3 Be. τι N.T. χωρίον vulg. A.J. χωρίων N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. corr. (teste Ba. χωρίον teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

XLVI. § 2. ἦσαν δὲ N.T. ἦσαν δὴ V. ἀμπρακιωτῶν T. (m. ead. suprascr.) εἴκοσιν H. ἐνενήκοντα N. vulg. A.J. ἐνενήκοντα T.H. de F. Ba. et Be. tac. αὐτ N. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 3. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐς N.V. γῆς (sic) N.

§ 4. ἀπὸ N. Bekk. ἀπο F. (teste Ba.) H. corr. T. A.J. pl. edd. Poppo. cf. 7, 1.

ἐλαιάτιδι N. (suprascr. m. r.) Ἐλατίδι V. ἐφύρη A.J.

§ 5. ἐξεῖσι N.T. omn. ut vid. meliores libri. ἐξίησι sequ. quidam, A.J. Quod ut unice verum reposui. ἐξίησι primo in ἐξίησι deinde in ἐξεῖσι corruptum. Neque ἐξεῖσι pro eo quod oportuit esse ἐξέρχεται dici potuit neque memini quenquam usurpare ἐξέρχεται de flumine aut lacu evolvente se in mare. τὴν θάλασσαν vulg. A.J. τὴν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐς αὐτὸν T. ἔσχεν T.

§ 6. θύαμος pr. T. θύαμις corr. T. (m. ead. neque p. 1.) ποταμ (et § 5) N. θεσπρω-

XLIV. § 2. τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων (recurring 53, 5) of course (not those but) their places. Plat. Theat. p. 169 π ἐκ τοῦ ἐκείνου λόγου "from his dictum." Dem. 1. contr. Steph. p. 1114 § 42 Bekker is undoubtedly right in understanding ἐκ δὲ τούτου τρόπου to mean ἐκ δὲ τοῦ τούτου τρόπου (from this man's character) rather than others who read ἐκ

δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου.

XLVI. § 4. See 7, 1. I intend always to give this accent when ἀπο means "remote from," ἀπο τρόπου, ἀπο βυτηῖος, κ.τ.λ.

§ 5. ἐξίησι: see Ann. Crit. ἐξήλυσιν is found in Herod. but no one has so used ἐξέρχεται so far as my memory goes.—ἑπωνυμίαν ἔχει: see on 9, 2.

Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρίνην, ὧν ἐντὸς ἡ ἄκρα ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμέριον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορίνθιοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐνταῦθα ὁρμίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαντο.

XLVII. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ᾗσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν ναῦς, ὧν ἦρχε Μεικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα· καὶ αἱ Ἀττικάι δέκα παρήσαν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ αὐτοῖς τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ ὁ πεζὸς ἦν, καὶ Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλῖται βοηθηκότες. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβηθηκότες· οἱ γὰρ ταύτην ἡπειρώται ἀεὶ ποτε αὐτοῖς φίλοι εἰσίν.

XLVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις, λαβόντες τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ ἅμα ἔφ πλέοντες καθορώσι τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλεούσας. ὡς δὲ κατεῖδον ἀλλήλους ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἀττικάι νῆες, τὸ δὲ

τίδα corr. N. (del. acc. supr. ω. corr. lδ.) τὴν κεστρίνην T. ἐντ N. τῆς ἡπείρου τῆς ἡπείρου T. sed alt. transverso calamo inductum.

XLVII. μεικιάδης T. μικιάδης F.H. μεικιάδης pr. N. μεικιάδης corr. N. (m.r. εἰσ) καὶ ἀττικάι T. J. αἱ post αἱ facile excidit aut irrepiit. Sed hic necessarius est articulus, "decem naves quae supra memoratae sunt" 45, 1.

§ 2. λευκίμμῃ vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμβῃ T. λευκίμμῃ N.V.F. (teste Ba.) Vid. ad 30, 1, 4. ἀκρωτηρίῳ T. ζακυνθίων T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ζακυνθίων corr. N. (v. man. ead. necne p. l.)

§ 3. φίλοι αὐτοῖς vulg. A.J. αὐτοῖς φίλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be.

XLVIII. ὡς om. N.V. ναυμαχία vulg. A.J. ναυμαχίαν N.T.V.F.H. pler. B. νυκτ N. ἅμα πλέω (sic) T. ἅμα ἔω (sic) A.J. μετεώρους τὲ N.T. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. σφας pr. N. (add. acc. m.r.).

§ 2. ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο T. 1 Be.

XLVII. The islands *Syvota* still retain their antient name. Leake N.G. i. 103. The continental Σύβοτα, 54, ("the Sow-leas or Sowpastures" *Mitford*—"Swine-leas" I would suggest) are supposed by Leake (iii. 2) to be on the site of two towers belonging to Murtzo an Albanian chief. Leake has not mentioned (as far as I remember) that the islands or adjoining mainland are noted for swinebreeding.

§ 2. It has been noticed that the aid

of the Zacynthians (*Hellenes* as coming from Arcadia Pausan. viii. 24, 2) is inconsistent with οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐν-σπονδοὶ said of the Coreyans, 31, 2. But surely jealousy of the βάρβαροι who aided the Corinthians would speedily form this new alliance of Ἕλληνες with Coreyans.

XLVIII. § 2. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο: the words might mean "the other wing" for ἑτερος and ἄλλος are marvellously confounded in Greek. For example Plat. Theæt. p.

ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπείχον τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὧν
 3 ἦρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου εἰς. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι
 ἐτάξαντο, Κορινθίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες
 νῆες εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιώτιδες, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον οἱ
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἕκαστοι· εὐώνυμον δὲ κέρας αὐτοὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν πλεούσαις κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον.

XLIX. ξυμμίξαντες δὲ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις
 ἦρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες ἀμφοτέροι
 ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, πολλοὺς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκον-
 1 τιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμέ-
 2 νοι. ἦν τε ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερά, τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως,
 3 πεζομαχία δὲ τὸ πλεόν προσφερῆς οὔσα. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσ-
 βάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελύνοντο ὑπὸ τε πλήθους
 καὶ ὄχλου τῶν νεῶν, καὶ μᾶλλον τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ

§ 3. μεγαρῆδες T.

XLIX. τε, post τοξότας, om. N.V. τε hic T.

§ 2. ἦν τὸ N.T. οὐχ' ὁμοίως T. Vid. ad 21, 1. τοπλέον T. A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν
 N.V.

§ 3. τοῦ πλήθους A.J. vulg. τοῦ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διεκπλοὶ N.T.F. A.J. δὲ οὐκ
 A.J. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H.

161 D καὶ μήτε τὸ ἄλλου πάθος ἄλλος
 βέλτιον διακρινεῖ, μήτε τὴν δόξαν κυριώ-
 2 τερους ἔσται ἐπισκέψασθαι ἕτερος τὴν ἐτέ-
 3 ρου, 189, B. C. ἀλλοδοξίαν... ἄλλο αὐτῶν
 ὄντων... ἕτερον δὲ ἀνθ' ἐτέρου. More
 strange 184 D διὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐτέρων
 αὐτῶν, and π α δι' ἐτέρας δυνάμεις
 αἰσθάνει, ἀδύνατον εἶναι δι' ἄλλης ταύτ'
 αἰσθέσθαι. But here we must translate
 "the rest," for the Coreyreans them-
 selves formed the whole of the fleet
 with the small exception of the ten
 Athenian ships, forming in fact left
 centre and considerable part of the right
 (τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες) the Athenians
 being posted on the extreme right.—τῶν
 7, ὡς Poppo's—I admit specious—con-
 jecture; but, in spite of the mention of
 the three commanders 47, 1 I think
 that Th. means simply this; "they made
 three divisions under three commanders,
 each under the command of one."

§ 3. The insertion or omission of the
 article with δεξιός, εὐώνυμος, μέσος, ἡμ-

ους, most students are familiar with.
 This passage is cited by Madvig, Gr.
 Synt. § 8 Anm. 2, d.—κατὰ τὸ μέσον
 "were on the centre;" but κατὰ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους "posted over against." Cp.
 III. 108, 1 τὸ κατ' Εὐρύλοχον (the division
 of Eur.) with Εὐρύλοχος ἔσχατον εἶχε τὸ
 εὐώνυμον κατὰ (over against, fronting)
 Μεσσηνίους 107, 7. Still more mark-
 worthy is οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ κατὰ
 (on) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ καθ' (against)
 ἑαυτούς 108, 3.

XLIX. ἐκατέροις "on either side" not
 "by either side," the dative as agent
 after any part of the passive verb except
 perfects and tenses connected with the
 perfect being very questionable. Pas-
 sages apparently opposed to this rule
 will be examined elsewhere.

§ 2. προσφερῆς (also used by Plato)
 one of the older Attic words common to
 their dialect with the Ionic, but limited
 in course of time almost exclusively to
 the Tragedians.

τοῦ καταστρώματος ὀπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐνανμάχουν ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ.
 4 πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολὺς θόρυβος καὶ παραχῶδης ἦν ἢ ναυμαχία, ἐν ᾗ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυραίοις εἴ πῃ πιέζοντο, φόβον μὲν παρεῖχον τοῖς ἐναντίοις, μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν
 5 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπόνει· οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, μέχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες ἐνέπρησαν τε τὰς σκηναὺς ἐρήμους καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν.
 6 ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπεκράτουν· ἢ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ, πολλὸν ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν

§ 4. ἢ, ante ναυμαχία, om. T. στρατιῶται T. προορρησιν N.T. Poppo.

§ 5. ναυοὶ T. τρεψάμενοι corr. N. (T. m.r. op.) σποράδας corr. N. (as m.r.) eis N.V. καὶ μέχρι A.J. val. sed καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἐπεκβάντες N. (supraser. m.r.) ἀπεκβάντες H. ("in marg. manu rec. γρ. ἐπεκβάντες." Ba.)

§ 6. ἡσσῶντο τε N. ἢ δὲ A. ἢ δὲ (sic) J.

§ 4. δεδιότες τὴν πρόρρησιν, "afraid of (transgressing) the instructions;" "veriti" I should rather translate than "metuentes." See on 36, 1. For other accusatives after δεδιέναι see on II. 88, 2. It is not certain whether grammatically αἱ νῆες or οἱ στρατηγοὶ is the subject of ἦρχον. The collocation of words is in favour of the former view. Cp. IV. 108, 4 εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

§ 5. τὰς σκ. ἐρ. "their tents as undefended." χρήματα: "property," Arist. N. Eth. IV. 1 χρήματα δὲ λέγομεν πάντα ὧν ἡ ἀξία νομίσματι μετρεῖται. So used by Th. again VI. 46, 3, 4 of the plate at Eggesta.

§ 6. ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ: This is apparently an instance of what is called *te trajectum*, which I hope to wage successful war with. But had Th. written οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι, τε would have almost necessarily belonged to the immediately following καὶ. It seems there is as much antithesis between ἡσσῶντο and ἐπεκράτουν, in other words between the

verbs of the two clauses, as between the respective combatants. In § 5 Th. might have said τὰς τε σκηναὺς ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν, or ἐνέπρησάν τε.....καὶ διήρπασαν τὰ χρήματα. ὑπὸ τε πλήθους καὶ ὄχλου § 3 sufficiently illustrated by Elmsl. on Eur. Heracl. 622 is far different. "Both from nature and education" is a somewhat loose but not unnatural expression for what should be either "both from...and from..." or "from both and," but would certainly not justify "The Corinthians and allies were both defeated, and the Corcyreans were worsted." In IV. 28, 4 καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἐκ τῆς Αἰνῶν βεβηθηκότες καὶ ἀλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους the antithesis to my mind is clearly not between the kind of *light-armed*, but the spots whence they came. Cleon would take none from the city but *targeteers* who had come partly from Aenus, partly from other places (the latter being *archers*, but that a subordinate point, *light-armed* troops satisfying Cle-

εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώξεως οὐ
παρουσῶν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ὀρώντες τοὺς Κερκυραίους πιε-
ζομένους μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπροφασίστως ἐπεκούρουν, τὸ μὲν
πρῶτον ἀπεχόμενοι ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τινί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ
τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ
ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἤδη καὶ διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέ-
πεσεν ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὥστε ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις τοὺς
Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους.

L. τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη
μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἅς καταδύσειαν, πρὸς
δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φονεῦειν διεκπλέοντες μᾶλλον
ἢ ζωγρεῖν, τοὺς τε αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι ἡσ-
σηντο οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα, ἀγνοοῦντες ἔκτεινον. πολλῶν
γὰρ νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης

§ 7. ἐπειδὴ A.J. vulg. ἐπεὶ N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. ἐγίνετο A.J. vulg. ἐγίνετο V.
ἐγένετο N.T.F.H. pler. Be. λαμπρ (sic) T. ἤρχετο N.V. ἤδη εἶχετο T. διέκριτο (vid. 50, 5)
T. ξυνέπεσον vulg. ξυνέπεσαν A.J. T.F.H. al. ξυνέπεσον pr. N. ξυνεπεσαν corr. N. (ε m. T.)
de V. tac. Ad.

L. οὐχ εἰλκον T. ut 21, 1. pr N. ἀπὸς N.T. τοὺς τε αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. ἡσθημένοι
A.J. vulg. αἰσθόμενοι N.T.F. αἰσθανόμενοι V. ἐσθόμενοι H. ἡσσηντο T. ἀγνοοῦντες T.
(supraser. m. ead. necne p. 1.)

§ 2. ἐπιτολὴ N.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ T.F.H. ἐποίουν T. ὅποιοι ut vid. omnes.

on's purpose). See (as to μὲν and δέ)
note on 38, 3.

§ 7. λαμπρῶς "clearly" π. 7, 1 νίκης
λαμπρᾶς vii. 55, 1.

L. "They did not lash to their
sterns and take in tow the hulls of the
several ships which they had water-
logged." For the form ἀναδούμενοι see
on 6, 3.—διεκπλέοντες (not technical, as
διέκλαιο our *breaking the line* 49, 3 but)
"sailing up and down through and out
of the wrecks." This sense we have in
the substantive διέκπλον vii. 69, 4 and
Herod. vii. 36 διέκπλον δὲ ὑπόφανον
κατέλιπον τῶν πεντήκοντέρων καὶ τριχῶν.—
φονεῦειν I do not join with διεκπλέοντες
(which I understand as a gerundive)
as Matth. Gr. Gr. § 532 c, but consider
it loosely inserted after ἐτράποντο. The
sentence might have been worded ἐτρά-
ποντο πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φονεῦειν.
Cp. v. 15, 1 ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν κομισα-

σθαι, and consult Porson on Eur. Med.
1396 φίλου χρήζω στόματος παίδων προσ-
πτύξασθαι. Cp. also Plat. iii. Republ. 416 A
ἐπιχειρήσαι τοῖς προβάτοις κακουργεῖν.

§ 2. Cobet deserves all credit for the
correction, ὁπότεροι for ὅποιοι, which
ὁ μακαρίτης Donaldson adopted. The
proposed omission however of the words
ὅποιοι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο I think un-
warranted. The Corinthians' ignorance
of their partial defeat by the Coreyreans,
and the fact of the contending fleets
consisting almost exclusively of Dorians
(for the few Athenian ships hardly took
part in the battle), and a comparison of
the night-battle on Epipolis vii. 44
(where the ignorance of the pass-word,
as Dorians formed a great section of the
Athenian army, caused great confusion
and disaster to the Athenians), lead me
to think that Th. means they were un-
able to form a judgement which of the

ἐπεχουσῶν, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέμιξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως τὴν δι-
 ἄγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὁπότεροι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο· ναυ-
 μαχία γὰρ αὕτη Ἑλληνσι πρὸς Ἑλληνας νεῶν πλήθει με-
 3 γίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸ ἐαυτῆς γεγένηται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδίωξαν
 τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐς τὴν γῆν, πρὸς τὰ ναυάγια
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ τῶν πλεί-
 στων ἐκράτησαν ὥστε προσκομίσαι πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οἱ
 αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβοη-
 θήκει· ἔστι δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμὴν ἔρημος.
 4 τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες αὐθις ἀθροισθέντες ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερ-
 5 κυραίοις. οἱ δὲ ταῖς πλωτμοῖς καὶ ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ
 τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀντ[ε]πέπλεον, δέισαντες μὴ
 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν πειρῶσιν ἀποβαίνειν. ἤδη δὲ ἦν ὁψέ
 καὶ ἐπεπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι

Sed quid sibi velit me quidem latet. ὁπότεροι procul dubio loci sententia postulat;
 "utri vincerent, utri vincerentur." Cobet. ad Hyper. Fun. Orat. p. 62 "quatuor
 verba sciolus nescio quis interpolavit." Non assentior. Sed quod olim tentaveram
 Plat. Theæt. p. 158 κ ὅποια τούτων τῶν δοξασμάτων ἀληθῆ, ὁπότερα reponendum
 ratus, nunc video non ad eas cogitationes solas quæ obfunduntur *vigilanti* aut
somniantii (ὑπάρ ἢ ὄναρ) referri, sed ad omnes qualescunque *agrote* aut *valenti, sano*

aut *insano* obversantes, ut ὁποῖα (*quales* cogitationes) locum obtineat. πρ Ν. αὐτῆς
 vulg. Poppo. Sed ἐαυτῆς Ν. V. F. H. A. J. αὐτῆς ἀντῆς præbeat T. non dignosco.

§ 3. πρ Ν. πρ Ν. οὐ seq. Codd. quod per se satis placet, ut καταπεφευγῆναι ἐν
 γῇ, βεβηκῆναι ἐν γῇ, ita βεβοηθῆναι πον, βοθεῖν πον non item. II. 86, 1 οὐπερ omn.
 ut vid. libri. Sed of N. T. al. A. J. γῆν (sic) Ν. στρατ Ν.

§ 5. πλωτμοῖς Ν. al. A. J. vulg. Poppo. πλοῖμοις Bekk. ἀντεπέπλεον A. J. vulg.
 ἀντέπλεον Ν. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. rec. edd. Sed *et* facile excidit ante *et* ut § 6 πε ante
 παί. Ego ἀντ[ε]πέπλεον reposui. Alius per me quidem reponat ἀντεπέπλεον.

§ 6. ἐπαιώνιστο H. ἐπαιώνιστο pr. N. (πε suprascr. m. r.) ἐπαιώνιστο pr. F. ἐπεπαι-
 νιστο m. r. ὡς ἐπίπλουν F. A. J. Vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλοῦν H. pr. N. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν corr. N.
 (suprascr. m. r.) ὡς ἐσεπίπλουν (sic Ad.) V. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν T. ἐξαπῆρης Ν. κατιδόντες

two ("whether of the twain" S. Matthew
 xxvii. 21) were victors or vanquished.

§ 3. οὐ, which I should prefer if
 better supported, "where were station-
 ed the land force of the barbarians
 which had come to their aid." κείνος δ'
 οπου βέβηκεν οὐδεὶς οἶδε Soph. Trach. 40
 is rightly rendered by Hermann *ubi sit*.
 Still there is nothing improper "in the
 spot to which the land force had come
 with aid." IV. 114, 1 τοῖς μετὰ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων Τορωναίοις καταπεφευγῆσι (those
 who had taken refuge with) does not

oblige one to read § 4 τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίοις
 καταπεφευγῆσι, though this reading has
 some MSS. authority.

§ 5. ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαί, "the remainder
 of their navy which had not been em-
 ployed in the former sea-fight" seems a
 satisfactory meaning, and the omission
 of καὶ is not called for. They added
 these to the ships before engaged which
 were not disabled or had been repaired.

§ 6. ἤδη...καί...καί. For the second
 καὶ cp. ἅμα καὶ κ.τ.λ. Μανν. Gr. Synt.
 § 185 b. This idiom is well known, but

ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων προσπλευούσας· ἃς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθούς ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δείσαντες ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεραι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὦσι.

LI. ταύτας οὖν προΐδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι οὐχ ὅσας ἑώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους ὑπανεχώρουν. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς, οὐχ ἑωρώντο, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς Κορινθίους πρύμναν κρουμένους, πρὶν τινες ἰδόντες εἶπον ὅτι νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνεχώρουν· ξυνεσκόταζε γὰρ ἤδη, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἀποτρεπόμενοι τὴν

corr. N. (i fort. m. ead.) εἴκοσι N. εἴκοσιν V. κινήθωσιν H. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυραῖ m. ead.) ὀλίγα pr. N. ὀλίγαι corr. N. (m. ead.)

LI. προΐδόντες corr. N. (i m. ead.) προΐδότες (sic) T. οὐχ' ὅσας T. vid. 21, 1. ὑπανεχώρουν A.J. vulg. ὑπανεχώρουν N.T.V.F.H. om. Be.

§ 2. οὐχ' ἑωρώντο T. πρῶν (sic) T. πρὶν τινες vulg. πρὶν τινες N.T.A.J. edd. reco. τότε δὴ vulg. A.J. τότε δὲ N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ N. (marg. N. γρ. καὶ αὐτοὶ m.r.) T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) ξυνεσκόταζε T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ἀποτρεπόμενοι T. A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποτρεπόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo.

there is sometimes obscurity where an intermediate *καὶ* presents itself in its ordinary meaning as *copulative*. "It was already late, and the psan had been raised, *when* ..." In the idiom *ὁμοίως καὶ...καὶ...* the Latin language has the advantage, *et...ac*. I will furnish two examples. Arist. N. Eth. iv. 4, 13=7, 1 *ὁμοίως ἐν λόγοις καὶ (εἰ) πράξει καὶ (ac) τῷ προσποιήματι*, Plat. Theæt. p. 205 D *ὁμοίως αὖτε συλλαβαὶ γνωσταὶ καὶ (εἰ) ῥηταὶ καὶ (ac) τὰ στοιχεῖα*.—ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν: not precisely our "too few to aid" which would be *ἐλάσσονες ἢ ἀμύνειν*. The latter expresses disbelief, the former misgiving. "He is a young man for the office" is not the same as "he is too young a man for the office."

LI. § 2. I cannot sufficiently protest against the ordinary pointing, which puts *ἐπέπλεον...ἀφανοῦς* into a parenthesis. What then is the government of the dative? One might as well point known idioms, *quibus (cum liceret) nolent, ois (ἐξὸν ποιῆν) οὐκ ἐβούλοντο*, and so mystify what left to itself is intelligible. There are editions of Herodotus

which give τοῖσι δὲ ἐν τῇ φυλῇ ταύτῃ ἀνδράσι—οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὰ τέκνα—ἰδρύσαντο (iv. 149) and then speak of an *anacoluthon*. So in Thuc. i. 72, 1, 115, 5, where again some editions give τῶν δὲ Σαμίων (ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οὐ...ἤπειρον) ξυνθέμενοι, viii. 30, 1. For the future I shall content myself with restoring punctuation in such passages, which will occasionally recur, simply adding here that *ἑωρώντο* would require *ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κερκυραίων*. The dative depends upon *ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς*.—*νῆες ἐκείναι*: "yonder are ships sailing up." The article would be utterly out of place; *αἱ νῆες ἐκείναι* = "those ships," but they had heard of none. How Poppo should halt between two opinions here I cannot conceive. He does so, for he says "ob omissum articulum *ἐκείνους* habet fortasse vim a Matth. Gr. § 471, 12 explicatam. Cf. tamen iii. 59." Punctuation will help us there too.—*ξυνεσκόταζε*. It might be pedantic to give too faithful a rendering, but it seems to deserve a remark that all this family of words *ῥέει, νέφει, ξυννέφει, ἀπαιθριάζει κ.τ.λ.*

3 διάλυσιν ἐποίησαντο. οὕτω μὲν ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ ἐγένετο ἀλ-
 4 λήλων, καὶ ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα. τοῖς Κερκυραίοις δὲ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆες αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐται, ὧν ἦρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεάγρου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρου, διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι κατέπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐ
 5 πολλῶ ὕστερον ἢ ὥφθισαν. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι (ἦν γὰρ νύξ) ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ πολέμια ὦσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔγνωσαν καὶ ὠρμίσαντο.

LII. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀναγόμεναι αἱ τε Ἀττικάι τριάκοντα νῆες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι πλώϊμοι ἦσαν ἐπέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
 1 ὥρμουν, βουλόμενοι εἰδέναι εἰ ναυμαχήσουσιν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώρους ἡσύχαζον, ναυμαχίας οὐ διανοοῦμενοι ἄρχειν ἐκόντες, ὀρώντες προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκραίφ-

§ 4. τοῖς δὲ Κερκ. vulg. *A.J.* τοῖς κερκυραίοις δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. *λευκίμμῃ* vulg. *A.J.* Bekk. *λευκίμμῃ* N. *λευκίμμῃ* F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) *λευκίμβῃ* T. post νῆες, al om. N.T.V.F.H. al. AI. facile excidit ante AII. ἐκ vulg. *A.J.* ἀπὸ N.T.V.F.H. al. utrumque probum. *γλαύκων τε* N. *γλαύκων τε* T. *λεωγόρου* (non *λεογόρου*) N. *ναυαγίων* pr. N. ut vid. *ναυαγίων* corr. N. *ναυαγίων* (sic) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) eis N. οὐ πολὺ N.V.

§ 5. *νῦν νύξ* T. Vide sis progressum errati. Primo *νῦ* repetitum, tum pr. *νῦ* in *νῦν* mutatum propter sequens *ν*.

LIII. τῇ δὲ vulg. *A.J.* Bekk. δ' N.T.F.H. Poppo. *ὕστερέα* J. *πλώϊμοι* T. Bekk. *πλώϊμοι* N. ol (ante *κορίνθιοι*) om. F. (teste Br. "a manu rec. additus." Ba.)

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. *τῆς* om. N.V. *προσγεγενημένας* corr. N. (o corr. σ pr. suprascr. m.r. vid. fuisse *παραγεγενημένας*) τε N.T. Ἀθηναίων vulg. *A.J.* Sed *παρά* vel *ἀπὸ* non ἐκ dicendum fuit. *ἀθηνῶν* N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. τε N.T.

never is *impersonal*. The God of the atmosphere *Zeus* (not after our irreligious fashion "it rains, snows &c." which the Canticle "O all ye works of the Lord" sublimely protests against) is acknowledged. See Arist. Av. 1501 *τί γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ; | ἀπαιθιδάξει τὰς νεφέλας ἢ ξυννέφει*; Pac. 1141 *τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐπιφάκάζει* 1157. So the propriety in Herod. iv. 28 of τὸ δὲ θέρος ὦν (not ὄν) οὐκ ἀνέει. Similarly Ποσειδῶν the ἐνοσίχθων is the producer of earthquakes. It is an impropriety of speech to say that in iv. 51, *ἔσειε* is *impersonal*, when we find καὶ τοῖς δὲ Ποσειδῶν οὐτὶ Ταινάρῳ θεὸς | σείσας ἄπαντα ἐμβάλοι τὰς οἰκίας Arist. Acharn. 510, *ἔσειεν* ὁ θεός Xenoph.

Hellen. iv. 7, 4.

§ 3. *ἐτελεύτα*: precisely our "lasted till night" i.e. continued and then ended.

§ 4. Andocides the famous orator implicated afterwards in the mutilation of the Hermæ-busts and the mystery-profanations. Leogoras probably the butt of the Comic Poets for his expensive habits.

§ 5. The variant given by T. (*ἦν γὰρ νῦν νύξ*) should have been *ἦδη*.—καὶ ὠρμίσαντο: i.e. al νῆες. The change of subject (already noticed on Dem. de F.L. § 48 § 162 and elsewhere) will hereafter be further commented upon.

LIII. § 2. ἀκραίφοντες 19, 2.—αἰχμ. τε *περὶ φυλακῆς*: *περὶ* so almost means

νεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα, αἰχμαλώτων
 τε περὶ φυλακῆς οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν
 3 οὐκ οὔσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ
 μᾶλλον διεσκόπουν ὅπῃ κομισθήσονται, δεδοίτες μὴ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες λεύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς διότι ἐς χεῖρας
 ἦλθον, οὐκ ἐῷσι σφᾶς ἀποπλεῖν.

LIII. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβά-
 σοντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πεί-
 1 ραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιαύδε “ἀδικεῖτε,
 “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύ-
 “οντες· ἡμῖν γὰρ πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρουμένους
 3 “ἐμποδὼν ἵστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δ' ὑμῶν γνώμη
 “ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ ποι βου-
 “λόμεθα πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ἡμᾶς τούσδε λα-

§ 3. λεύσθαι T.A.J. Sed λεῦκα Matho ap. Athen. xiii. p. 581 c. καταλευ-
 κνίας τῆς Γναθανίου σχεδόν (vid. Maltb. Morell. Thesaur. p. LXIV) et λεῦμαι notissi-
 mum est.

LIII. ἐμβιβάσαντες corr. N. (ἐμ lit. 3 litt. cap. m. r. An fuit εἰσβιβάσαντες?)
 κηρυκείου seq. lib. Bekk. κηρυκίου N.T.A.J. Poppo. προπέμψαι T.A.J. vulg.
 προσπέμψαι N.V.F.H. al.

§ 1: δημογροῖα λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς ἀθηναίους litt. min. T. marg. ἵστασθε (sic) T.

§ 3. τὲ N.T. ἐπὶ F. (Ba. tac. Br.) εἰ που T. πρώτους λαβόντες vulg. A.J. λαβόντες
 πρώτων N.T.V.F. [si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.] H. al.

“that is to say, for example,” that there
 is hardly here or 23, 4 an *anacoluthon*
 even of thought. As there *σεισμών τε*
περί (for instance *earthquakes*) is fol-
 lowed by the nominative *ἤλου τε ἐκλελ-*
ψεις, partly also by reason of the paren-
 thetical *οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον*, so here
αἰχμ. περί φυλακῆς = ὁλον αἰχμ. φυλακῆν,
 and so followed by *ἐπισκευὴν οὔσαν*.
 This use of *περί* (which almost always
 follows the word it governs) has been
 investigated by Haas, Lueubr. Thucyd.
 p. 48, 49. I notice two in Plato *Republ.*
iv. 425 c τὰ ἀγοραῖα ξυμβολαῖων τε περί
κατ' ἀγοράν, v. 479 B.C. τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιά-
σων, ἐφῆ, ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν ἔοικε, καὶ
τῷ τῶν παιδῶν ἀνύγμῳ τῷ περὶ τοῦ
εὐνοῦχου τῆς βολῆς περί τῆς νυκτερίδος
(the riddle about the eunuch, I mean his
shot at the bat).

§ 3. I construe πλοῦ ὅπῃ κομισθή-
 σονται an idiom analogous to καλῶς πα-
 ράπλου κεῖται 36, 2. I do not however

object, comparing *iv.* 11, 4 *φυλασσομέ-*
νους τῶν νεῶν, to join the genitive with
διεσκόπουν, if it seems more simple.

LIII. *προπέμψαι* the old reading has
 here no standing place. It has two
 meanings; “to send beforehand,” “to
 conduct, escort.” *προστ.* is “to send
 to.” This signification of *πρὸς* in com-
 pound verbs, e.g. *προαναγκάζειν* is or
 ought to be well-known. *καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ*
μελέτῃ προαναγκάζοντες “forcing them
 also (τῇ ἄλλῃ) to a strict drill,” vi. 72, 3.

§ 2. *πολέμου ἄρχοντες* and § 4 *πολέμου*
ἄρχομεν I leave to a note on 144, 2.

§ 3. *κωλύειν τε...καὶ λύετε*: To my
 mind the confusion is not in Th. putting
 the conjunctions in wrong order. It is
 rather in the substitution of *λύετε* for
λύειν. The copulatives surely connect
 the prevention of our sailing, and your
 violation of the peace. There is the
 same confusion in *iv.* 10, 2 where in
 grammatical propriety *καταπρόδωμεν*

- 4 "βόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίους." οἱ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπον· τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο "οὔτε ἄρχομεν πο·
 "λέμου, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν,
 "Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμμάχοις οὔσι βοηθοὶ ἦλθομεν.
 5 "εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ
 "δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων,
 "οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν."

LIV. τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκριναμένων οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι τὸν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ' οἴκου παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ
 2 τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὰ τε ναυάγια καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς ἐξευεχθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ροῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος τῆς νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῇ, καὶ τροπαῖον ἀντέ-

§ 4. οἱ μὲν T. ἐπήκουσεν vulg. A.J. ἐπήκουσεν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὰ N.T. τοιαῦτα N.V. τὰς (ante σπονδὰς) om. T.

§ 5. ἄλλοσέ πῃ T. εἰ δ' N.T. τι N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρίων A.J. vulg. χωρίων F. ["man. rec. corr. χωρίων." Ba. tac. Br.] χωρίων N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.)

LIV. τὸν post πλοῦν om. T. τὸν corr. N. (lit. plur. litt. cap. m.r.) τρόπαιον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 2. εἰ T. ἐπὶ τε T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. sed τε om. N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. cui astipulor. Μοχ τοῦ ἀνέμου N.V. διεσκέδασε πανταχῇ αὐτὰ T. εἰ T. τρόπαιον N.T.V.F. τροπαῖον hic H. ἀνέστησαν N.T.V.H. 2 Be. ἀνέστησαν F. ("Sed erasum est τ." Ba.) Sed ἀνίστασθαι τροπαῖον apud veteres Græcos πονηροῦ esse κόμματος si non pro certo est saltem dubitari potest (nam quod in Plat. Timæo p. 25 c, aliqui dant libri τρόπαια ἀνέστησε, facile post ΑΙΑ irreperere potuit AN, et feliciter Porsonus πῶς ἄρα στήσεις Eur. Phoeniss. 572 (581 Ed. Pors.) pro ἀναστήσεις reposuit refragantibus ut opinor frustra Herm. et Paleio), et si diceretur, huic loco parum convenit.

should have followed. See more upon that passage.

§ 4. The position of τὸ μὲν shows that there is no antithesis between Corcyreans and Athenians, but the latter are considered as members of the Corcyrean navy. "That part of the Corcyrean camp that was within hearing cried out...but the section which was formed by the Athenian aid..." an exact parallel of τῶν παντῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες already referred to on 38, 4.—Heindorf. on Plat. Gorg. 487 c prefers ὑπήκουσα a various reading, and Theæt. 155 x conjectures ὑπακούη. But in both passages, "overhear" is meant, not "listen." In the latter passage the initiated

would wish to shut out not only listeners, but such as might be within ear-shot.

§ 5. τῶν ἐκ. τι χ.: cp. 45, 2.

LIV. § 2. τοῦ might serve for ἀνέμου as well as βοῦ, but I am inclined to think that Th. simply says "and a gale which rising &c."—Whether ἀνίστασθαι, τροπαῖον, could mean in Euripides' age "to set up a trophy," or "to re-erect one" which is the opinion of Porson, the latter weakened certainly by comparison of ἀνίστασθαι τύμβον, σκηναίς, (see Hermann's note on the passage of the Phoenissæ) still here obviously the sense is not "they erected," or "re-erected," but "they erected a counter-trophy,")(ἔστησαν above.

3 στησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς νενικηκότες. γνώ-
4 μη δὲ ἑκάτεροι τοιαῦδε τὴν νίκην προσεποιήσαντο. Κο-
ρίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ μέχρι νυκτὸς ὥστε
καὶ νανάγια πλείστα καὶ νεκροὺς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄν-
δρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων, ναῦς τε
καταδύσαντες περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα, ἔστησαν τροπαῖον· Κερκυ-
ραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον, ἀνελόμενοι τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς νανάγια
καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραιᾷ πρύμναν κρου-
όμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς,
καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἀντέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συ-
5 βότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὕτω μὲν ἑκάτεροι
νικᾶν ἡξίουں.

LV. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἴκου Ἀνακτό-
ριον, ὃ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον
ἀπάτη (ἦν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων), καὶ καταστή-
σαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,
καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν οἱ ἦσαν δούλοι ἀπέ-
δοντο, πεντήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δῆσαντες ἐφύλασσον

§ 3. τοιαῦδε hic N. τοιαῦτε T.

§ 4. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H. τροπαῖον hic et infra T. κερκυραῖοι (sic) J. ἀνελόμε-
νοι... ἦλθον om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιστέλεον. αὐτοὺς corr. N. τοὺς m.r. ὑπεχώρησαν
corr. N. (=m. ead.) ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον vulg. add. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.V.F.H. omn. B.E. [οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι]
Poppo. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον pr. N. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον corr. N. (add. v et acc. supr. α m.r.) γρ.
κατέπλεον N. marg. m.r. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον (sic) T. sed pr. acc. transv. calamo inductum.
οὐ κατέπλεον V.F. 2 Be. in marg. H. Singularem varietatem præb. 1 Be. οὐκ ἀντε-
πλεορέκτον. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H.

LV. οἱ corr. N. (m. ead. op.) ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. ἐποίκου corr. T. ἀνακτόριον... ἐπ'
οἴκου om. T. post δῆσαντες, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα add. T. ἐφύλαττον N.T.(?V.)F.H. (op.

§ 4. νανάγια πλ. καὶ νεκροί: in § 2
and below τὰ is carried on from νανάγια.
to νεκρ., but this may be parallel to σὺν
παῖσι σὺν γυναίξιν κ.τ.λ. (cp. our *with*
wife and child) where the disjoining of
the pair would hardly allow either
to remain *anarthrous*.—Poppo has some
difficulty in accepting the addition of
the best MSS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. I hardly
understand his note, but I think he
would render the words "When they
(Corc. and Ath.) advanced." I am
satisfied to suppose Th. only means
"after the arrival of the Ath. the

Corinthians did not sail out to meet
them."

LV. κοινὸν with *gen.* or *dat.* See
Madv. Gr. Synt. § 62. Cp. the usages
of *communis*.—The addition in one of
the Camb. MSS. of περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα
after δῆσαντες I have not been able to
account for. Certainly I find no help
in Diodorus Siculus. If the Corinthians
put in custody 250 who were freemen
and with more assiduous care courted
about 70 of the number, the ransom of
800 talents for so small a number—
a strange amount for the whole 250

καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσειαν· ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ δυνάμει αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους πρῶτοι ὄντες τῆς πόλεως. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὕτη πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κερκυραίων ἐνανμάχον.

LVI, μετὰ ταῦτα δ' εὐθὺς καὶ τάδε ξυνέβη γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. τῶν γὰρ Κορινθίων πρᾶσσόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, ὑποτοπήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτιδαιάτας, οἱ οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, Κορινθίων ἀποίκους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος καθελεῖν καὶ ὁμήρους δοῦναι, τοὺς τε ἐπιδημιουργοὺς ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι οὓς κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον, δέισαντες μὴ ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε

nam tac. Ba.) al. *A.J.* vulg. ante Bekk. ἐφύλασσον ut vid. sequ. libri. αὐτῶν καὶ δυνάμει N.V. οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν T. Vide ne hæc varietas glossema sapiat.

§ 2. περιγίγνεται N.V. ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς κορινθίους T. σπονδαῖς corr. N. (aïs lit. fere 6 litt. cap. m.r.)

LVI. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις vulg. *A.J.* sed τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. τιμωρήσονται N.T. ut vid. meliores libri *A.J.* Poppo. Dubitanter reliqui.

Vid. ad. 19, 1. τιμωρήσονται cum paucis libris Bekk. ἐχθραν T. ἰσμῷ T. (suprascr. m. ead.) παλλήνης N.F.H. παλλήνης T. δντας κορ. *A.J.* vulg. δντας om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παλλήνην N.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. παλλήνην T. (de V. in utroque loc. tac. Ad.) τοιοῦτον *A.J.* vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.T.V.F.H. περὶ τοῦ ἐπὶ θράκης *A.J.* vulg. Bekk. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. ("Sed recent. manu adser. τοὺς." Ba.) pl. Be. ξυναποστήσουσι pr. N.H. sed ξυναποστήσουσι corr. N (m. r.) H ξυναποστήσουσι T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pler. Be. Placeret si ὅπως μὴ πρᾶcessisset. συμμάχους F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.)

(see III. 70, 1)—becomes quite incredible.—[The addition may perhaps be explained by the copyist's eye having caught—δύσαντες περὶ ἐβδ. 54, 4.]

§ 2. περιγίγνεται rather a negative than a positive word, "is not defeated by, escapes from." "Thus over-lived the war." Arnold.

§ 3. Though ἐς in Th. is perpetually found where πρὸς might be expected, yet here I think it is connected with αἰτία in the sense I have spoken of on 23, 7. Had Th. meant "between Cor. and Athen.," I hardly think ἐς would have been used.

LVI. § 2. In ἐπιδημιουργοὺς what the

value of the preposition is, whether upper-magistrates, or additional magistrates, is a point I think not to be determined. δημιουργός in Attic always "a manufacturer, a producer,"—in Ionic "a confectioner," Herod. iv. 194, vii. 31, and in Menander's Δημιουργός (see Meinek. Com. Fragm. Vol. iv. p. 103)—has a distinctive meaning in Dorian states. We have δαμιουργοὶ V. 47, 9. May not this difference of usage of the same word in different dialects bear upon viii. 61, 2 Ἀρισθένης ἐπιβάτης ξυνεβλήθε, and may we not confess our ignorance what the Spartan value of ἐπιβάτης was?

Περδίκκου πειθόμενοι καὶ Κορινθίων, τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐπὶ Θράκης ξυναποστήσωσι ξυμμάχους.

LVII. ταῦτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαίτας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κερκύρα ναυμαχίαν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι φανερώς ἤδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδίκκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐπεπολέμωτο ξύμμαχος ² πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὢν. ἐπολεμώθη δὲ ὅτι Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδῃ κοινῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐναντιουμένοις οἱ ³ Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασσεν ἔς τε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσεποιεῖτο τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἕνεκα ἀποστάσεως· προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστήναι, νομίζων, εἰ ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὅμορα ὄντα χωρία, ῥᾶον ἂν τὸν πόλεμον ⁴ μετ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι. ὦν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ βουλόμενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις (ἔτυχον γὰρ τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτοῦ, Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Λυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων δέκα στρατηγούντος), ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν

LVII. πρὸς τοὺς A.J. vulg. Bekk. περὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. Poppo. utrumque rectum ut *adversus*, circa reperiuntur in Tacito. παρὰ T. φανερώς διὰ φ. A.J. vulg. ἤδη, post φανερώς, add. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἡδηδιαφοροι primo in ἡδιαφοροι corruptum tum ἡ explosum est. περδίκκας N.V. τὲ N.T.

§ 2. δέρδῃ hic N. πρὸ N. ἑαυτὸν T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. βοττιαίοις T. τὰ post ὄντα om. N.T.V.F.H. Facile aut excidit aut irrepsit. [τὰ] Popp. Ego omisi.

§ 4. αἰσθόμενοι eorr. T. (a m. ead.) γὰρ om. V. hab. N. δέκα aut in δύο aut δ' mutandum censeo. Vide ne in Dem. in Macart. 1054 § 10 ubi legitur καθίσκων τεττάρων τεθέντων rescribendum δυοῖν (corruptum in δ'). Aut quinque urnæ aut duæ erant. Duas esse docent quæ sequuntur ἐν τῷ Θεοπέμπτῳ καθίσκῳ ἢ ἐν τῷ τῆς γυναῖκός. Vid. not. ἐπιστέλλουσι om. N. sed add. N. marg. m. r. om. F. ("Sed

LVII. § 3. "He was negotiating (intriguing) partly sending to...he was also attempting to bring over, &c." *προσεποιεῖτο* should in logical grammar have been *προσποιούμενος*, see note on 58, 1. —τῆς Ποτ. ἕνεκα ἀπ. For the collocation of *ἕνεκα*, τῆς belonging to *ἀποστάσεως*, cp. Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 12, τοῦ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἕνεκα δικάζειν. See further on VII. 21, 3.—It is really no matter whether we say ταῦτα χωρία or ταῦτα τὰ χωρία

any more than in our own tongue "these as contiguous spots," or "these spots as contiguous." I have accordingly followed the reading which seems to have more support.

§ 4. δέκα is an incredible number. Probably δύο (see *Ann. Crit.*) Three commanders of 30 ships and 1000 hoplites tolerably well balance five commanders of 40 ships and 2000 hoplites chapter 66, i.

νεῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν τε ὁμήρους λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῖχος καθελῆν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν ὅπως μὴ ἀποστῇ-
σονται.

LVIII. Ποτιδαιᾶται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθη-
ναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν περί νεωτερίζειν
μηδέν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα μετὰ Κορινθίων
ἔπρασσον ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαιντο τιμωρίαν ἣν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἔκ τε
Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσοντες οὐδὲν εὗροντο ἐπιτήδειον,
ἀλλ' αἱ νῆες αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁμοίως ἔπλεον,
καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἣν ἐπὶ
Ποτίδαιαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε
δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ

ab eadem manu quæ cod. descripsit, ut Scholion superscriptum." Ba.) H. ("Sed
sup. script. recent. manu." Ba.) τὸ N. τε (hic) T. ἀποστῆσονται N.T. omn. fere
libri. A.J. ἀποστῆσονται pauci sequi. libri. Eadem corruptio in VIII. 4. ἀπεστησάμην
si omnino diceretur valeret i.q. ἀπέστησα ἐμαυτῷ, cf. ἐνεστησάμην, συνεστησάμην,
certe non i.q. ἀπέστην. In Homericō στήσασθαι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην, *Iliad.* XVIII. 533,
Odys. IX. 54, participium non recte vertitur consistentes: μάχην aequè ad partici-
pium ac verbum refertur. Cf. Herod. VII. 175, 236, στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον.

LVIII. ποτιδαῖται (sic) N. ποτιδαῖται T.A.J. vulg. δὲ om. T. μὴ σφῶν pr.
N. μὴ σφῶν corr. N. (corr. pr. ace. add. alt. m. r.). ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα δὲ ἐλθόντες
(om. καὶ) T. ἐπρασσον ut vid. omn. Vid. not. εὗροντο A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἤρποντο
N.V.F.H. Bekker. ἤρποντο (sic) T. De augm. vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 140, Ellendt.
Lex. Soph. Vol. I. p. 710. Ut Th. sibi constet εὗροντο retinui. ἐπὶ σφᾶς pr. N. ἐπὶ
σφᾶς corr. (m. r.). ἐπὶ σφᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο N.T.F.H.
pl. omn. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). Utrumque probum. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (m. ead.
nece p. l.).

LVIII. I have retained ἐπρασσον. The return from the subordinate to the primary construction in Greek is too well known to require more than a passing illustration: 57, 3, IV. 100, 1 ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πεῖράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον (instead of προσαγαγόντες) Plat. Theæt. 144 c ἀνδρὸς...καὶ ἄλλως εὐδοκίμου καὶ...κατέλιπεν (instead of καταλιπόντος or οἷτι κατέλιπεν). Examples of this sort might be multiplied to any amount. But the present case is somewhat different. The change takes place in the middle of a sentence not at its end. Still I think it is supported by VIII. 81, 1 δὲ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος,...καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν,...καὶ ψηφισαμένων αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καθόδον καὶ δειαν, πλεύσας ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην κατήγεον, where I conceive that καὶ ἔπεισε corre-

sponds to δὲ τε ἐχόμενος, and if so καὶ πλεύσας would have rendered the passage less intricate.—The insertion of καὶ...καὶ for the purpose of strengthening a preceding antithesis, as of μὲν...δὲ here and IV. 108, 7 τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ...τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι, cf. ἡ...ἡ 35, 4 ἡ κάκεινον...ἡ καὶ ἡμῖν, cf. εἶτε V. 65, 3 εἶτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἶτε καὶ αὐτῷ δόξαν, and VI. 60, 2 εἶτε δρα καὶ τὰ δυνά μηνύσαι εἶτε καὶ οὐ (for εἶτε καὶ...εἶτε καὶ see Stallb. on Plat. V. Rep. 471 d) forms a distinctive feature in this most antithetical of languages. On the same principle the Greeks repeatedly give us such sentences as εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος καὶ οὗτος εἰμι δυστυχῆς, εἰ μὴ δὲ Θησεὺς ἠδίκησεν οὐδ' Ἀλέξανδρος. A similar love of strengthened antithesis produces εἴτ' οὖν e.g. Aeschyl. Chœph. 683, 684, εὐρόν-τες ἀντιστρατοπεδευμένους...ἀντεκαθέζοντο

² Βοττιαίων· κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες· καὶ Περδίκκας πείθει Χαλκιδέας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας καὶ καταβαλόντας ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυνθον, μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην ἰσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι· τοῖς τε ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς Μυγδονίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἂν ³ ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμος ᾗ· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνγκίζοντό τε καθαιρούντες τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἐς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο.

LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ ⁴ τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα· νομίσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα εἶναι πρὸς τε Περδίκκαν πολεμεῖν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ ξυναφεστῶτα χωρία τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐξεπέμποντο, καὶ καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾷ ἐσβεβληκότων·

LX. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφεστη-

§ 2. *περδίκας* N. *χαλκιδέας* corr. N. (i opin. m. r.). *καταβαλόντας* corr. T. (β m. ead. primo scripserat *καταλαβόντας*. ἐς om. F. ("sed a rec. manu adscriptum" Ba. tac. Br.). *δλυνθον* corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.). *μίαν τε* N. *μίαν τε* T. *ἐκλείπουσι* A. J. vulg. *ἐκλειποῦσι* (sic) H. *ἐκλιποῦσι* N. T. V. F. pl. omn. Be. *γῆς* (sic) N. *τῆς τε* μυγδ. J. vulg. *τῆς μυγδ.* A. N. V. F. H. pl. omn. Be. *τῆς* om. T. Post ΓΗΣ excidit. *βολβην* vulg. sed *βόλβην* A. J. N. T. V. F. H. al. *ἔδωκε* (sic) T. *πρ* N.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T.

LIX. *τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν* (sic) vulg. *τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν* A. J. sed *τε* om. N. T. V. F. H. al. *ποτιδαίαν* pr. N. *ποτιδαίαν* corr. N. (m. r. de V. tac. Ad.) (*ποτιδαίαν* F. H. teste Ba. tac. Br.). *τὰλλα* pr. N. *τὰλλα* corr. N. (m. r.) *τὰλλα* (sic) T. *τὰλλα* A. J. Bekk. Popp. *τὰλλα* vulg. quod reposui. *ἀφεστηκότες* T.

§ 2. *ἀδύνατον* T. *πρ* *περδίκαν* N. *τε* om. V. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. *ἐφ' ὅπερ* T. *τοπροτέρων* N. A. J. vulg. *τὸ πρότερον* T. V. F. H. *τὸ πρῶτον* sequ. libri. *δέρδα* N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. *δέρδον* pr. F. *δέρδα* corr. *τῶν* corr. F. (teste Br. tacet Ba.). *ἐσβεβληκότων* T. suprascr. m. ead.

καὶ αὐτοὶ iv. 124, 2. In such sentences translation is impossible. In the passage on which I am writing this note one *also* (too) is all we require or even admit, "having sent to,...having *also* gone." Observe *εὔροντο* "obtained," not *εὔρον* "found." See my notes on Dem. F. L. § 19 and § 77. (In the latter I should have said more distinctly that *εὐρίσκειν* = *εὐρίσκεισθαι* is limited to poetic usage. The canon of Ammonius is exclusive in prose.)

§ 2. *ἀνοικίσασθαι*, "to form a settlement up the country." The language

shows the site of Olynthus to have been more inland. It was sixty stades from Potidæa (63, 2) where after leaving the isthmus the land considerably widens. Leake fixes it at Aio Mamas.

LIX. § 2. *ἐφ' ὅπερ* "the purpose for which."—*καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν*, "they took up their quarters and carried on the war." Cp. *καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο* 49, 3.—One may infer that Dêrda, who as the Scholiast on 57, 2 informs us was son of Aridaeus and cousin of Perdikkas and Philip, was now dead. Pausanias (61, 2) perhaps was one of the brothers.

κνίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακεδονίαν οὐσῶν, δε-
 διότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ οἰκείον τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι
 πέμπουσιν ἑαυτῶν τε ἐβελοντάς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοπον-
 νησιῶν μισθῷ πείσαντες, ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας
 2 ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακοσίους. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν
 Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδειμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα
 οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιῶται ἐβελονταὶ ξυνέσποντο·
 3 ἦν γὰρ τοῖς Ποτιδαῖαταις αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπιτήδειος. καὶ ἀφι-
 κνούνται τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θράκης ἢ Ποτί-
 δααι ἀπέστη.

LXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθὺς ἡ ἀγγελία
 τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι· καὶ πέμπουσιν, ὡς ᾗσθοντο καὶ
 τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστέως ἐπιπαρόντας, δισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίτας
 καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφεστῶτα, καὶ Καλλιάν τὸν
 Καλλιᾶδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν, οἱ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Μα-
 κεδονίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους
 2 Θέρμην ἄρτι ἡρηκότας καὶ Πύδναν πολιορκούντας. προσκα-

LX. περὶ τῶν χωρίων T. duo Paris. ἑαυτῶν τὲ N.T. ἐβελοντας T. ὀπλίτας τοὺς
 πάντας T.

§ 2. φέλλαν τὲ N.T. οὐχῆκιστα T.H.A.J. ξυνέποντο N.T. ποτιδαῖαταις N. ποτε
 om. N.V. ποτε bis T. alt. claudit pag. alt. inc. novam.

§ 3. ἡ corr. F. ἡ Bekk. Poppo. ἡ ut vid. pr. T. ἡ corr. T. (m. ead.). ἡ ceteri
 Codd. Edd. Vid. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. p. 553, § 33, c.

LXI. με corr. N. (e m. r.). πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. ante Duker. ἡρηκότας
 corr. N. (ἡ m. ead.). πολιορκούντας T. sed alt. acc. calamo transverso inductus.

LX. δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χ: the genitive
 is always right after περὶ following verbs
 of fear signifying fear *about*, which ob-
 viously includes fear *of* and fear *for*.
 The dative is confined to fear *for*.
 Plato Protag. 320 A δεδιώς περὶ αὐτοῦ
 μὴ διαφθαρεῖ, but more precisely 332 c
 δέσας περὶ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν μὴ ἀπολοιτο
 πᾶν. See note on VI. 34, 4.

§ 3. Many probably would incline to
 the adoption of both ἡ and ἦ, see passages
 cited in Buttm. Mid. n. 299. Buttm.
 has rightly explained the usage of the
 relative which so frequently absorbs its
 antecedent (see examples given by
 Elmsley in his note on Eur. Iph. I. 940
 Mus. Crit. VI. 300, 301), appositely
 quoting Iliad XXI. 80 ἥως δὲ μοι ἔστιν |

ἥδε δουδεκῆτη [τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] δτ' ἐς Ἰλιον εἰ-
 λήλουθα. It is such an absorption that
 explains ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδὴ) cum (ut) when ren-
 dered *since*, more precisely "from the
 time when."

LXI. ἀγγ. τῶν πόλεων: Th. hardly
 would have used this genitive without
 περὶ, had not *ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι* followed (VIII.
 15, 1 ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου is I think hastily
 dotted down and unfinished; I trace
 many such hasty dottings in this book).
 The accusative by anticipation which
 follows verbs becomes genitive after sub-
 stantives. I. 138, 2, II. 42, 5. Arist. Polit.
 II. 10=7, 7 πάντων δὲ φαυλότατον τὸ τῆς
 ἀκοσμίας τῶν δυνατῶν ἦν συνιστᾶσι πολ-
 λὰς i.e. ἀκοσμίας ἦν οἱ δυνατοὶ συνιστᾶσι,
 "the suspension of the office of cosmi

θεζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἐπολιόρκησαν μὲν, ἔπειτα δὲ ξύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκαν, ὡς αὐτοὺς κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτιδαία καὶ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς παρεληλυθώς, ἀπανίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροϊαν κάκειθεν ἐπὶ Στρέψαν, καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ γῆν πρὸς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, τρισχιλίοις μὲν ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων πολλοῖς, ἱππεύσι δ' ἑξακοσίοις Μα-

§ 1. ἀναγκαίαν om. pr. N. add. m. r. πρὸ N. περδίκαν N. ἀφικόμενοι corr. N. (κό m. r.). βέροϊαν T.A.J. vulg. βέροϊαν N.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. ἐπιστρέψαντες omn. ἐπὶ Στρέψαν felicissime correxit Pluygersius ap. Cobet. Nov. L. p. 382. Στρέψα oppidum est cuius præter Æschin. de F.L. p. 31 St. = 212 R. (εὐληφόςτος δὲ Ἀνθεμόντα καὶ Θέρμαν καὶ Στρέψαν) mentionem fecerunt Steph. Byz. et Harpocration. Vide tamen ne in -tes aliquod participium delitescat, e.g. στρατεύσαντες cf. II. 67, 1. Ἄν ἐπὶ Στ. ἐπιστρέψαντες reponendum? περσάντες T. οὐχ' ἐλόντες T. πρὸ N. ἱππεύσι δὲ A.J. vulg. Poppo. Sed δ' N.T.V.F.H. al. Reposui cum Bekk.

on the part of the nobles, which they frequently produce by cabal." (Mueller Dorians, Book IV. ch. 8, § 2 note, understood the meaning but missing the idiom proposed an unnecessary alteration.) So perhaps the genitive in such expressions as are given in Duker's note on VIII. 15, 1 is confined to poetry. Yet the genitive in Greek and Latin is marvellously elastic, and we find in Plat. Theæt. 147 c ἐν τῇ τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐρωτήσει "in the question about clay," where I once conjectured πηλοῦ περὶ ἐρωτήσε.

§ 2. See on 26, 5.—The thick cloud which so long enveloped the received text is fully dispersed by the marvellous divination of Cobet's colleague. [In Donaldson's Index, Vol. II. p. 294 b I find "Στρέψα (qu. num in ἐπιστρέψαντες latest) I. 61, § 3." To point out this which else might be unnoticed I think due to the memory of my friend.] The operations then briefly and therefore obscurely noticed by Th. seem to be these. After the convention and alliance which circumstances forced upon the Ath. with Perdikkas, they prepare to evacuate Macedonia, first going to Beroea (probably to ratify the terms of the convention) thence moving round the head of the Thermaicus Sinus they attempt Strepsa, failing in this they descend and reach Gigonus, a town

between Therma and Potidæa, on the third day. If the order of the places is given by Æschines we might nearly fix the position of Strepsa, if we were certain of that of Anthemus, placed generally S. of Therma, but by Leake N.E. probably more correctly for it is always represented as Macedonian. So Strepsa might be S. of Therma. [Leake does not mention Στρέψα. May its name lurk in the peak of Strézi? Vol. III. p. 233. Kiepert's Map of European Turkey places Stretzi N. of Therma.] If N., its general position in maps, not too far N. as (in spite of κατ' ὀλίγον προΐδντες) they were wishful to reach Potidæa, and would wheel round the head of Therm. Sinus by the least circuitous route. After this restoration of the Leyden Professor several difficulties disappear. ἀφικόμενοι ἐς rather suggests a visit than a hostile movement. If they returned to the sea-coast, it seems inconceivable how Th. should have added τοῦ χωρίου without specifying what χωρίον. (I should but for this certain emendation have suggested τὸν χωρίον.) Finally we account for the short time intervening between the supposed attempt upon Beroea and the arrival at Gigonus, one of the best reasons for Mr Grote's supposing there was another Beroea. To his instance of two Methones may be added a Galepsus

κεδόνων τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Πανσανίου ἅμα δὲ νῆες
 3 παρέπλεον ἐβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ προϊόντες τριταῖοι
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Γίγωνα καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

LXII. Ποτιδαῖται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἀριστέως Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο
 πρὸς Ὀλύνθου ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, καὶ ἀγορὰν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως
 2 ἐπεποίνητο. στρατηγὸν μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 ἤρηντο Ἀριστέα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν· ἀπέστη γὰρ
 εὐθὺς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει τοῖς Ποτιδαῖταις,
 3 Ἰόλαον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα. ἦν δὲ ἡ γνώμη
 τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ
 ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ
 καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν παρὰ Περδίκκου
 διακοσίαν ἵππον ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μένειν, καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ
 σφᾶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ νώτου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν
 4 τοὺς πολεμίους. Καλλίας δ' αὖ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς
 καὶ οἱ ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἱππέας καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
 μάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν, ὅπως εἵργωσι
 τοὺς ἐκείθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατό-
 5 πεδον ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ

LXII. ποτιδαῖται N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ A.J. vulg. Bekk. πρὸ Ὀλύνθου
 corr. F. ("prima manus scripserat πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ" Ba.). πρὸ Ὀλύνθου pr. N. πρὸς
 Ὀλύνθῳ corr. N. (add σ corr. ω m. r.). πρὸ Ὀλύνθῳ (sic) V. πρὸς Ὀλύνθου i Be. cum
 Porppone recepi.

§ 2. μὲν οὖν τοῦ δὴ A.J. vulg. sed οὖν et δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Ba. περδί-
 καν N. ξυνεμάχει (sic) T. ποτιδαῖταις N.V.

§ 3. τὸ μὲν T. (sed alt. acc. transv. cal. induct.). ἔχοντα A.J. vulg. sed ἔχοντι N.
 T.V.F.H. al. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (i m. r.). περδίκου N.V. δτ' ἀν F. (teste Ba.) H.
 ἐπὶ σφας T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ σφας pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. N. κατὰ νῶτα N.V. (m. r.).
 αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H. Porppo. αὐτῶν A.J. αὐτῷ T.

§ 4. μακεδόνας corr. N. (add. acc. corr. as. Fuit μακεδόνων) μακεδόνων H. corr.
 F. ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου corr. N. (ἐπὶ et alt. v m. r.). ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθῳ T. ἐπ' Ὀλύνθου V. εἵρ-
 γωσι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. πρ N. παρεσκευασμένους N. τι παρασκ. T. TI ante II facile potest aut

between Torone and Sermyle (Herod. vii.
 122) which certainly cannot be identified
 with its namesake on Sinus Strymonicus.

LXII. I have accepted the reading
 πρὸς Ὀλύνθου for the excellent reasons
 given by Porppo "Neque ante Olynthum
 (πρὸ Ὀλύνθου) neque apud Olynthum
 (πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ), verum apud Potidæam,

castra a Potidæatis et Aristeo posita
 esse et ex adjectis verbis ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ et
 ex iis quæ sequuntur §§ 3, 4, 5 apparet."

§ 3. ἔχοντι, as if ἔδοξε τῷ 'A. had pre-
 ceded.—ἐν μέσῳ... "to place the enemy
 between them," "themselves and the
 Chalcidians." (Surely αὐτῶν not αὐτῶν.)
 Cp. v. 59, 3 ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένοι.

ἰσθμῷ ἐγένοντο καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους παρασκευαζομένους
ὡς ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίσταντο καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον
6 ξυνέμισγον. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τοῦ Ἀριστέως κέρας, καὶ ὅσοι
περὶ ἐκείνους ἦσαν Κορινθίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες,
ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπέξῃλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ
πολὺ τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν καὶ τῶν
Πελοποννησιῶν ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος
κατέφυγεν.

LXIII. ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως,
ὡς ὁρᾷ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἡσσημένον, ἠπόρησε μὲν ὅπο-
τέρωσε διακινδυνεύσει χωρήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύνθου ἢ ἐς
τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, ἔδοξε δ' οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ
ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν.

irrepere aut excidere. Arist. N. Ethic. iv. 8 = 3, 25 δοκοῦσι δὲ καὶ μνημονεῖν οὗς δὲ ποιήσωσιν εὖ ὥν δ' ἂν πάθωσιν οὐ. πάσχειν (πράττειν) εὖ ὑπὸ τῶος, τί τῶος, dicitur, π. εὖ τῶος non dicitur. Reponendum censeo ὥν δ' ἂν τι πάθωσιν. Soph. Ed. T. 1006. (Ed. C. 391, ubi inter τίς δ' ἂν τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς εὖ πράξειεν δν; ἐτ τίς δ' ἂν τοιοῦδ' ὅπ' ...variant libri. Plat. Theæt. 191 A repono sis περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐρούμεν ὡς τι πασχόντων (nam quod dicitur 181 C ὡς κοινῇ πάσχωμεν, δν τι καὶ δέη, videtur τι ad utramque clausulam pertinere, ut Antiphan. Philoth. ap. Athen. xiv. 623 π = Com. Fr. Meinek. Vol. III. p. 126, δεῖ γὰρ ἡρωστηκότας | πάσχειν, ἐάν τι καὶ παθεῖν ἡμᾶς δέη). Arist. Eccl. 1063 libri δέδοκα κάγω μὴ πλεόν ἢ βούλομαι. Porson. e scholiast. πλεόν ἤπερ cui Meinek. astipulatur. Facilius et opinor numerosius est μὴ τι πλεόν, vel (vid. Cobet. N. L. p. 622) μὴ τι πλεόν. In Lys. Orat. xii. § 99, p. 129 St. = 445 R. δμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς προθυμίας ἐλλέλειπται. Negans sententia desideratur; itaque certatim οὐδὲν addunt ante ἐλλέλειπται. Fortius est si quid video, certe facilius, quod repositum malim, δμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς τι προθυμίας ἐλλέλειπται; συνέμισγον N.T.V.

§ 6. κορινθίων τὲ N.T. λογάδες corr. N. (es m. r. fuisse vid. λογάδων). ἐτρέψαντο καθ' N.T. (? V.) pl. omn. Be. ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' A.J. vulg. fort. aliq. libri. ἐτρέψαν τὸ καθ' H. corr. F. ("pr. m. ἐτρέψαντο καθ'" Ba.) rec. Edd. τρέπειν et τρέπεσθαι τινα satis freq. sed mediam vocem præfero. ἐπιπολὸν A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V.F.H. ποτιδαιατῶν καὶ πελοποννησιῶν A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ποτ. F. aliq. Be. Bekk. Poppo. τῶν ποτ. N.T.V.H. τῶν πελ. N.T.V.F.H. al.

LXIII. τῆς ποτιδαίας ἀπὸ δ. F. al. ἐώρα A.J. vulg. ὁρᾷ N.T. ὁρᾷ V. F.H. pl. omn. Be. ὀπιτέρωσε corr. N. (add. e m. r.). ὀπιτέρωσε T. (suprascr. m. ead. necne p. l.). διακινδυνεύση T. 2 Be. utrumque probum. γοῦν libri (præter 3 sequ. qui οὖν). δ' οὖν recte reposuerunt rec. Edd. vid. ad 10, 7. συναγαγόντι N.T.V. ὡς εἰς ἐλ. N.T. V.A.J. ὡς ἐλ. F. pl. omn. Be. τὴν ante ποτὶδ. om. T. διὰ τὴν χ. T. βαλλόμενός

§ 6. ἐτρέψαντο: though ἐτρέψαν might undoubtedly stand, as μεταπέμπειν frequently where μεταπέμπεσθαι would be more exact, yet the middle is more usual. Cp. iv. 11, 3 ὥσπερ, "driving the enemy before them." Poppo "proruentes," in my opinion wrongly.—τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, "those who fronted them." See on 48, 3.—ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ: the omission of ὑπὸ after this verb is equally

correct, as it is connected with the comparative ἥσσων.

LXIII. As it is established that after ἀπορεῖν, οὐκ ἔχειν, κ.τ.λ. the future as well as the subjunctive is found e. g. ἀπορήσαντες ὁπόθεν ἔξουσιν viii. 80, 1 I follow the authority of MSS.—I think ἐς ὡς ἐλάχιστον is not found, but that the preposition invariably separates ὡς and the superlative connected with it.

καὶ παρήλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλίγους μὲν τινὰς ἀποβαλὼν, τοὺς δὲ πλείους σῶσας. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις βοηθοὶ (ἀπέχει δὲ ἐξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίου καὶ ἔστι κατὰφανές) ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἦρθη, βραχὺ μὲν τι προῆλθον ὡς βοηθήσαντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἱππῆς ἀντιπαρετάξαντο ὡς κωλύσαντες· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τάχους ἡ νίκη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπάσθη, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρου ἐς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἱππῆς δ' οὐδετέροις παρεγένοντο. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτιδαιατῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίας ὁ στρατηγός.

LXIV. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποτευχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν. τὸ δ' ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον ἦν· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἔν τε τῷ ἰσθμῷ φρουρεῖν καὶ ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτιδαιᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι γιγνομένοις δίχα

τε καὶ om. pr. N. add. marg. m. r. (βαλλόμενός exo. in dextr. marg. καὶ add. ante lev. marg. lit. in β. Fort. fuit θαλάσσης καὶ χαλεπῶς). μένοντας pr. T. μὲν τινὰς corr. T. (m. ead.). μὲν τινὰς marg. T. (m. ead.). πλείστους T.

§ 2. ἀπέχει N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas, quam credo tamen deberi transmutationi syllabarum cuiusmodi exempla sint *ἔπει* (libri *εἰπέ*) Plat. Theæt. 155 c. *ἔγραφε* (libri *ἐνέγραφε*) Ar. Vesp. 961. *διέχει* (libri *δείχει*) Xen. Helen. II. 1, 21. *σταδίου καὶ ἔστι* corr. N. (ous καὶ *ε* m. ead.). *μάλιστα ἐξήκοντα* N.V. *ἐγένετο* N.A.J. vulg. *ἐγίνετο* T.F.H. al. *ἦρθαι* T. (supraser. m. ead.). *βραχὺ μέντοι* N. *ἱππεῖς* hic et inf. N.T.A.J. vulg. *ἀντεπαρετάξαντο* T.V.F.H. alig. Be. *ἀντεπαρετάξαντο* corr. N. (alt *ε* fort. m. ead.). *ἔπει* δὲ A.J. vulg. *ἐπειδὴ* δὲ N.T.V. F.H. al. *διατάχους* A.J. οὐδ' *ἐτέροις* T.

§ 3. *τρόπαιον* N. *τροπαῖον* T. ol habet (non om.). *ἀθηναῖοι* N. τοῖς om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. *μὲν* (post *ποτιδαιατῶν*) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων T. (supraser. m. ead. καὶ ut vid. cal. transv. induct.). *στρατῆρ* N.

LXIV. § 2. *παλήνην* N. hic et alibi. *ποτιδαιᾶται* N.T.A.J. vulg. *γιγνομένοις* N. *γενομένοις* V. sequ. lib. *ἐπίθωνται* N.T. A.J. vulg. Poppo.

§ 2. *ἀπέχει* correct, as *ἔστι* shows, and the distance between the two towns must have remained the same when Th. was writing. *ἦν* VIII. 98, 3 admits of explanation.

LXIV. For the prep. *ἐκ* here and § 3 comp. τὰ *ἐξωθεν* below 65, 1, *ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς*, ol *αὐτόθεν*, elephantos a cornibus statuit, stare ab aliquo (*alicunde*.) Lucan. IV. 708 has varied the expression *qua stetit inde*

3 ἐπιθῶνται. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὔσαν, χρόνῳ ὕστερον πέμπουσιν ἐξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν· ὃς ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὁρμώμενος προσήγαγε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ βραχὺ προῖων καὶ κείρων ἅμα τὴν γῆν· ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς ἐπεξῆει ἐς μάχην, ἀπετείχισε τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος.
4 καὶ οὕτως ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἡ Ποτιδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖτο, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐφορμούσαις.

LXV. Ἀριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτειχισθείσης αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν ἔχων σωτηρίας ἤν μή τι ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται, ξυμβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τηρήσασι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεόν ὁ σῆτος ἀντίσχη καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις παρασκευάζειν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐξῶθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστα, ἔκπλουν ποιεῖται λαθὼν τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδεύσει τά τε ἄλλα ξυνεπολέμει καὶ Σερμυλίων λοχήσας πρὸς τὴν πόλιν πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν, ἐς τε τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασσεν ὅπῃ

§ 3. ποτιδαία (sic) T. καταβραχὺ N.A.J. κατὰ βραχὺ T. ὡς δ' N.T.V.F.H. ὡς de vulg. ἐπεξῆει hic N. ἐπεξῆει A.J.

§ 4. κατακράτος N.T.A.J. ὅ (ante ἐκ θαλάσσης) T. ἅμα ναυσὶν T. LXV. ἐλπίδα corr. N (a nisi mend. lib.). σῆτος N.T. παρὰ λόγον N.T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Sed παρὰ λόγον (substantivus) satis notus est: adjectivus videtur nondum extitisse. [Condonabitur fortasse Aristoteli Polit. iv. (vii.) 1, 1 nam idem (vel Eudemus) adverbio παραλόγως utitur Nic. Eth. v. 10=7, 7]. Hic et vii. 71, 7 παρὰ λόγον hodie rectius scribitur. Cf. Eur. Orest. 391 ὡ παρὰ λόγον μοι σὴ φανεῖς εὐμορφία. Bacch. 940 ὅταν παρὰ λόγον σῶφρονας Βάκχας ἴδῃς ad q. 1. Elmsl. qui παράλογον edidit, fatetur ipse vulgatam scripturam licet minus numerosam, non tamen prorsus vitiosam censendam esse, collatis Iph. Aul. 1164 τίκτω δ' ἐπὶ τρισὶ et Ion. 931 τί φῆς; τίνα λόγον. Ceterum miror Kirchoffium in loco ex Oreste παρὰ λόγον cum edidisset eundem παρὰ λόγον in Bacch. posuisse. γίγνηται N. γίνηται V. ξυμβούλευσε N.V. ἐπιπλεόν T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεόν N.V.H. ἀντίσχη N. ἀντίσχοι T. ἀντίσχη A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἀντίσχη Bekk. Sine dubio praeiens est: cf. ad 7.

§ 2. χαλκιδεῖσι corr. N. (pr. i m. r.). ἐπολέμει A.J. vulg. ξυνεπολέμει N.V.T.F.H. pl. Be. ἐρμυλίων F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. ἐρμυλίων pr. N. σερμυλίων corr. N. (σ add. spir. del. m. r.). πρὸ N. διέφθειρε T. ἔστε corr. N. (σ m. r.). ὅπως T. ὠφέλεια Bekk. Popp. vid. ad 28, 4.

favet. Dobree's conjecture Arist. Vesp. 991 ἐνταῦθ' ἐνι (for ἐντευθεν) however simple I believe to be unnecessary.

§ 3. ἐξ Ἀφ. ὁρμώμενος "making Aphytis his head-quarters." ὁρμηθεὶς would have been "setting out from." For the

form Ἀφύτιος see note on iv. 107.

LXV. ὅπως...ἐξεί depends upon παρασκευάζειν, as σκοπεῖν (ἐπιμελεῖσθαι) ὅπως, below ἔπρασσεν ὅπῃ γενήσεται.

§ 2. The position of Sermyle is determined by the modern name Ερμιγλίας

3 ὠφέλεια τις γενήσεται. μετὰ δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας τὴν ἀποτεί-
χισιν Φορμίων μὲν ἔχων τοὺς ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, τὴν
Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν ἔδῃον, καὶ ἔστιν αὐτῇ καὶ πολίσματα
εἶλε.

LXVI. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις αἰτίαι
μὲν αὗται προεγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις ὅτι
τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἑαυτῶν οὖσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων
τε καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὄντας ἐπολιόρκουν, τοῖς δ'
Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ὅτι ἑαυτῶν τε πόλιν ξυμ-
μαχίδα καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῇ ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν
2 ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν. οὐ μέντοι
ὁ γε πόλεμος πῶς ξυνερρώγει, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνακωχὴ ἦν ἰδίᾳ γὰρ
ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπραξαν.

LXVII. πολιορκουμένης δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας οὐχ ἡσύχα-
ζον, ἀνδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐνόντων καὶ ἅμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδι-
ότες· παρεκάλουν τε εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα τοὺς ξυμμά-
χους, καὶ κατεβῶν ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σπονδάς τε
2 λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Αἰγυνῆται
τε φανερώς μὲν οὐ πρεσβευόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,

§ 3. ἀποτείχισιν T. (suprascr. fort. man. ead.). χαλκιδικὴν corr. N. (pr. i m. r.).
LXVI. θηναίους pr. N. ἀθηναίους corr. N. (pr. a m. r.). σῆ (i. e. σημείωσαι vid.
ad Greg. Corinth. p. 216, 839) marg. T. notam aliquam scripturus erat librarius.
προεγεγένητο Bekk. haud scio an casu. κορινθίων τε N.T. πελοποννησίοις T. ἐμά-
χοντο pr. T. (o corr. m. ead. et o suprascr.)—ἀνακωχὴ Ed. Bauer. puto typographi
errore.

LXVII. οὐχ' ἡσύχαζον T. τέ σφισιν A. τέ σφίσιν (sic) J. ἐόντων V. ἐνόντων N.
παραεκάλουν τε N.T.

§ 2. αἰγυνῆται τε N.T. δὲ A.J. vulg. τε N.T.V.F.H. al. οὐχ' ἡκιστα A.J. F. corr.

or Ormylia. Leake North. Gr. Vol. iii. p. 154.—ἐπρασσεῖν ἐς: more fully expressed 57, 3.

LXVI. αἰτίαι ἐς: See on 23, 7, 55, 3. —σφίσιν of course is to be joined with ἐμάχοντο.

§ 2. ξυνερρώγει: "the general (ξυν-) war had not yet broken out," (ἰδίᾳ, that separately carried on by Corinth.

LXVII. περὶ τῷ χ. See on 60, 1.—For the present ἀδικοῖεν, see Heindorf's copious note on Plat. Protag. 310 v.

§ 2. A similar looseness of construction has been noticed on 58, 1. Some

have attempted to simplify our passage by mentally supplying to the second clause πρεσβευόμενοι. The variant κατὰ σπονδάς would be too vague an expression. Müller, who thinks the ancient compact after the battle of Plataea is referred to, is answered by Bp. Thirlwall that no guarantee was therein given for the autonomy of any of the confederate states. Besides, the treaty of Euboea would, if not literally yet in spirit provide for the independence of powers connected with Peloponnesus, and, as Mr Grote well observes Vol. vi. p. 105, "the

κρύφα δὲ οὐχ ἡκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐνήγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγον-
 3 τες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ εἴ τίς τι ἄλλο
 ἔφη ἡδικῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιή-
 4 σαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευον. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες
 ἐγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, δηλοῦντες μὲν
 καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἵργε-
 σθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆs Ἀττικῆs ἀγοράs
 5 παρὰ τὰς σπονδάs. παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι,
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐάσαντες πρῶτον παροξύνει τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 μονίους, ἐπέειπον τοιαύδε.

LXVIII. “ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΝ ὑμᾶs, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆs
 “καθ' ὑμᾶs αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐs
 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λέγωμεν καθίστησιν καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σω-
 “φροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμαθία δὲ πλέوني πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγ-
 2 “ματα χρῆσθε. πολλάκις γὰρ προαγορευόντων ἡμῶν ἃ
 “ἐμέλλομεν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περὶ ὧν ἐδιδάσ-

H. τὰs, ante σπονδάs, om. N.V. ΚΑΤΑΤΑCCHONΔΑC facile in ΚΑΤΑCCHONΔΑC
 corrumpi potuit.

§ 3. προσκαλέσαντες T. ξυμμάχων τε A.J. vulg. Bekk. τε om. T.V.F.H. ξυμμά-
 χων καὶ N. (sed lit. inter -χων et καὶ vix cap. 2 litt.). εἴ τίς τι T. ἡδικῆσθαι T.
 suprascr. m. ead.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N.T. ἄλλα τε J. ut codd. pauc. sequiores. μεγαρεῖs N.T.A.J.
 vulg. τε εἵργεσθαι N.T. εἵργεσθαι A.J. vulg.

§ 5. παροξύνει N.T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπέειπον T.

LXVIII. δημηγορία N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸ λακεδαιμονίους litt. min.

T. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων A.J. ὑμᾶs bis corr. N. (v m. r.). πλέονι T.A.J. vulg.
 πλέονι N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πρὸ N.

Æginetans may have pretended, that by the same rule as Athens gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, &c., she ought also to renounce Ægina.” Anyhow I hardly believe by τὰs σπονδάs Th. could mean any other than the Thirty Years' Peace, ch. 115.

LXVIII. τὸ πιστόν κ.τ.λ. “Your good faith in your political and social relations amongst yourselves renders you more mistrustful in respect to all the rest of us, if we say aught to the point,” i.e. as the context shows πρὸς τὰ ἔξω. The article seems fatal to Peppo's pointing, ἐs τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λ. Surely the Cor-

inthians would not convey the idea that they habitually spake against all others. λέγωμεν need not refer to “we Corinthians” any more than ξυνήλθομεν 69, 2, or any other first person plural in the speech, except where the emphatic ἡμεῖs is added § 2 and elsewhere. Besides we have ἡμᾶs τοὺς ἄλλους 71, 5. Moreover the Greek representative of “dicere in aliquem” is rather λέγειν κατὰ τινος than ἐs τινος, and λέγειν ἐs τινος (or noun of multitude) = “to speak before, to address,” as vi. 89, 1, below 72, 4.

"κομεν ἐκάστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιείσθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων
 "μᾶλλον ὑπενοεῖτε ὥς ἔνεκεν τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδία διαφόρων λέ-
 "γουσι· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὐ πρὶν πάσχειν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ
 "ἔργῳ ἔσμεν, τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοῦσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς
 "προσθήκει ἡμᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἐγκλή-
 "ματα ἔχομεν ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβριζόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν
 3 "ἀμελούμενοι. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἡδίκουν τὴν
 "Ἑλλάδα, διδασκαλίας αὖν ὥς οὐκ εἰδόσι προσέδει· νῦν δὲ τί
 "δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδουλωμένους ὁράτε, τοῖς δὲ
 "ἐπιβουλευόντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς ἡμετέροις ξυμ-
 "μάχοις, καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολε-
 4 "μήσονται; οὐ γὰρ αὖν Κέρκυραν τε ὑπολαβόντες βία ἡμῶν
 "εἶχον καὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἐπολιόρκουν, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον
 "χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, ἡ δὲ ναυτικὸν αὖν
 "μέγιστον παρέσχε Πελοποννησίους.

§ 2. ὑπενοεῖτε corr. N. (lit. supr. pr. ε vel mend. libri. εἰ corr. op. m. ead.).
 ὡς T. (sed acc. transv. calamo induct.). ἔνεκα T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἔνεκεν N.V.F.
 (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. al. Popp. αὐτοῖς reposui. παρέρχων (sic) T. οὐχῆκιστα hic
 et § 3 T.A.J.F.H. "Post καὶ deletas duas F." Br. (tac. Ba.).

§ 3. τοῖς δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. cf. reposui. ἐπιβουλευόντας corr. N. (pr. u m.
 ead.). αὐτοῖς (sic) pr. T. αὐτοῖς corr. T. (m. ead.). ἡμετέροις corr. N. (u m. r.).
 προπαρεσκευασμένους T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). προπαρεσκευασμένους N. εἴ ποτε
 δρα T.A.J. vulg. δρα οἷα N.V.F. ("in marg. vero a man. rec. additum" Ba.). ποτε
 corr. N. (o m. r.) lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 4. πρὸ N.T. ἐπιχρῆσθαι T. vulg. ἀποχρῆσθαι N.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἀπο-
 χρῆσθε V. (teste Ad.). παρέσχεν T. τοῖς πελ. N.V. al.

§ 1. τῶν λεγ. ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς...The sub-
 ordinate clause serves as a sort of *accu-*
sative to which the genitive stands in
 the same relation as to τοῦτο in such
 idioms as θαυμάζω σου τοῦτο, μέμφομαι
 σου τοῦτο. [A similar Latin idiom is
 commented upon by Madvig. ad Cicer.
 de Fin. iv. 13, 32, p. 528, 529, Ed. II.]
 So is to be explained Æschyl. Agam.
 1198, θαυμάζω δὲ σου | πόντον πέραν τρα-
 πείναν ἀλλόθεν πόντι | κυρεῖν λέγουσαν,
 "I marvel at this in you, that you rightly
 speak of," Antiph. de Noverc. § 5 p.
 112 St.=606 R. θαυμάζω τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ,
 ἦρτινα...καθέστηκε, § 28 p. 114=619 θαυμ.
 τῆς τόλμης...τὸ διομῆσασθαι, Plat. Theæt.
 p. 142 c ἐθαύμασα Σωκράτους, ὡς μαντι-
 κῶς εἶπε, Berp. III. 375 π οἶσα γὰρ που
 τῶν γενναίων κυνῶν, ὅτι...IV. 439 B τοῦ

τοξότου οὐ καλῶς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι...ξυνιέναι
 (above 3, 5) takes a *genitive*, as Hom.
 II. ii. 26, Herod. (in Oracle) i. 47 καὶ κω-
 φοῦ ξυνίημι, apparently on the same prin-
 ciple as ἀκούω in the words which follow
 καὶ οὐ φωνεῖντος ἀκούω, op. iv. 113 οὐ
 γὰρ συνίεσαν ἀλλήλων, 114 ἐπεὶ δὲ συνήκαν
 ἀλλήλων. — ἡμᾶς here "we Corinthi-
 ans," see on § 1. So τοῖς ἡμετέροις § 3,
 ἡμῶν § 4, ἡμῖν γε 70, i.

§ 3. ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι: this dative does not
 materially differ from ὡς πρὸς οὐκ εἰδότας.

§ 4. τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης: a district em-
 bracing Chalcidice with its three project-
 ing tongues of land, together with all the
 Hellenic colonies stretching eastward
 along the line of the seacoast, terminat-
 ing at some point to the west of the
 region called the Hellespont. It is

- LXIX. “καὶ τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον ἔασαντες,
 “αὐτοὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ κρατῦναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ
 “μακρὰ στήσαι τείχη, ἐς τόδε τε αἰὲ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον
 “τοὺς ὑπ’ ἐκείνων δεδουλωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς
 “ὑμετέρους ἤδη ξυμμάχους· οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσάμενος, ἀλλ’ ὁ
 “δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι περιορῶν δὲ ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾶ,
 “εἴπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα
 2 “φέρεται. μόλις δὲ νῦν τε ξυνήλθομεν, καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φα-
 3 “νεροῖς. χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα ἔτι σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’

LXIX. ὑμεῖς corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). κρῦναι N. (a suprascr. nigriore atramento, sed op. m. ead. suprascripsit). κρατῦναι T. ἐς τόδε τε N.T. ὑμετέρους corr. N. (v m. r.). ὑμετέρους T. δυνάμενος (sic) Ald. περιορῶν pr. N. περιορῶν corr. N. (m. r.) περιορᾶν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἀξίωσιν (sic) J.

§ 3. ἐπισκοπεῖν pr. N. ἔτι σκοπεῖν corr. N. (ἔτι m. r.). ἐπισκοπεῖν F. (“man. rec. corr. ἔτι σκοπεῖν” Ba.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἔρ N.

bordered on the west by Macedonia. How many of the northern islands of the Ægean it embraced is unknown, but that Thasos was amongst the number is distinctly clear from viii. 64, 2.—ἀπο-
 χρηθῆναι, “to make abundant (full) use of”—ἀν...παρέσχε (not παρέχει) as the Athenians had made (not an offensive and defensive alliance but) only a defensive alliance with Corcyra. See 44, 1.

LXIX. ἀποστεροῦντες: No word could be better chosen—ἀποστερεῖν is not “to deprive,” but “to keep back from another what is due,” so applied to a repudiating debtor, one who fails to restore a παρακατάθηκη, a non-fulfiller of a promise. Cp. Plat. Phædr. 241 B, which some have unaccountably stopt at, though in close connexion with ὑπισχνόμενος, δέον ἐκτελεῖν, ἀπαιτεῖ. The impudent man in Theophr. Char. ix. (xvi.) is ὁὗτος ὁ ἀποστερεῖ (whom he has borrowed money from and not yet paid it) πρὸς τοῦτον ἀπελθὼν δαψιλεῖσθαι. Aristot. Rhet. i. 7, 5, talking of one thing accompanying another simultaneously, subsequently, or virtually (δυνάμει), gives as an instance of the last τῷ ἱεροσυλεῖν (ἔπεται) τὸ ἀποστερεῖν ὃ γὰρ ἱεροσυλίας κἀν ἀποστερήσειεν (the defaulter is virtually guilty of sacrilege; for the man who has committed sacrilege would be a defaulter; would not scruple to commit the lesser crime.)

Dem. Mid. p. 528 § 44 ἀν μὲν ἐκὼν παρ’ ἐκόντος (a mere case of loan) τις λάβῃ τάλαντον ἐν ᾗ δύο ἢ δέκα καὶ ταῦτ’ ἀποστερήσῃ, οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐστίν, (it is merely a civil case) ἀν δὲ μικροῦ πάνν τιμήματος δξίων τις λάβῃ, βίε δὲ τοῦτο ἀφέλγεται, τὸ ἴσον τῷ δημοσίῳ προστιμᾶν (to assess an additional penalty to the treasury) οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν ὅσον περ δὴ τῷ ἰδιώτῃ. The verb is used either absolutely as in the quoted passages from Plato and Aristotle, or with acc. of person as Theophr., or of thing as Demosth., or of both as Isæ. vi. § 43 τὰ τοῦ πάππου χρήματα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερήσων, or with acc. of person and genit. of thing, as in our passage. The Athenians robbed (ἀφελόντο) the Hellenic states of their liberty; the Lacedæmonians did not pay, if I may so say, the promissory note, which they had issued when they declared themselves liberators. Cp. with this the language of Brasidas to the Acinthians iv. 87, 2 οὐδὲ δφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινὸν τῶνδ’ ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν.—ἀξίωσιν: see on ii. 37, 2.

§ 2. νῦν γε proposed by Stephanus and Poppo is specious, but I venture to translate “now too,” referring to my note on 9, 3.

§ 3. χρῆν i.e. χρῆ ἦν, as χρῆσται = χρῆ ἔσται Soph. Oed. Col. 504 (and another passage quoted by Scholiast),

- 4 "ὅ τι ἀμυνούμεθα. οἱ γὰρ δρώντες βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ
 5 "διεγνωκότας ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες ἐπέρχονται. καὶ ἐπιστά-
 "μεθα οἷα ὁδῶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι κατ' ὀλίγον χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ
 6 "τοὺς πέλας. καὶ λανθάνειν μὲν οἰόμενοι διὰ τὸ ἀναίσθητον
 "ὑμῶν ἦσσαν θαρσοῦσι, γνόντες δὲ εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἰσχυρῶς
 7 "ἐγκείσονται. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ὦ Λακεδαι-
 "μόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι,
 "καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὕξησιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν διπλασι-
 8 "ουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι,
 9 "ὦν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τὸν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐ-

§ 4. οὐ διεγνωκότας corr. N. (ie m. r. fuit op. οὐδ' ἐγνωκότας).

§ 5. ὁδῶ pr. N. suprascr. acc. man. eadem nigriore atramento. ol om. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H.

§ 6. ἦσσαν om. T. θαροῦσι pr. N. suprascr. alt. ρ m. r. Omnes ut vid. θαροῦσι. θαρσοῦσι cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἐγκείνται T.

§ 7. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ T. A. J. vulg. ἡσ. μὲν γὰρ N. V. F. H. μελλήσει pr. N. suprascr. alt. λ m. r. μελλήσει F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διπλασιουμένην nunquam alibi videntur veteres Græci usurpasse pro eo quod διπλασιαζομένην dicitur. καταλέγοντες T.

as χρῆναι = χρῆ εἶναι, (χρῆ i. e. χρεια be-
 coming indeclinable as θέμις) never means
 χρῆ, though sometimes apparently so.
 The Orator is not telling his audience
 "what they ought to do," but "what
 they ought to have done." The present
 congress meets on the question *ei* ἀδε-
 κασμεθα, the question ought to have been
ὅτι ἀδικ. and therefore κατ' ὅ τι ἀμ. So
 Dem. Androt. p. 608 § 51 καὶ μηδεὶς ὑπο-
 λαμβανέτω με λέγειν ὡς οὐ χρῆν (that it
 was not right, that Andr. exceeded his
 duty) εἰσπράττειν τοὺς ὀφειλόντας. So
 Aristoph. Pax, 734 "the rule should
 have been..., but it may be modified
 in the case of our poet." Thesmoph.
 832 foll. is clear. If χρῆν = you ought,
 and not you ought to have, what would be
 the value of *ei* τέκοι... ἤγομεν, and 842
 foll. χρῆν... *ei* δαυελεσειεν... πράττειτο? This
 imperfect χρῆν in course of time became
 ἐχρῆν by a false analogy. The words
 ἀλλ' ἦκεν ἐχρῆν Pax, 1041 translate "but
 you ought to have been back."

§ 4. ἡδη belongs to ἐπέρχονται not to
 διεγνωκότας, else οὐ διεγ. π ω.

§ 6. γνόντες... περιορᾶν "but having
 determined that, decided that, you with
 your eyes open overlook it;" see on 41, 1.

§ 8. ὦν ἄρα... ἐκράτει; see my note on

Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 177 οὐκ ἀρ' ἡ πόλις
 ἤτητο. Gobet Nov. Lect. p. 234 sup-
 ports (as I had previously done) Eur.
 Iph. Aul. 404 against Elmsley's altera-
 tion adding, "Passim ἄρα imperfecto aut
 plusquam perfecto subjectum (rarius
 enim ἄρα præcedit verbum) dolorem
 animi significat, quale est quod Brutum
 morituum usurpasse narrant versus
 Euripideos; ὦ τλήμων ἀρετή, λόγος ἀρ'
 ἦσθ', ἐγὼ δέ σε | ὡς ἔργον ἦσκειν' σὺ δ'
 ἀρ' ἐδοῦλεες τύχη." (Dio Cass. who if I
 mistake not alone has preserved the
 lines does not give the name of their
 author XLVII. 49) Our critic has here been
 somewhat hasty in "rarius". Besides
 the four instances above, Homer gives us
 Odys. XVII. 454 ὦ πόποι οὐκ ἄρα σοὶ γ'
 ἐπὶ εἰσβί καὶ φρόνες ἦσαν, Hesiod *ἐργ.* 11 οὐκ
 ἄρα μόνον ἔην Ἐπίδων γένος (on which
 Paley quotes the Homeric line and Xen.
 Oecon. 1, 20 *ὅτι* λῦμαι ἄρα ἦσαν ἡθοναῖς
 περιπεπεμέναι), Pindar *Nem.* VIII. 32
 ἐχθρὰ δ' ἄρα πάφαις ἦν καὶ πάλαι. This
 list may easily be extended. See Aeschyl.
 Sept. 491 οὐ τις εὐτελὴς ἀρ' ἦν, Soph.
 Oed. Col. 1697 πόθος καὶ κακῶν ἀρ' ἦν τις,
 Eur. Andr. 418 πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις ἀρ' ἦν
 | ψυχὴ τέκος, Aristoph. Av. 265 ἀλλως ἀρ'
 οὐ ποῦ'... ἐπῶτε, 280 οὐ σὺ μόνος ἀρ' ἦσθ'

“τοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον
 “ἐλθόντα ἢ τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσai, καὶ νῦν τοὺς
 “Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἐκὰς ὥσπερ ἐκέωνον ἀλλ’ ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιο-
 “ρᾶτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μάλ-
 “λον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῷ δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνι-
 “ζόμενοι καταστήναι· ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν
 “περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθη-
 “ναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον
 “ἢ τῇ ἀφ’ ὑμῶν τιμωρία περιγεγενημένους, ἐπεὶ αἱ γε ὑμέ-
 “τεραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς πον καὶ ἀπαρασκεύους διὰ τὸ
 10 “πιστεῦσαι ἐφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ’ ἐχθρῶν τὸ πλεόν
 “ἢ αἰτία νομίση τάδε λέγεσθαι· αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων
 “ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικη-
 “σάντων.

LXX. “καὶ ἅμα, εἴπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ἀξιοὶ νομί-
 “ζομεν εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψόγον ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ

§ 9. ἐπὶ τὴν πελ. ἐλθόντα πρότερον N.V. προαπαντήσai corr. N. (σαι m. r. exo. in marg.). s' T. οὐχ' ἐκὰς T. πρὸ N. περὶ αὐτῷ N.T. περὶ αὐτῷ H.A.J. πρὸ N. ἡμεῖς T. γρ. ἡμᾶς T. marg. (et supraser. et add. m. ead.). αἱ τε N.T.V.F.H. al. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.T.F.H. ἢ τίς (sic) T.

§ 10. ἐχρα T. το πλεόν A.J.

LXX. εἰ περ τινες N.T.A.J. Bekk. νομίζομεν ἀξιοὶ A.J. vulg. ἀξιοὶ νομ. N.T.V.

ἐποψ, Plato Theæt. p. 161 (ὁ δ' ἄρα ἐτύ-
 χανεν ὡς εἰς φρόνησιν οὐδὲν βελτίων, Lys.
 viii. § 11, p. 113 St.=308 R. οἱ δ' ἄρα
 οὐκ ἀνέλεγον, Aesch. Pers. 472 ὡς ἄρ'
 ἐψενσας φρενῶν | Πέρσας, 733 οἷαν δρ' ἦβην
 ξυμμάχων ἀπώλεσεν, 933 γέννα γὰρ τε
 πατρίεα κακὸν δρ' ἐγενόμαν, Soph. Antig.
 1178 τοῦπος ὡς δρ' ὀρθὸν ἦνυσας, Eur.
 Androm. 274 ἢ μεγάλων ἀχέων δρ' ὑπῆρ-
 ξεν. The last five passages show that
 this use of ἄρα is not limited to the im-
 perfect and the pluperfect, but found
 with the aorist as well. Translate: “yet
 it seems after all the report of this sur-
 passed the reality.” ὧν may be masculine
 or neuter. I have adopted the latter
 view. I cannot think it is to be com-
 pared with 61, 1.

§ 9. ἐκὰς, which recurs 80, 3, viii. 94, 3,
 seems common to the older Attic and Ionic.
 ὥσπερ ἐκέωνον: whether Porson was serious
 in saying “Attici ad nominativum quam

citissime revertuntur: Iones obliquam
 constructionem continuant” (Kidd. Misc.
 Crit. p. 210) as undoubtedly he was not
 in saying “ἐγὼ Ionice ἐγὼν i.e. λέγων
 the speaker” (p. 302), I am convinced
 that there is no fixed rule.—τὰ πλείω:
 “in more instances, more frequently.”
 See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 200. Add
 to examples there cited Aeschyl. Pers.
 813 τοῦ γὰρ κακῶς ὁδῶσantes οὐκ ἐλάσσονα |
 πάσχουσι, “no fewer are their sufferings”
 —αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, “hopes reposed
 in you,” as 33, 3, 77, 7. So meus, noster,
 &c. See Madvig, Synt. § 67, b.—ἤδη
 ἐφθειραν: see on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 228.

§ 10. αἰτία “expostulation.” Cp. 82,
 1 ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμψεν δὲ καὶ
 αἰτιάσθαι, 140, 5 ἐπιτάσσοντες (dictating)
 καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι, v. 30, 1, 32, 7, vi.
 77, 1 τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐκατηγόρητον
 σάλω...πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς αἰτια-
 σόμενοι.

- “μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰ-
 “σθάνεσθαι ἡμῶν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδ’ ἐκλογίσασθαι πώποτε
 “πρὸς οἷους ὑμῶν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς
 2 “πᾶν διαφέροντας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται. οἱ μὲν γε νεωτεροποιοὶ
 “καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ ὁ ἂν γνῶσιν·
 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζειν καὶ ἐπιγνώναι μηδὲν καὶ
 3 “ἔργῳ οὐδὲ τὰναγκαῖα ἐξικέσθαι. αὐτῆς δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ
 “δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ
 “τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες· τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως
 “ἐνδεὰ πρᾶξαι, τῆς τε γνώμης μηδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦσαι,
 4 “τῶν τε δεινῶν μηδέποτε οἶεσθαι ἀπολυθήσεσθαι. καὶ μὴν
 “καὶ ἄοκνοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλήτας καὶ ἀποδημηταὶ πρὸς ἐνδη-
 “μοτάτους· οἶονται γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι,
 5 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἂν βλάψαι. κρατοῦντές

F.H. al. ἄλλως τε καὶ N.T. ἡμῶν δοκεῖ τε T. ἐκλογίσασθαι N. ἐκλογήσασθαι V.
 (teste Ad.). πρὸ N. ὑμῶν corr. N. (ὅ m. ead. op.). καὶ πρὸς T. (s = ὡς, vid. 2, 6,
 suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 2. ὁ ἂν γνῶσιν corr. N. (ὅ m. r.). ὑπάρχοντα pr. N. τε suprascr. add. acc.
 supra alt. α m. r. τε om. T. τὰναγκαῖα (sic) N. ἀναγκαῖα T. (suprascr. m. ead.).
 τὰναγκαῖα (sic) A.J. ἐξικέσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T. καὶ ἐν T. A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπὶ N.V.F.H. pl. Be. πρᾶξαι (sic) T.
 μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. οἶεσθαι T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 4. πρὸ N. μελλήτας N. πρὸ N. οἱ μὲν T. ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. N. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι
 corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ἂν m. r.). ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. T. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι corr. T. (m.
 ead. neone p. 1). ἐτοῖμα N.T.A.J. vulg. “ἐτοιμ corr. F.” Bekk. q. non intelligo.

§ 5. κρατοῦντες τὲ T. ἐπιπλείστον T. ἐξήρχονται (sic) T. ἐπελλάχιστον T.
 (suprascr. m. ead.).

LXX. ὑμῶν Ἀθηναίους: mark here, and 73, 3 πρὸς ὅταν ὑμῶν πόλιν, the juxtaposition of the words contrasted. See on III. 17, 1. “What the Athenians are and how far I should say how utterly they differ from you with whom you will have the struggle.”

§ 2. Whether ἐπινοῆσαι simply means “set their thoughts on, devise, design,” (as § 7, 8) or “forming after-thoughts, after-plans,” as Soph. Antig. 389 ψεύδει γὰρ ἤπινοια τὴν γνώμην, II. 75, 7 ἐπινοοῦσι (after-plan, second plan), 76, 3 προσεπεξεύρου (additional to the after-plan, third plan), I shall not determine, preferring however the latter view on account of

ἐπιγνώναι following.—ὑμεῖς δὲ... (carrying on ὀξεῖς with bitter irony) “your activity is shown in preserving what you have and in forming no further measures and in action carrying out not even what is barely necessary.” For τᾶν. ἐξ. cp. § 7. Poppo quotes III. 108, 2. More boldly Soph. Trach. 505 ἐξήλθον δεθλ’ ἀγώνων, “carried out, came out with, the prize of the contest.”

§ 3. παρὰ γνώμην, “beyond their judgement,” as τῆς γνώμης τοῖς βεβαίοις below.—ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς: not “in dangers,” but “when dangers are in view,” *propositis periculis*. Cp. with this contrast of the Athenian and the Spartan

- “τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐξέρχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι ἐπ’
 6 “ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δὲ τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἄλλο-
 “τριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρώνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειο-
 7 “τάτῃ ἐς τὸ πράσσειν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. καὶ ἃ μὲν ἂν ἐπινοή-
 “σαντες μὴ ἐπεξέλθωσιν, οἰκεία στέρεσθαι ἡγοῦνται, ἃ δ’
 “ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, ὀλίγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν
 8 “πράξαντες. ἦν δ’ ἄρα του καὶ πείρα σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελ-
 “πίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρεῖαν· μόνου γὰρ ἔχουσί
 “τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἃ ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν
 9 “τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὧν ἂν γνώσι. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ
 “πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι’ ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσι,
 “καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν ἐλάχιστα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ αἰ-
 “κτᾶσθαι καὶ μῆτε ἑορτὴν ἄλλο τι ἡγέισθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα
 “πράξει, ξυμφορὰν τε οὐχ ἥσσον ἡσυχίαν ἀπράγμονα ἢ
 10 “ἀσχολίαν ἐπίπονον. ὥστε εἰ τις αὐτοὺς ξυνελὼν φαίη πε-

§ 6. σώμασι T. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις corr. N. (ois vel saltem is m.r.). τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ A.J. vulg. τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. q. reposui.

§ 7. ἐπεξέλθωσιν N.T. [de V. tac. Ad.] A.J. vulg. De F. et H. appono quæ Ba. scribit “ἐξελθωσιν Cass. [H.] sed in hoc primum fuisse ἐπεξέλθωσιν ex eo colligi potest, quod crasis quibusdam spatium vacuum, et nota spiritus relicta erat. In Aug. [F.] ἐξέλθωσιν. ‘Ἐπ. nova manu additum.’ Itaque revocavi. οἰκείων T.A.J. vulg. οἰκεία V.F. (“man. rec. οἰκείων” Ba.). οἰκεία corr. N. (acc. et a m.r. fuit οἰκείων). πρ N.

§ 8. ἦν δ’ ἄρα του καὶ N.A.J. ἄρα τοῦ V. (teste Ad.) F. Br. sed “in Aug. ἄρα του super του Schol. τίως” Ba.) H. ἄρα καὶ τοῦ T. ἄρα που καὶ vulg. Poppo citat II. 43, 1. καὶ ὁπότε καὶ πείρα του σφαλέθησαν. καὶ ὁμοίως vulg. ὁμοίως καὶ N.T.V.F. H. omn. (?) libri A.J. γνώσιν T.H.

§ 9. ἀλλό τι N.T.A.J. ἢ τὰ δέοντα T. πράξει pr. N. πράξει corr. N. (acc.).

§ 10. “Ultimas vocis ξυνελὼν litteras et totum φαίη corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. ἀνούς N.T.

characters a strikingly similar passage VII. 96, 5.

§ 6. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις: our idiom would require the addition of “as if.” Rusticus expectat dum defuait amnis (Hor. Epist. I. 2, 42), γεγηθὼς ἀπέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου ὁ ποιητής (Plat. Phædr. p. 258 B) may serve as examples in either language. Aristotle Rhet. III. 4, tells us that in any case εἰκὼν is convertible with μεταφορά. Many have imitated our passage. Seneca de Clement. I. 12, 5 aliena anima abuti had in view either it or Pseudo-Lys. Orat. Fun. § 24 p. 192 St. = 87 B τὰς μὲν ψυχὰς

ἀλλοτρίας. The well-known Horatian phrase “malis ridentem alienis” clearly besides the meaning “as if not his own” bears also on the borrowed forms under which Proteus disguises himself, and is evidently adapted from Homer Od. xx. 347, though it may be questioned whether Homer’s γναθμοῖσι γελῶν ἀλλοτρίοισιν is to be so interpreted as Horace has understood it, and not rather “not their own, but forced, constrained, unnatural,” answering nearly to our homely expression “they laughed on the wrong side of the mouth.”

“φυκέναι ἐπὶ τῷ μῆτε αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν μῆτε τοὺς ἄλλους
“ἀνθρώπους ἔαν, ὀρθῶς ἂν εἴποι.

LXXI. “ταύτης μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκυίας
“πόλεως, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, διαμέλλετε, καὶ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυ-
“χίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀρκεῖν, οἱ ἂν
“τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ, ἣν
“ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὥσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ
“λυπεῖν τε ἄλλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι τὸ
2 “ἴσον νέμετε. μόλις δ’ ἂν πόλει ὁμοίᾳ παροικούντες ἐνυγ-
“χάνετε τούτου· νῦν δ’, ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαῖο-
3 “τροπα ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐστίν. ἀνάγκη
“δὲ ὥσπερ τέχνης αἰὲ τὰ ἐπιγιγνώμενα κρατεῖν· καὶ ἡσυχαι-
“ζούσῃ μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα νόμιμα ἄριστα, πρὸς πολλὰ
“δὲ ἀναγκαζομένους ἵεναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ.

LXXI. μέντοι corr. N. (τοι m. r.). ἀνῶν T.N. ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ
πλείστον N. οὐ corr. N. (m. r.). ἐπιτρέψοντες corr. N. (ο m. r.). ἐπὶ τὸ F. (Br. tac.
Ba.). λυπεῖν τὸ N. λυπεῖν τε T. τοὺς ἄλλους A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.
βλάπτεσθαι N. μὴ suprasec. m. r.

§ 2. τούτοις T. ἀρχαῖοτροπα N. πρὸ N.

§ 3. ἀνάγκη δ’ vulg. Bekk. Poppo. Sed δὲ N.T.F.H.A.J. ἡσυχάζουσα (sic) J.
ἀναγκαζομένοις corr. N. (is fuit -ous). τῆς (ante ἐπιτεχνήσεως) om. N.T.V.F.H. al.
In his et similibus solet addi articulus. Vid. Madv. Synt. § 12. Potest tamen
omitti, siquidem Plat. Theæt. 196 c. qui potuit dicere ἀπορον τὴν αἴρεσιν προτίθης
maluit ἀπορον αἴρεσιν π. Quin Nost. v. III, 3 πολλὴν ἀλογίαν τῆς διανοίας, vii. 70, 3
πολλὴ μὲν γὰρ ἑκατεροῖς προθυμία...ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν
(pauci libri artic. om.), 6 ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτονσῶν (art. om. pl. omn.),
7 πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ παρακείμεσις...ἐγίγνετο (ἡ παρακείμεσις nonnisi Cod. Vat.).

LXXI. μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες: see on Dem.
de Fals. Leg. § 303, and cp. 82, 1 μῆτε
πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντες μὴθ’ ὥς ἐπιτρέψο-
μεν, neither showing too much manifes-
tation of war nor that we shall put up
with it, (“with their conduct,” accord-
ing to our idiom “showing that we shall
not put up with it”).

§ 2. “Your institutions are antedilu-
vian compared with theirs.” It is sin-
gular that this idiom so common in
Greek and Latin should have occasion-
ally given trouble to eminent scholars.
Ernesti and Dobree (Adv. Vol. II. p. 371)
both stuck at Cicer. de Orat. I. 4, 15 in-
genia nostrorum hominum multum ceteris
hominibus omnium gentium præ-
stiterunt, the former editing [hominibus],

the latter proposing omnibus. Yet there
was an instance very near 6, 23 eorum
auctoritatem Græcis anteponam. Cp.
below § 4 τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ πλέον
ὑμῶν i. e. τῶν ὑμετέρων, ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα.

§ 3. “Necessarily as in art, so al-
ways, in all things, as well as art (τέχνης),
what is added is better.” ἐπιγιγνώμενα.....ἐπιτεχνήσεως: In both
words ἐπι- has the force which I pre-
fer to give to ἐπινοῆσαι 70, 2. For
the sentiment cp. Arist. Nic. Eth. I. 7,
17 δόξειε δ’ ἂν παντὸς εἶναι προαγαγεῖν
καὶ διαρθρώσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τῇ περι-
γραφῇ, καὶ ὁ χρόνος τῶν τοιούτων εὐρέτης ἢ
συνεργὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· ὅθεν καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν
γεγόνασιν αἱ ἐπιδόσεις· παντὸς γὰρ προσ-
θεῖναι τὸ ἐλλείπον.

- 4 “διόπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπείρας ἐπὶ πλεόν
 5 “ὕμῶν κεκαίνωται. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὕμῶν ἢ
 “βραδυτῆς· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ τοῖς Ποτιδαίαιταις,
 “ὥσπερ ὑπεδέξασθε, βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἑσβαλόντες ἐς
 “τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἵνα μὴ ἄνδρας τε φίλους καὶ συγγενεῖς τοῖς
 “ἐχθίστοις προήσθε καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθυμίᾳ πρὸς
 6 “ἐτέραν τιὰ ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε. δρῶμεν δ’ ἂν ἀδικον οὐδὲν
 “οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθα-
 “νομένων· λύνουσι γὰρ σπονδὰς οὐχ οἱ δι’ ἐρημίαν ἄλλοις
 “προσιόντες, ἀλλ’ οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἷς ἂν ξυνομόσωσι.
 7 “βουλομένων δὲ ὕμῶν προθύμων εἶναι μενούμεν· οὔτε γὰρ
 “ὅσια ἂν ποιοῖμεν μεταβαλλόμενοι, οὔτε ξυνηθεστέρους ἂν
 “ἄλλους εὖροιμεν. πρὸς τάδε βουλευέσθε εὖ, καὶ τὴν Πελο-
 “πόννησον πεiràσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγείσθαι ἣ οἱ πατέρες
 “ὕμῖν παρέδοσαν.”

2 LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον. Τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεῖα πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι

§ 4. δι’ ὅπερ pr. T. διόπερ corr. T. m. ead. πολυπείρας pr. N. πολυπείρας corr. N. (ei m. r.). ἐπιπλεόν N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεόν F.H. ὕμῶν om. T. κεκαίνωται T. κεκαίνωται corr. N. (ai m. r.).

§ 5. τοῦδε ὠρίσθω corr. N. (e add. spir. lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. Fuit op. τοῦδε διωρίσθω). ποτιδαίαιται T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τοῖς π. N.V.F.H. q. recepi. κατὰ τάχος hic T. κατατάχος A. κατάχος (sic) J. κατατάχος corr. N. (κατα et á m. r. κα ante lin.) ἑσβαλόντες (sic) T. ἄνδρας τε N. ἄνδρας τε T. προήσθε N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. πρ N.

§ 6. δρῶ N. μεν suprascr. m. r. πρ N. (bis). ἀν’ N.T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. ἄλλοις corr. N. (is fort. m. ead.). ξυνομόσωσι corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.).

§ 7. οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ὅσια ἂν T. οὔτε γὰρ ὅσια ποιοῖμεν ἂν pr. N. ἂν q. exc. in marg. add. (post ὅσια) m. r. et alt. ἂν punctis subscriptis deletum vult. “ὅσια corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. βουλευέσθε εὖ corr. N. (ε εὖ m. r.). πειράσθε corr. N. (acc. et alt. ε m. r.). μὴ ἐλάσσω πειράσθε T. ἦ F. Bekk. tac. Ba. πρὲς N.T. ὕμῖν corr. N. (u m. r.). παρέδωκαν N.V.

LXXII. § 2. Post τῶν δὲ marg. N. add. πρεσβεῖα T. sed ρ suprascr. m. ead.

§ 5. μέχρι μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ. “let then your tardiness having so far advanced be terminated, be limited to this.” ὀρίττω (-εσθαι) τι μέχρι τινός is “to extend a limit so far as to embrace,” cp. ii. 96, 3, Plat. Menex. p. 239 E Δαρείος περὶ μὲν μέχρι Σκυθῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὠρίσατο (though this seems an exaggeration). So τὰ μέτρι Βοιωτῶν viii. 43, 3 “inclusive of the Boeotians.” Yet exclusive 74, 2.

§ 6. πρὸς—gen. “on the side of”

πρὸς πατρός (μητρός). Hence “in the name of” (in adjurations) “in favour of,” (a frequent use in Th.) “is the part of,” “in the judgement of” as here.—ἀλσθανομένων “men of understanding”, Plat. Repub. ii. p. 360 v ἀθλιώτατος μὲν ἂν δόξειεν εἶναι τοῖς ἀλσθανομένοις.

§ 7. ἐξηγείσθαι: see on 19, 1. It is not impossible to suppose that Th. had in thought παραδίδουαι, and substituted as a second thought ἐξηγείσθαι.

περὶ ἄλλων παρούσα, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων περὶ μηδὲν ἀπολογησομένους ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκά-
 3 λυν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντός ὡς οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς βου-
 λευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον. καὶ ἅμα τὴν σφετέραν
 πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημήναι ὅση εἴη δύναμις, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν
 ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις ὧν ἦδесαν καὶ τοῖς νεω-
 4 τέροις ἐξήγησιν ὧν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐ-
 τοὺς ἐκ τῶν λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τραπέσθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ
 4 πολεμεῖν. προσελθόντες οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν
 βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ
 5 ἀποκωλύει. οἱ δ' ἐκέλευόν τε ἐπιέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε.

LXXIII. "Ἡ ΜΕΝ πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλο-
 "γίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις
 "ἔπεμψεν" αἰσθόμενοι δὲ καταβοὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν ἡμῶν
 "παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ
 "γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι
 "ἂν γίνοντο) ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ῥαδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγ-
 "μάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλευέσθητε, καὶ

καὶ ὡς. Fortasse s' irrepsit ante s'. Sed vid. not. ἦσθοντο hic T. eis T. οὐ (ante ταχέως) om. T. ταχέον V. ταχέως N. πλέονι A.J. vulg. πλείονι N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. πόλιν om. T. ποιήσεσθαι T.F.H. ("emendatum a inter versus scripto" Ba.). ποιήσασθαι N. ἦδесαν hic N.T. μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς A.J. vulg. μᾶλλον ἂν αὐ N. T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πρὸς hic et infr. N.

§ 4. βούλεσθε T. ἀποκωλύει T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποκωλύει N.V.F.H. al. q. cum Popp. recepi.

§ 5. οἱδ' A.J. ἐκέλευοντό τε T. παριέναι vulg. ἐπιέναι N.T.V.F.H. al.

δημηγορία

δημηγορία ἀθηναίων

LXXIII. δ' N. marg. πρὸς λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. miniis. μέν corr. N. (m. r.). ἡμετέροις T.F. ("τῷ η superscript. v" Ba. tac. Br.) H. ("sed ex emend."

LXXII. § 2. καὶ may be retained and the words rendered as there was an embassy which had come, so. This use of καὶ in apodosis after ὡς not uncommon e.g. II. 93, 3.

§ 3. The strong antithesis being between the "elder" and the "younger" τε and καὶ are in proper collocation. See on 49, 6.

§ 4. Why not translate "if some-

thing did not stand in the way"? See more on VI. 40, 2.

§ 5. For the imperfects see on 26, 1. LXXIII. πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν not "our embassy" but "the sending us out as ambassadors," or "our coming as ambassadors," according to either sense of πρεσβεύεσθαι. For a list of these verbals — some of which have been censured by Dion. Hal. — see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 351.

- “ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντός λόγου τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς καθε-
 “ στῶτος δηλῶσαι ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἂ κεκτήμεθα,
 2 “ ἥ τε πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστί. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ
 “ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὧν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψις τῶν
 “ ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ
 “ καὶ δι’ ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη
 “ λέγειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ’ ὠφελείᾳ ἐκωδυνεύετο, ἥς
 “ τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός,
 3 “ εἴ τι ὠφελεῖ, στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραιτήσεως
 “ μᾶλλον ἔνεκα ἢ μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἷαν ὑμῖν
 4 “ πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. φάμεν
 “ γὰρ Μαραθῶνι τε μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, καὶ
 “ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν, οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνε-
 “ σθαι, ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς πανδημεῖ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυνναυ-
 “ μαχήσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν
 “ Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων πρὸς ναῦς πολ-

Ba.). καταβολήν corr. N. (τα suprascr. m. r. Fuit op. καὶ βοή). eis ἡμᾶς T.H. λόγου ἐστὶν F.H. ἐστὶ λόγου N.V.

§ 2. s' T. ὄψις A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὄψις N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Similiter variavit Tacit. Ann. xiii. 5, velo discreta quod visum arceret auditus non adimeret, nisi subtilius voluit singularem ad unam quam videbant, pluralem ad audientes ipsos referri. ξύνιστε pr. N. ξύνιστε corr. N. (m. r.). αὐτοῖς A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ N.T.F.H. pl. Be. de V. tac. Ad. προσβαλλομένοις T. ὠφέλῃα Bekk. Popp. Vid. ad 18, 4. ἐκωδυνεύτο (sic) T. οἷς F. (Br. tac. Ba.). στερισκώμεθα F. (Br. “στερισκώμεθα ex emend. Aug.” Ba.) A.J. vulg. στερισκώμεθα pr. N. -ωμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r.). στερισκώμεθα T.V.H.

§ 3. s' (ante δηλώσεως) T. πρὸ N. ἡμῖν T. βουλομένοις pr. N. eu suprascr. m. r.

§ 4. μαραθῶνι τε N.T. δε ὕστερον N.V. οὐχ ἱκανοὶ T. ἐσβάντες corr. N. (alt. e m. ead.). ξυνναμαχήσαι (sic) N. ξυνναμαχήσαι T. (inferius ai cum pæne oblitum esset suprascr. m. ead.) τὴν τε T. al. TE ante IE irrepsit. ἀδυνάτων ὄντων A.J. vulg. δδ. ἂν ὄντων N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N.

§ 2. τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιά: Scholiast, τὰ κατὰ Ἀμάζοντας καὶ Θρᾷκας καὶ Ἡρακλείδας, topics forming the plots of Tragic authors and worn threadbare by writers of ἐπιτάφιοι λόγοι and other epideictic speeches. προβαλλομένοις “bringing forward”, perhaps with the accessory notion of “enshielding ourselves under.” προσδύλασθαι might have been more clear, but the participle may be com-

pared with 118, 4 ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἀμεινον ἔσται, Dem. Androt. p. 604 § 37 ὅσῳ συμφέρεῖ μᾶλλον ὑμῖν καταγοῦσιν ἢ μὴ θεάσασθε.—ἐργου...λόγου: “you have had a share of the reality, let us not be deprived of all the reputation.”

§ 4. δδ. ἂν ὄντων: “as they would have been powerless,” had he taken the states in detail.

- 5 "λας ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς
 "ἐποίησε" κηθεῖς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσὶν ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίας
 "οὔσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλεονί τοῦ στρατοῦ
 "ἀνεχώρησεν.

LXXIV. "τοιούτου μέντοι ξυμβάντος τούτου, καὶ σα-
 "φῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγ-
 "ματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὠφελιμώτατα ἐς αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα,
 "ἀριθμὸν τε νεῶν πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώ-
 "τατον καὶ προθυμίαν ἀοκνοτάτην" ναῦς μὲν γε ἐς τὰς τετρα-
 "κοσίας ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσονος [τῶν] δύο μοιρῶν, Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ
 "ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι ἐγένετο,
 "ὅπερ σαφέστατα ἔσωσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ τούτου
 "δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμήσατε ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ὑμᾶς ἐλθόντων.

§ 5. τεκμήριον δὴ T. αὐτὸ N. οὐκ ἐτι T. αὐτῷ dedi. κατατάχος T.A.J. τῷ corr. N. (ὡ m. r. fuit τὸ). πλεονί T. al. ἀνεχώρησε N.T.A.J. vulg.

LXXIV. τούτου ξυμβάντος A.J. vulg. ξυμβάντος τούτου N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. παρεσχόμεθα corr. N. (lit. inter p et χ. eo suprascr. m. r. Fuit παρεσχόμεθα vel παρεχόμεθα). ἀριθμῶν T. τὲ hic T. τριακοσίας levissima librorum auctoritate munitum Poppo. vid. not. ἐλάττους T. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν A.J. vulg. δύο μοιρῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. [τῶν] Poppo. Sed articulus nentiquam potest omitti; θεμιστοκλέα corr. N. (κλέ m. r. op.). σαφῶς pr. N. σαφέστατα corr. N. (έστατα suprascr. m. r.). σαφῶς F.H. καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τούτου ὑμεῖς ἐτιμήσατε μάλιστα δὴ A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ διὰ τούτου δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. N. [δὴ non δὲ] T.V.F.H. al. Poppo. αὐτὸν διὰ τούτου ὑμεῖς δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. Bekk. αὐτὸν (eum) defendi potest ut Plat. Gorg. p. 518 κ. ἀνθρώποις οἱ τούτους ἐστινάκασιν...καὶ φασὶ μεγάλην τὴν πόλιν πεποιηκέναι αὐτούς (pro eo quod rarius dicitur καὶ οὐ φασί...). Theset. 198 D οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὧν πάλοι ἐπιστήμαιο ἦσαν αὐτῷ μαθόντι καὶ ἥπιστάτο αὐτὰ, et sexcenties [cf. e scriptoribus Latinis Tacit. Ann. iii. 24 ob impudicitiam filius ac neptis, quas urbe depulit adulterosque earum morte aut fuga punivit]. Sed opinor scripturus erat Th. αὐτὸν post ἐτιμήσατε. Causa erroris patet. Primum αὐτοὶ in αὐτὸν corruptum, dein ὑμεῖς necessario additum. eis ὑμᾶς T.

§ 5. "And the king himself furnished us with the most conclusive argument," that the battle of Salamis stayed him from taking the states one by one.

LXXIV. I think the Athenian Orator has availed himself of two traditions both current in Greece, the one fixing the number of Greek ships engaged at 400 (in round numbers, more precisely 378 Herod. vii. 48) the other at 300, or 310, according to our interpretation of Aesch. Pers. 340, δεκάς δ' ἦν τῶνδε χωρὶς ἕκκετος. The Athenian tradition seems not to have varied as to the larger proportion contributed by themselves. Isocr. Paneg. p. 61 a (πλείους μὲν συνεβάλετο

τρίηρης ἢ σύμπαντες (a statement repeated Panathen. p. 243 a, and Pseud-Lys. § 42=p. 194 St.=105 B.) and more precisely stated to be twice as many as that contributed by all the rest of the allies 63 a, καὶ κεκτημένοι τρίηρης διπλασίας μὲν ἢ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι. It is noticeable that in none of these passages is either the entire number given or the precise number of the Athenian quota. Afterwards when as I conjecture the numbers as given by Herodotus were more generally known 180 Ath. viii. 44 (called 200 ch. 61) out of 378 the whole, an Ath. Orator would give 200 as their quota and take the smaller number 300 as the whole. So

- 2 "προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολὺ τολμηροτάτην ἐδείξαμεν, οἱ γε,
 "ἐπειδὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβόηθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἤδη μέχρι
 "ἡμῶν δουλευόντων ἡξιώσαμεν ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ
 "οἰκεία διαφθείραντες μὴδ' ὥς τὸ τῶν περιλοιπῶν ξυμμάχων
 "κοινὸν προλιπεῖν, μὴδὲ σκεδασθέντες ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέ-
 "σθαι, ἀλλ' ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς κινδυνεύσαι καὶ μὴ ὀργι-
 3 "σθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῶν οὐ προετιμωρήσατε. ὥστε φάμεν οὐχ
 4 "ἦσσαν αὐτοὶ ὠφελῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἢ τυχεῖν τούτου. ὑμεῖς μὲν
 "γὰρ ἀπὸ τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν
 "νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐδείξατε ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ
 "πλέον, ἐβοηθήσατε (ὅτε γοῦν ἦμεν ἔτι σώοι, οὐ παρεγέ-
 "νεσθε)· ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τε τῆς οὐκ οὔσης ἔτι ὀρμώμενοι καὶ
 "ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βραχείᾳ ἐλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες ξυνεσώ-
 5 "σαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ προσεχω-
 "ρήσαμεν πρότερον τῷ Μήδῳ, δέισαντες ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι
 "περὶ τῇ χώρᾳ, ἣ μὴ ἐτολμήσαμεν ὕστερον ἐσβῆναι ἐς τὰς
 "ναῦς ὡς διεφθαρμένοι, οὐδὲν ἂν ἔτι ἔδει ὑμᾶς μὴ ἔχοντας
 "ναῦς ἱκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἂν αὐτῷ προε-
 "χώρησε τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλετο.

§ 2. πολλῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἐκλιπόντας T. μὴδ' ὥς N.T. μὴδ' ὥς A.
 μὴδ' ὥς (sic) J. συμμαχῶν T. μὴδὲ N.T.A.J.

§ 3. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. ὠφελῆσαι T. ἡμᾶς T.

§ 4. μὲν om. T. τολοιπὸν T. τὸ λοιπὸν N. οὐχ ἡμῶν hic T. τοπλέον T.A.J.
 vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. ἔτι om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. παρεγένεσθε (ult. e lit. 3 litt.
 cap.). ὑπὸ pr. N. ὑπὲρ corr. N. (ἐρ m. r. o pr. m. diserte legitur).

§ 5. χώρα hic N. ἂν (post ἡσυχίαν) om. T. προσεχώρησε T. ἣ ἐβ. T.

Dem. de Coron. p. 306 § 238 τριακοσίων
 οὐδὲν τῶν πασῶν τὰς διακοσίας ἢ πόλιν
 παρέσχετο. This was followed by later
 writers e.g. Nep. Them. 3 classis tre-
 centarum navium in qua ducentae erant
 Atheniensium. Diod. Sic. xv. 78, does
 not mention the whole number but the
 Athen. 200. Whether I have satisfac-
 torily defended τετρακοσίας is not for me
 to determine. But I cannot accept the
 view of those who render δύο μοιρῶν
 "two parts" = "two hundredths" i. e.
 half. I admit the difficulty of the
 omitted article which I think should be
 restored.—ὅπερ "which fact" as 59, 2,
 73, 4. ἄνδρα ξένον, "for a foreigner."

The Spartans gave the ἀριστία to their
 own man Eurybiades Herod. viii. 124.

§ 2. μέχρι ἡμῶν "as far as ourselves,"
 not here inclusive. μὴδ' ὥς: see on 44, 2.
 τὸ...κοινόν: on 50, 1.

§ 4. ἀπὸ...ὀρμώμενοι, "having as our
 starting point, the base of our opera-
 tions, a city which was no more." An
 expression which would sound oddly in
 a modern ear, to be compared with
 others noticed on 22, 4, 40, 2. ξυνεσώ-
 σαμεν...τὸ μέρος, "bore our full share
 in the deliverance of," as Ad. has well
 rendered the words.

§ 5. Cp. 60, 1, varied above § 4 by
 ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, "in behalf of."

LXXV. "ἀρ' ἀξιοί ἐσμεν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ προ-
 "θυμίας ἔνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξυνέσεως ἀρχῆς γε ἧς
 "ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἑλλησι μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι;
 "καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τήνδ' ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν
 "μὲν οὐκ ἐβελησάντων παραμεῖναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ
 "βαρβάρου, ἡμῶν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αὐ-
 "τῶν δεηθέντων ἡγεμόνας καταστήναι· ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ
 "ἔργου κατηναγκάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον προαγαγεῖν αὐτὴν ἐς
 "τόδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ δέους, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τιμῆς ὕστερον
 2 "καὶ ὠφελείας. καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἔτι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῖς πολ-
 "λοῖς ἀπηχθημένους, καὶ τινων καὶ ἤδη ἀποστάντων κατε-
 "στραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἡμῶν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως φίλων ἀλλ' ὑπόπ-
 "των καὶ διαφόρων ὄντων, ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ
 3 "ἂν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγίγνοντο. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπί-
 "φθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων πέρι κινδύνων εὖ
 "τίθεσθαι.

LXXV. ἀρα (sic) N.V. ἀξιοί ἐσμεν pr. N. ἀξιοί ἐσμεν corr. N. (lit. supr. oi).
 ἀξιοί ἐσμεν T.A.J. vulg. ὃ om. T. καὶ (ante γνώμης) om. T. γνώμης καὶ ξυνέσεως
 N.V. ἀρχῆς corr. N. (ρχ m. ead.). τε N.T.A.J. vulg. γε nonnisi sequi. libri, sed
 manifesto reponendum. διακείσθαι ἐπιφθόνως N.V. αὐτοὶ T. τήνδε A.J. vulg. Poppo.
 τήνδ' N.T.F.H. Bekk. πρὸ N. προσελθόντων corr. N. (ε m. ead.). τοπρῶτον N.T.A.J.

§ 2. ὑμῶν τε N.T. ὑμῶν pr. F. (Br. tac. Ba.). πρὸ N.

§ 3. πείθεσθαι F. (Br. tac. Ba.).

LXXV. ἀρ' ἀξιοί κ.τ.λ. I think all who have for the first time read this sentence must have felt the difficulty of Æmilius Portus, who proposes to expunge μὴ or read ἀρ' οὐκ. But that ἀρα and—ne (*jamne vides* of Lucret.) are frequently found where our idiom in asking a question expecting an affirmative answer requires "Is it not," "do we not" is well known to students. See Tragic examples in Monk's note on Alcest. 351 (341).—γνώμης ξυνέσεως, "ability of judgment." I see no necessity for throwing out one of the words as a gloss of the other.—οὕτως ἄγαν: Soph. Electr. 884 ὥδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν. Milt. Sams. Agon. 213 Deject not then so overmuch thyself.—ἐπιφθ. διακείσθαι: "to be on such an invidious footing with," i.e. to be so disliked by them, to be exposed so far to their jealousy. It

must always be remembered that διακείσθαι is not "to be disposed towards" but "to be on a position, footing, with." I think Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 430, has gone too far in denying that φιλικῶς (ἐχθρῶς, ἀλλοτρίως) διακείσθαι τι (πρὸς τινα) is limited to the active. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 96.

§ 2. ἀνέντας "having slackened our grasp" as ἀνείμην (aor. indic.) 76, 2) (ἀρχεῖν ἐγκρατῶς expressed elsewhere by διὰ χειρὸς εἶχειν.

§ 3. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον = ἐπιφθονον οὐδενὶ recurs vi. 83, 2. Cp. vii. 69, 2 ἀνεπιτάκτου πᾶσι. It is strange that Elmsley should have gone wrong on Soph. CEd. Col. 1441 ἀνέξια γὰρ πᾶσιν ἔστε δυστυχεῖν, considering πᾶσιν = παντάσῃ. "You are unworthy at the hands of all" clearly is the same as "You are worthy at the hands of none."

- LXXVI. "ὕμεις γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ
 "Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 "ἐξηγγείσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθησθε
 "ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἦσσαν
 "ὑμᾶς λυπηροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, καὶ ἀναγκα-
 2 "σθέντας ἂν ἢ ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς ἢ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. οὕτως
 "οὐδ' ἡμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδ' ἅπο τοῦ
 "ἰανθρωπέιου τρόπου, εἰ ἄρχῃν τε διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα, καὶ
 "ταύτην μὴ ἀνείμεν ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ
 "δέους καὶ ὠφελείας, οὐδ' αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρ-
 "ξαντες, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἦσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνατωτέ-
 "ρου κατείργεσθαι, ἀξιοί τε ἅμα νομίζοντες εἶναι, καὶ ὑμῶν
 "δοκοῦντες μέχρι οὗ τὰ ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ
 "λόγῳ νῦν χρήσθε, ὃν οὐδεὶς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχυρὸν τι κτή-
 3 "σασθαι προθεῖς τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο. ἐπαι-

LXXVI. τότε corr. N. (add. acc. corr. τε post lit. 2 litt. cap.). διαπαντός N.T.H. A.J. ἀπήχθησθε A.J. vulg. ἀπήχθησθε N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς T. μὴ om. T. αὐτοὺς T.

§ 2. οὐδὲν om. T. θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖν locutio Platoni haud inusitata, ab oratoribus quoque usurpata (Vid. ad Dem. de Fal. Leg. § 389) nusquam quod sciam in Thuc. invenitur. v. 85, ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε adverb. est ἀσφαλέστερον. ἀπὸ hic N. Br. ἀπο T.A.J. vulg. Popp. ἀνέλου N. διαδιδόμενην A.J. vulg. ΔΙΑ facile ante ΔΙΑ. irrepsit. διδομένην T.F.H. omn. Be. δεδομένην N. (non διδ.) V. ἀνείμεν A.J. vulg. Br. Poppo. ἀνίμεν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. al. τοῦ om. N.V. ἅμα om. pr. N. (supraser. m. r.). μέχρως N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. λογιζόμενοι corr. N. (ult. & nisi mend. libri). τί (sic) N. τί T.A.J. vulg.

LXXVI. See on 19, 1. As there so here the accusative grammatically belongs to the participle.—ἴσμεν...μὴ γενομένους. I should hardly say with Poppo "usitatius esset οὐκ." Surely our negative is legitimate and the other licentious. It is noticeable that in none of the passages cited by Elmsl. on Med. 580, 1 is οὐ once found.

§ 2. I should hardly treat ἀπετράπετο as a passive, but should translate "turned, shrunk away from." I am aware that in some aor. middle of the older form the distinction between passive and reflexive is hardly recognizable, e.g. ἐλπίσθην Homer Od. iv. 495 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμεν πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο, Herod. iv. 84 καὶ οὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποσφαγόντες αὐτοῦ ταύτη ἐλπίοντο. κατεσχόμεν (in the technical sense) "to be possessed"

by a god or other potent influence, as Pind. Pyth. i, 10 τεαῖς ῥηπαῖσι κατασχόμενος, Eur. Hipp. 27 καρδίαν κατέσχετο ἔρωτι, Plat. Phædr. 244 ε (in a high vein of poetry) τῷ ὀρθῶς μανέντι καὶ κατασχόμενῳ, cp. ἡ ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατακωχή τε καὶ μανία immediately below, and see Dr Thompson's note. The fact seems to be that out of the reflexive sprung the passive a modification of it. The German and Romance languages present many reflexive verbs which we should dress in a passive form. We too have such phrases as "this resolves itself into" hardly differing from "this is resolvable into." To return to ἀποτραπέσθαι, I am not sure that in Pl. Phædr. 238 D the "averting" idea is found, for τὸ ἐπὶ οὐκ fairly may be "that which is attacking us," and so ἀποτράπετο "turn

“νεῖσθαι τε ἄξιοι οἵτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει
 “ὥστε ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν
 4 “δύναμιν γεγένηται. ἄλλους γ’ ἂν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ἡμέ-
 “τερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν ἡμῖν
 “δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλεόν ἢ ἔπαινος οὐκ εἰκό-
 “τως περιέσθη.

§ 3. ἐπαινέσθαι τὲ T. (-θαι claud. versic. τὲ inc.). ἀπέλα N. οἱ κατὰ (sic) J. γέγονται A.J. vulg. γεγένηται N.T.V.F. (“supra a man. vet. scriptum γρ. γέγονται” Ba. tac. Br.) H. al.

§ 4. οὖν (post γ’ ἂν) om. T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H.

to flight before us.” The same form is obviously middle in III. 89, 1 σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, v. 13, 1 ἀπετράποντο ἐπ’ οἴκου, VIII. 10, 3.

§ 3. χρησάμενοι, “having adopted, availed themselves of, complied with,” in Wordsworth’s language “having followed the law of their kind” (I need not quote his words on *Rob Roy*). Cp. 6, 4 ἐσθῆτι...ἐχρήσαντο, and (for the sentiment as well as the word) v. 105, 3 καὶ ἡμεῖς οὕτε θέντες τὸν πόμον (that both God and man διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχων) οὕτε κειμένῳ πρῶτον χρησάμενοι.

§ 4. γ’ ἂν οὖν...ἂν (here and 77, 7): this repetition of ἂν has been sometimes a stumbling-block. *Æschyl. Suppl.* 271 ἔχουσ’ ἂν ᾗδῃ τὰπ’ ἐμοῦ τεκμήρια | γένος τ’ ἂν ἐξέχω. Hermann ἔχοντες, supposing the Pelasgian king to address Danaus as well as the daughters, an audaciously bold construction. In *Agam.* 1048 ἐντὸς δ’ ἂν ὄσα μορσίμων ἀγρευμάτων | πείθου’ ἂν εἰ πείθω, Herm. accepts the conjecture ἐκτὸς δ’ ἂν ὄσα understanding it to mean “if you were not in,” a use of ἂν with the participle the teaching of which I should have said had been long exploded. (The participle alone is resolvable in our language into *if, though, since, when*, with the verb, but surely ἂν with the participle is not *conditional*, but *contingent or consequent*. See a very instructive note in G. I. Kennedy’s *Remarks on Mitchell’s Aristophanes*, p. 29, 30, wherein is quoted among other passages Thuc. vi. 18, 6). The desire of the Greeks to show as early as possible that a sentence is intended to be *contingent* induces them not only to construct

such sentences as οὐκ ἂν οἶμαι (δοκεῖ) εἶναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔρασαν, but even to place this anticipative ἂν in a wrong clause. On οὐκ οἶδ’ ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι *Eur. Med.* 911=941 Elmsley has a satisfactory note. In *Alcest.* 122 μόνος δ’ ἂν εἰ φῶς τὸδ’ ἦν ὁμμασιν δεδορκῶς Φοῖβου παῖς προλιποῦσ’ ἦλθες, ἂν has nothing to do with the clause of which μόνος is a constituent but clearly belongs to the apodotic clause. So I understand *Æsch. Agam.* 345, accepting θεοῖς δ’ ἂν ἀμπαλᾶκτος. A faithful translation is “others would at least, we conceive, if they got our position, they would, &c.” So in the *Æschylean* passages, “You may, now you have...you may, &c.” “You might, now you are within, you might, &c.” The remark of a word or words belonging to the apodosis yet being inserted in the protasis might be extended. I notice two such usages. Always persuaded that Spalding saw the value of γε in *Dem. Mid.* p. 543 § 25 e Ed. Buttm. ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὴ γε ἡλίμωσεν...ἐκεῖνο ἐποίησε, I was wonderfully confirmed when I noticed *Xenoph. Memor.* i. 2, 12 ἀλλ’ ἐφῆ γε ὁ κατήγορος Σωκράτει ὁμολογῆ γενομένου Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείστα κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησάνην. *Xenophon* cannot mean “but at any rate the accuser said,” as if he were disputing with an opponent who denied his several answers to the accuser’s charges; he means “but at any rate, said the accuser, it was because they became pupils of Socrates that C. and A. did the greatest mischief to their country.” The imperious laws of the language disallowed ἀλλὰ γε, and yet for sake of emphasis γε must be prominent in the sentence. The other usage is in

- LXXVII. “καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις
 “πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δίκαις, καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς
 “ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις, φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν.
 2 “καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοις που ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι
 “καὶ ἦσσαν ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους μετρίοις οὔσι διότι
 “τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς ἂν ἐξῇ, δικάζε-
 3 “σθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ
 “τοῦ ἴσου ὁμιλεῖν, ἣν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἶεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γνώμη

LXXVII. ἐλασσούμενοι T. ἐπὶ T. ὁμοίς (sic) T. φιλοδικεῖν T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ἔχουσιν ἀρχὴν A.J. vulg. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι T.H.F. (teste Bekk.). ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι F. “man. rec. sup. τὴν” Ba. ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι N.V. pl. Be. al. πρὸ N. διὰ τι (sic) T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. ἴσου J. ὅπως οὖν p. N. ὅπως οὖν corr. N. (add. post lit. acc. supra pr. o del. acc. supr. u m. r.). ὅπως οὖν V. πλείονος T.A.J. vulg. πλείονος N.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἢ ἐξ ἀπὸ corr. T. (e diserte a legitur. Scripturus erat ἢ ἀπὸ tum corr. a in e m. ead.). ἐξ om. F. (teste Br. “ἐξ a man. rec. insertum” Ba.). ἢ ἐξ J. ἀπὸ πρῶτος A.J. πλεονεκτούμεν F.H. (“recentior manus addiderat in fronte e” Ba.) pr. N. (aug. suprascr. m. r.).

oaths. In Aristoph. Lysistr. alone we have beside 360 ἐξ ἡ Δὲ... φωνὴν ἂν οὐκ ἂν εἶχον, 435, 439, 443, 447, 682. In Latin writers I have Plaut. Aul. i. 1, 9=48 si hodie hercle...grandibo gradum. See Wagner's note, and add to his citations Mil. Glor. 156 ni hercle, Rud. 810 si hercle, Cicer. pro Cæcin. 23, 64 si meherecule mihi...optio detur, pro Plano. 4, 9 si medius fidius decem soli essent ...This list is not in either language exhaustive. I do not despair of finding what I am all but sure I have read in an English author, “if on my honour—on my word—by Jove—you do so and so, I will...”

LXXVII. ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις δίκαις: Mr Grote, Vol. vi. p. 57—59, in a long and elaborate note understands ξυμβ. as connected in meaning with ξυμβόλαια not with ξύμβολα. But is not the epithet then otiose? Are not all δίκαι κατὰ ξυμβόλαια? The question is no doubt difficult to answer what was the precise tenure of, and “it were much to be wished that some person would undertake a separate examination of” (to use Boeckh's words Publ. Ec. Ath. Vol. ii. p. 141, Transl. Ed. 1) δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων. That they were not limited to ξύμμαχοι whether *autonomous* or otherwise, seems clear from Æschyl. Supp.

701, ξένοισι τ' εὐξυμβόλους, πρὶν ἐξοπλιζεῖν “Ἀρη, δίκας ἄτερ πημάτων διδοῖεν, and Aristot. Rhetor. i. 4, 11 ἐπεὶ δὲ περὶ τροφῆς, πόση δαπάνη ἱκανὴ τῇ πόλει καὶ ποία ἡ αὐτοῦ τε γυγνομένη καὶ εἰσαγωγίμος, καὶ τίνων τ' ἐξαγωγῆς δέονται καὶ τίνων εἰσαγωγῆς, τὰ πρὸς τοῦτους καὶ συνθήκαι καὶ συμβόλαι (notice the form) γίγνονται. Mr Grote “thinks it probable that those statements of the grammarians, which represent the allies as carrying on δίκας ἀπὸ συμβόλων in ordinary practice with the Athenians may really be true about the second empire or alliance.” On this supposition the curious story in Dem. Mid. p. 570, § 173 of the peculation of five talents from the people of Cyzicus, and that Midias τὰ σύμβολα σύγγχεον made no restitution would not bear upon our passage.—ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις: the laws ποιοῦσι, the dicasts ποιοῦνται. So the general ποιεῖ μάχην (ἀγῶνα), the soldiers ποιοῦνται iv. 91.

§ 2. μετρίοις “fair-dealing,” cp. 76, 4 μετρίδζομεν, ἐπεικοῦς.—βιάζεσθαι) δικάζεσθαι: the same antithesis as our might) (right.

§ 3. παρὰ τὸ μὴ: μὴ simply adding to the negative notion in the preposition. So πολλὰ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ τὸ σώμα ἑκαστον ὑβρίζεσθαι πεποιθήκασιν οἱ νόμοι Dem. Mid. p. 572 § 179 (πρὸς τὸ μὴ var.

- “ ἡ δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐλασσωθῶσιν, οὐ
 “ τοῦ πλεονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ
 “ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι
 4 “ τὸν νόμον φανερώς ἐπλεονεκτοῦμεν. ἐκείνως δ’ οὐδ’ ἂν
 “ αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὡς οὐ χρεῶν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑπο-
 5 “ χωρεῖν. ἀδικούμενοί τε, ὡς ἔοικεν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον
 “ ὀργίζονται ἢ βιαζόμενοι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου δοκεῖ
 “ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι.
 6 “ ὑπὸ γοῦν τοῦ Μήδου δεινότερα τούτων πάσχοντες ἠνείχοντο,
 “ ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως· τὸ παρὸν
 7 “ γὰρ αἰεὶ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. ὑμεῖς γ’ ἂν οὖν εἰ καθελόντες
 “ ἡμᾶς ἄρξαιτε, τάχα ἂν τὴν εὐνοίαν ἦν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος
 “ εἰλήφατε μεταβάλοιτε, εἶπερ οἶα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον
 “ δι’ ὀλίγου ἡγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὁμοῖα καὶ νῦν γνώσεσθε.
 8 “ ἄμικτα γὰρ τά τε καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε,

§ 4. δὲ A.J. vulg. δ’ N.T.V.F.H. οὐδ’ ἄν corr. N. (d’ m. r. fuit op. οὐδέν).

§ 5. ἀπὸ N.T. τὸ μὲν T. πλεονεγεῖσθαι pr. N. (κ suprascr. m. ead.). πλεονε-
 κτῆσθαι V. (teste Ad.). κρείττονος N.T.A.J. vulg. al. κρείσσονος sequi. libri.

§ 7. γοῦν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἄρξετε N.V. sequi. libri. πρὸ N. ἀπεδείξατε
 T.A.J. vulg. ὑπεδείξατε V. omn. Be. (de F. tac. Ba.). ὑπεδείξατε corr. N. (ὁ m. r.).
 δμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg.

read. savours of a conjectural altera-
 tion). So v. 8, 3 *ἀνευ προφύσεως τε αὐτῶν*
καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως Apion.
 ap. Athen. i. 17 α *εἰ δὲ τύχοι ἀνευ τοῦ*
μηδεμιᾶς τῶν ἄλλων ψαῦσαι. For *μᾶλλον*
ἢ οὐ and similar expressions see on ii.
 62, 3.—*γνώμη* “judicial sentence,” *ἐ-*
λασσωθῶσιν “get less than their right,”
 cp. § 1, iv. 58, 2 *ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐλασσοῦσθαι*
ἐνόμιζον.—*καὶ ὅπως οὖν* “even in any
 degree, however slightly.” Cp. vi. 56, 3
εἰ καὶ ὀποσοῦν (however few) *τολμήσειαν*,
 Plat. Rep. iv. p. 422 π *δύο μὲν κἂν ὄτιον*
ἢ (however small the community may be)
πολεμῆα ἄλληλαις.—*ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς...*
 This, and two other passages ii. 62, 3
 οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, iii. 11, 1
χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἐμελλόν ὀλεσεν...*τοῦ*
ἡμετέρου ἔτι μόνου ἀντισυμμένου, hardly
 justify the construction of *χαλ.* *φερ.*
 with a *genitive*, though the phrase can
 have an accusative, dative, *ἐπὶ* with da-
 tive. Dem. Mid. p. 550, § 108 *ἐνηνοχῶς*
χαλεπῶς ἐφ’ οἷς... πολλὰ *χαλεπώτερον τοῦ-*

τοις τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνήνοχα. In iii. 11, 1
 the *genitive* may well be an ordinary
gen. absolute, in the two others may de-
 pend upon the repeated notion of *depriva-*
tion. “The deprivation of the defi-
 ciency” may sound uncouth to our ears,
 but is no more bold than iv. 63, 1 *τὸ ἐλ-*
λιπὲς τῆς γνώμης... ἱκανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρ-
χθῆναι.

§ 5. *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου... ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος*.
 I have no doubt here, and viii. 89, 3
ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσοῦμενοι, the *genitives*
 are *neutri generis*. Transl., “for the
 one (*ἀδικημα*) is thought to be when the
 start is made from a position of equality
 an act of overreaching, the other when
 it is made from one of superiority an
 act of compulsion.” Man is willing to
 submit to superior force (which advances
ισχύος δικαίωσει ἢν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν iv. 86, 4)
 but cannot brook being overreached.

§ 7. *τὸ ἡμ. δέος*: cp. 33, 3, 69, 9. *ὑπεδεί-*
ξατε “showed a glimpse of,” as Ad. well
 renders *ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν* iv. 86, 3.

“καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἕκαστος ἐξίων οὔτε τούτοις χρήται οὐθ’ οἷς
“ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς νομίζει.

LXXVIII. “βουλευέσθε οὖν βραδέως ὡς οὐ περὶ
“βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πει-
“σθέντες οἰκείον πόνον προσθήσθε, τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν
“παράλογον, ὅσος ἐστὶ, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιά-
“γνωτε· μηκυνόμενος γὰρ ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ τὰ πολλὰ περιύστα-
“σθαι, ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὅποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ
2 “κινδυνεύεται. ἰόντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους τῶν
“ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἂν χρῆν ὕστερον δρᾶν, κακοπα-
3 “θοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἄπτονται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ
“πῶ τοιαύτη ἁμαρτία ὄντες οὐτ’ αὐτοὶ οὐθ’ ὑμᾶς ὀρώντες
“λέγομεν ὑμῶν, ἕως ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἢ εὐβουλία,
“σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὅρκους, τὰ δὲ
4 “διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην. εἰ δὲ μὴ, θεοὺς
“τοὺς ὀρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι
“πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτη ἢ ἂν ὑφηγήσθε.”

§ 8. ἡμᾶς T. (suprascr. m. ead.). οἷς pr. N. εἰς corr. N. (e m. ead.).
LXXVIII. οἰκείον τὸν πόνον 2 sequi. libr. vid. ad 71, 3. Facile TON ante ΓON
irreperere aut excludere potuit. πρόσθε (sic) T. πρόσθθε N.A.J. vulg. Poppo.
παράλογον (sic) T. ἐστὶν T. sed v. transv. cal. induct. φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας T.A.J. vulg.
Bekk. ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ N.V.F.H. cum Popp. recepi qui recte “maxima vis inest in
nom. τύχας.” Cf. 69, 9 καὶ ἐς τύχας.....καταστήναι ταπολλά T.A. τὰ πολλα J.
τὰ πολλα pr. N. τα (del. acc.) corr. N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἴσον τὲ N. ἴσον τὲ (sic) T.
ὅποτέρως corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. supr. pr. o. στερως corr. m. r. ws excurr. in
marg. an fuit δπως?). κινδυνεύετε T. (suprascr. op. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἰόντες τὲ N.T. ἀποὶ N.T. καὶ κακοπαθοῦντες T.

§ 3. οὐδὲ μὲν T. πῶ om. T. ἁμαρτία τοιαύτη N.V. τοιαύτη corr. N. (η m. ead.).
οὐθ’ ἡμεῖς ὁρ- T. ἕως ὅτε T. αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις corr. N. (τος ἀμφοτέ corr. m. r.
exo. in marg. ροῖς inc. vers. ρ et ι (diserte o et s leg.) corr. m. r. fuit αὐθαίρε-eros.
ἀμφοτέροις om. pr. m.). μὴ pr. N. δὲ suprascr. (i. e. μηδὲ) m. r. μὴ δὲ T.A.J. ὅρκους
(sic) J.

§ 4. ἡ A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ δὲ μὴ N.T. V.F.H. pl. Be. al. Potest sane esse τοῦ
ἢ interpretatio; obsecutus tamen libris et plurimis et optimis cum Popp. recepi.
ὀρκίους (sic) J. πολέμω T. ὑφηγείσθε T.V. ὑφηγήσθε N.

§ 8. Whether οἷς νομίζει is due to at-
traction or is as II. 38, I, III. 82, 18 is
immaterial, for “holds” (as νομίζειν
θεοῦ), “adopts, practises” gives either
a good meaning. In Arist. Rhet. I. 1,
5, οἱ μὲν οἰσονται δεῖν οὕτω τοὺς νόμους
ἀγορεύειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ χροῶνται...ὁρθῶς τοῦτο
νομίζοντες, we may render either “rightly
so thinking,” or “rightly observing this

rule.”

LXXVIII. “Deliberate then slowly as
on matters not of slight moment” may
perhaps serve as a rendering of the ob-
vious alliteration.

§ 3. σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν “not to be cove-
nant-breakers,” a phrase used above,
53, 2, 67, 1. τὰς σπ. would have meant
the thirty years’ peace.

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν² τε ξυμμάχων ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἃ ἔλεξαν, μετασυστάμενοι πάντας ἐβουλευόντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόντων. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλειόνων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γινώμει ἔφερον,³ ἀδικεῖν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνητὸς δοκῶν εἶναι καὶ σῶφρων, ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXXX. “ΚΑΙ αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων ἐμπειρὸς “εἰμι, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ “ὄρῳ, ὥστε μήτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ “ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα.”
“εὐροιτε δ’ ἂν τόνδε περὶ οὗ νῦν βουλευέσθε οὐκ ἂν ἐλά-
² “χιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογίζοιτο.
“πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτο-

³ LXXIX. τοιαῦτα μὲν N.T.A.J. vulg. τοι. δὲ F.H. pl. Be.
§ 2. ἐπειδὴ N. δὲ suprascr. m. ead. τῶν ξυμμάχων T.A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ξ. N. V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς A.J.
§ 3. πλειόνων A.J. vulg. πλειόνων N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. al.

δημηγορία δημηγορία ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως

LXXX. ^η N. marg. λακεδαιμονίων πρὸ αὐτοῦ T. marg. litt. min. πολλῶν corr. N. (ο m. ead. nisi mend. libri.) ἀπορία pr. N. ἀπειρία corr. N. (εἰ m. ead. necne p. l. ο diserte leg.). ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα N. ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα (sic) T. νομίσαντα corr. N. (alt. α post lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 2. εὐροιτε δὲ pr. N. ἂν suprascr. m. r. τὸν πόλεμον δὲ ἂν H. τόνδε A.J. vulg. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον sequ. libri. τὸν πόλεμον om. N.T.V.F. (“in marg. a man. vet. legitur Schol. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον” Ba.) H. (“sed τὸν πόλεμον inter versus scribitur tanquam scholion” Ba.) τις N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 3. πρ N. (et infr.) καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας N.T.V.F. (Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. Poppo.

LXXIX. § 2. ἐγκλήματα ἐς: see on 55, 3.—μετασυστάμενοι, “having bidden all to withdraw,” (i.e. *strangers* in our language) cp. v. 111, 3, οἱ μεταστάντες are “the strangers who withdraw,” (§ 6) with the variant μετεχώρησαν, 112, 1.

§ 3. καὶ ἥδη πολ. Haas. Lucubr. Th. p. 54, but (not to mention the weakness of ἐν τάχει following) Th. means that some were of opinion that the Athen. οὐπω ἀδικούσιν (they must wait for some further proof). See the language of the writer of Nic. Ethic. v. 10=6, 1 ἐπεὶ δ’ ἔστιν ἀδικούντα μήπω δίκον εἶναι, ὁ ποῖα ἀδικήματα ἀδικῶν ἢ δὴ δίκός ἐστιν ἐκάστην

ἀδικίαν; cp. Plat. Phædr. 260 B οὐπω γε (γελοῖον), ο παραγγελοῖν γ’ ἂν ἦδη εἴη.

LXXX. ὄρῳ i.e. ἐμπείρους ὄντας, “as I myself am experienced...so I see that such of you as are my contemporaries are so,” (οἱ πολλοὶ “the majority of the assembly.”

§ 2. “If one would soberly reason it out,” is here a substitute for εἰ σω. τις ἐκλ. but would generally be a makeshift substitute. What a loss to the *English* language that it has ignored the A. S. man, retained in other Teutonic dialects!

§ 3. “For though against the Pelop. in other words our borderers.” So I

“νας παρόμοιους ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκῇ, καὶ διὰ ταχέων οἷόν τε ἐφ’
 “ἐκαστα ἐλθεῖν” πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας οἱ γῆν τε ἐκάς ἔχουσι καὶ
 “προσέτι θαλάσσης ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπα-
 “σιν ἄριστα ἐξήρτυνται, πλούτῳ τε ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ
 “ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ὄχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ Ἑλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ξυμμαχους πολ-
 “λους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς χρῆ πρὸς τούτους ραδίως
 “πόλεμον ἄρασθαι καὶ τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκευους
 “ἐπειχθῆναι; πότερον ταῖς ναυσίν; ἀλλ’ ἥσσους ἐσμέν·
 “εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα, χρόνος
 4. “ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον
 “τούτου ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοίμως
 “ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φέρομεν.

LXXXI. “τάχ’ ἂν τις θαρσύνῃ ὅτι τοῖς ὄπλοις αὐτῶν
 “καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιφοι-
 2. “τῶντες. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλῇ ἣς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ

τοὺς om. sequ. lib. Bauer. (an incuria?) Bekk. γῆν τε N. γῆν τε T. ἐμπειρότατοι
 εἰσι T. ἐξήρτυνται T. al. pauo. ἐξήρτυνται corr. N. (v fuit ἐξήρτυνται). πλούτῳ τὲ
 T. πλούτῳ δὲ N.V. χωρίῳ ἐνὶ γε N.V. χρόνῳ H. (“in marg. γρ. χωρίῳ, δ καὶ κρείτ-
 “τον” Ba.) ἐνὶ γε ἑλληνικῷ (sic) χωρίῳ T. ἐστίν A. vulg. Porpo. ἐστίν T.J. (op.)
 ἐστίν pr. N. add. acc. m. r. πολλοῦ pr. N. πολλοὺς corr. N. (corr. acc. add. σ m. r.).

πρ N. ἐπειχθῆναι T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀντιπαρασκευασθόμεθα A.J. vulg. ante
 Ba. ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα N.T.V. (op.) F.H. omn. Be. ἐσται pr. N. ἐνέσται corr.
 N. (spir. del. ἐν supraser. m. r.).

§ 4. πλέον ἔτι sequ. lib.

LXXXI. δηοῦν hic N.

§ 2. ταῦδε· ἀλλ’ ἡ γῇ ἐστι T. γῇ ἐστι N.A.J. vulg.

render καὶ. This particle is frequently
exegetic. How can we otherwise ex-
 plain τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας Dem.
 Mid. p. 577, § 196? [καὶ in a negative
 sentence becomes οὐδὲ (μὴδὲ) as p. 577
 § 193] Plat. Theæt. p. 172 ε ἀνάγκην
 ἔχων...καὶ ὑπογραφὴν “having a con-
 straining power, i.e. the prescribed
 course of proceeding,” 182 ο ὥστε καὶ
 αὐτοῦ τούτου εἶναι ῥοήν...καὶ μεταβολήν,
 Aristot. Rhetor. I. 15, 22 ἔτι δὲ πράττε-
 ται τὰ πολλὰ τῶν συναλλαγμάτων καὶ τὰ
 ἐκούσια, Politic. III. 10, 4.=6, 2 ἀλλ’
 ἄρα τοὺς ἐλάττους δίκαιον ἀρχειν καὶ τοὺς
 πλουσίους; Nic. Eth. v. 4=2, 2 ἀλλὰ μὴν
 οὐδὲ κατὰ πάσας (ἀδικεῖ) κατὰ πονηρίαν δὲ
 γε τινα (ψέγομεν γάρ) καὶ κατ’ ἀδικίαν.

So the words are rightly inserted in
 contrast to those who dwell at a distance
 from us.—πόλεμον ἀρασθαι “to become
 involved in hostilities,” said of either
 of the combatants; πόλ. ἀναρῆσθαι of
 the aggressors.—πότερον not followed by
 ἢ on account of the alteration in the
 construction of the sentences. To my
 notice of this on Hyperid. Journ. of
 Phil. Vol. IV. p. 322 add our passage
 and Iss. de Pyrrh. Hered. § 72, p. 45
 St.=61 B. πότερον ὅτι προσήκοντες...ἀλλ’
 οὔτε ἐγένετο οὐτ’ ἐστι....ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία
 κ.τ.λ.

LXXXI. § 2. ἣς ἀρχουσι “the land
 of their ὑπῆκοι,” op. VI. 90, 2 τῆς Καρχη-
 δονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν, VIII. 37, 5 τῶν

- 3 "θαλάσσης ὧν δέονται ἐπάξονται. εἰ δ' αὖ τοὺς ξυμμά-
 "χους ἀφιστάναί περασόμεθα, δεήσει καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ
 4 "βοηθεῖν τὸ πλεόν οὔσι νησιώταις. τίς οὖν ἔσται ἡμῶν ὁ
 "πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἡ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν ἢ τὰς προσόδους
 "ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ' ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν τρέφουσι, βλαψόμεθα τὰ
 5 "πλέω. κὰν τούτῳ οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε
 6 "καὶ εἰ δόξομεν ἄρξαι μᾶλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. μὴ γὰρ δὴ
 "ἐκείνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ παυθήσεται ὁ
 7 "πόλεμος ἢν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τάμωμεν. δέδοικα δὲ μᾶλλον
 "μὴ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν· οὕτως εἰκὸς Ἀθη-
 "ναίους φρονήματι μῆτε τῇ γῇ δουλεῦσαι μῆτε ὥσπερ ἀπεί-
 "ρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXXXII. "οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀναισθήτως αὐτοὺς κελεύω
 "τούς τε ξυμμάχους ἡμῶν ἔαν βλάβειν καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας
 "μὴ καταφωρᾶν, ἀλλὰ ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ
 "αἰτιάσθαι μῆτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μὴθ' ὡς ἐπιτρέ-
 "ψομεν, κὰν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι ξυμ-

§ 3. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις T. τοπλέον T.A. τὸ πλεόν N.J.

§ 4. τὰ πλέω corr. N. (a et ω m. r. pr. N. diserte τὸ πλέω). τὰ πλείω T. ταπλέω A. τὰ πλέω J. (op.) F.H.

§ 5. κᾶν A.J. vulg. ἔτι corr. N. (τ m. ead. necne p. l. fuit op. ἔστι).

§ 6. ἐπαιρώμεθα A.J.

§ 7. δέδοικα pr. N. sed i suprascr. m. ead. αὐτῶν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ὑπολί-
 πομεν (sic) T. αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν N.V.F.H.
 q. recepi. οὕτω T. μῆτε γῇ pr. N. τῇ suprascr. m. r.

LXXXII. κὰν pr. N. (acc. del. corr. N.). κὰν T. κᾶν A.J. vulg. ἡμέτερ' αὐτῶν
 Bekk. ξυμμάχων τὲ N.T. τὰ αὐτῶν N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐκποριζόμεθα N.V.F.
 ("sed man. rec. ἐκποριζόμεθα" Ba.) pl. Be.

ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ χώρα ἡ δόξης βασιλεὺς
 ἀρχει.—ἐπάξονται: the natural antithe-
 sis is εἰσαγωγή and ἐξαγωγή, but ἐπα-
 κτός vii. 28, 1, and τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπι-
 τηδεῶν 24, 3. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466
 § 31 ἐπεισάκτω σίτῳ χρώμεθα, uniting
 both prepositions.

§ 4. τίς=ποῖος. See on Dem. de Fals.
 Leg. § 15.—βλαψόμεθα "we shall sustain
 the greater number of disadvantages."
 βλ. of course is passive.

LXXXII. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ: see on 3, 4.—
 αἰτιάσθαι: see on 69, 10.—τὰ αὐτῶν: this
 use of the reflexive pronoun for *first*
 and *second* (as well as *third*) persons is

found not unfrequently in Tragic writ-
 ters. The disputed question whether we
 should read in such passages αὐτῶν or
 αὐτῶν has been amply investigated in
 Ellendt. Lexic. Sophocl. s. αὐτοῦ. The
 fact of αὐτῶν being so used in subse-
 quent writers, e.g. Plat. Phædon. p. 78
 v, seems to show that they at least read
 in their predecessors αὐτῶν. Perhaps
 this is the only instance in Th. who has
 frequently τὰ ἡμέτερα (ὑμέτερα) αὐτῶν as
 above in this §.—ἐκποριζόμεθα: The
 variant ἐκποριζόμεθα might suggest ἐκπο-
 ριζόμενοι, the participle corresponding to
 the preceding dative precisely as 80, 1

- “μάχων τε προσαγωγῇ καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, εἴ ποθέν
 “τινα ἢ ναυτικοῦ ἢ χρημάτων δύνάμιν προσληψόμεθα (ἀνε-
 “πίφθονον δέ, ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβου-
 “λευόμεθα, μὴ Ἑλληνας μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσ-
 “λαβόντας διασωθῆναι.) καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἅμα ἐκποριζώμεθα.
 2 “καὶ ἦν μὲν ἐσακούωσί τι πρεσβενομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα
 “ἄριστα· ἦν δὲ μὴ, διελθόντων ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριῶν ἄμεινον
 3 “ἤδη ἦν δοκῇ πεφραγμένοι ἱμεν ἐπ’ αὐτούς. καὶ ἴσως ὁρῶν-
 “τες ἡμῶν ἤδη τήν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ
 “ὁμοίᾳ ὑπόσημαίνοντας μᾶλλον ἢ εἴκοιεν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι
 “ἄτμητον ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ οὐπω
 4 “ἐφθαρμένων βουλευόμενοι. μὴ γὰρ ἄλλο τι νομίσητε τὴν
 “γῆν αὐτῶν ἢ ὀμηρον ἔχειν, καὶ οὐχ ἡσσον ὅσῳ ἄμεινον

§ 2. ἐσακούωσι A.J. vulg. sequ. lib. qu. nihili est, nam ἐπακούειν hoc sensu non dicitur; vid. ad 53, 4. ἐσακούωσι pl. Be. Bekk. ἐσακούωσι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo. ἐσακούωσι τι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι τι corr. N. (del. acc. supr. σι add. acc. supr. τι m. r.). ἐσακούωσι τι T. ἐτῶν δύο N.F.V. (? tac. A.) H. (? tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. ἐτῶν καὶ δύο T. aliq. Be. Bekk. [καὶ] Poppo.

§ 3. ὁμοία N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 4. ἄλλο τι N.T.H.A.J. νομίσητε corr. N. (vo et l. m. ead.). οὐχ ἡσσον hic T. ἡσσον corr. N. (acc. et spir. on m. r. necne p. l.). ὅσῳ corr. N. (ω. ο diserte legitur m.

μῆτε ἀπειρά...μῆτε νομίσαντα. But the perpetual interchange of copyists of ο and ω especially in verbs and participles points to a simply clerical error, and the anacoluthon, a very slight one, may be translated, “partly in the attaching to ourselves of fresh allies,... also let us at the same time provide carefully our own resources.”

§ 2. ἦν μὲν...ἦν δὲ μὴ...As in two-membered sentences of this kind, the apodosis to the first clause is usually suppressed e.g. Homer. Iliad, i. 135 foll. ἐλ μὲν δώσουσι...ἐλ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσι...Thuc. iii. 3, 3, iv. 13, 3 (see further Greg. Corinth. and his interpreters 47—49, Kuster on Aristoph. Plut. 468), a gloss-hunter might here expunge ταῦτα ἄριστα, and in Plat. Rep. iv. 434 ε καλῶς ἔξει. But Th. vii. 60, 2 supplies it; and Plat. Menex. p. 234 β ἐάν σὺ γε ἔῃς καὶ συμβουλευτής ἀρχεῖν, προθυμήσομαι· ἐλ δὲ μὴ... Our writers filled up partially the suppressed words either by so, as Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2 “An they will take it, so; if not, he’s plain,” or by well, as S. Luke

xiii. 9 “And if it bear fruit, well: and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down.”—ἐλ δὲ μὴ, if the verb is not repeated or no other verb inserted in the second clause, is more common. See on iii. 3, 3. For καὶ...καὶ (τε...τε, τε...καὶ)=either...or, see on ii. 42, 3, καὶ alone may be so used as χθὲς καὶ πρῶην (see my note on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 295) Soph. Phil. 1238 δὲς καὶ τρις, Aesch. Sept. Th. 1066 δράτω πόλις καὶ μὴ δράτω where some supply τε others have more correctly thought τι has dropt out before πόλις (see Ann. Crit. 62, 5), τε alone as Pind. Nem. vii. 104 ταῦτ’ ἀ δὲ τρις τετραὶ τ’ ἀμφοῖν. Aesch. Eum. 480 ἀμφότερα μένει πέμπειν τε (δὲ MSS.) seems a certain conjecture. Accordingly I have omitted the first καὶ on good authority.

§ 3. ἐφθαρμένων: see on 2, 4.

§ 4. Poppo after Bloomfield has aptly quoted Liv. v. 42 Seu ita placuerat... non omnia concernari tecta, ut quodcumque superesset urbis, id pignus ad flectendos hostium animos haberent.

“ἐξείργασται· ἥς φείδεσθαι χρή ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον, καὶ μὴ
 5 “ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καταστήσαντας αὐτοὺς ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν. εἰ
 “γὰρ ἀπαράσκει τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπει-
 “χθέντες τεμοῦμεν αὐτήν, ὁράτε ὅπως μὴ αἰσχιον καὶ ἀπο-
 6 “ρώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξομεν. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ
 “καὶ πόλεων καὶ ιδιωτῶν οἶόν τε καταλύσαι· πόλεμον δὲ
 “ξύμπαντας ἀραμένους ἔνεκα τῶν ιδίων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει
 “εἰδέναι καθ’ ὃ τι χωρήσει, οὐ ῥάδιον εὐπρεπῶς θέσθαι.

LXXXIII. “καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδεὶ πολλοὺς μιᾷ πόλει
 1 “μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκείτω εἶναι. εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνους οὐκ
 “ἐλάσσους χρήματα φέροντες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος
 “οὐχ ὅπλον τὸ πλεόν ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι’ ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ,
 3 “ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. πορισώμεθα
 “οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρό-
 “τερον ἐπαιρώμεθα οἷπερ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν

r. necne p. l.). ἐξείργασθαι (sic) T. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον N. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον F.H.

§ 5. ἐγκλήμασι T. πράξομεν N.T.A.J. tantum non omn. lib.

§ 6. μὲν (post ἐγκλήματα) om. T. καὶ (ante πόλεων) hab. (non om.) N.s.T. καταλύσαι pr. N. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. supr. v m. r.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρήσει omn. ut vid. ῥάδιον hic N.

LXXXIII. § 2. οὐχ ὅπλων T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. ἡπειρώταις N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 3. πρῶτον corr. N. (acc. o m. r. op. fuit πρώτῃν). πρώτῃν F.H. οἷπερ corr. N. (of m. r.). τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. τι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. Though I am all but sure that Th. wrote πράξομεν, and though ὁράτε μὴ πράξομεν (δέδοικα, εὐλαβοῦμαι, σκοπῶ, κ.τ.λ.) becomes ὁράτε ὅπως μὴ πράξομεν according to a nearly universal rule, yet I dare not deny utterly the orthodoxy of the subjunctive. Cp. Plat. Gorg. 480 ε παρασκευαστέον ὅπως μὴ δ ὅ δικην μὴ δὲ ἔλθῃ παρὰ τὸν δικαστήν... μηχανητέον ὅπως ἀν διαφύγῃ καὶ μὴ δ ὅ... μὴ ἀποδιδῷ ἀλλ’ ἔχων ἀναλίσκῃ... ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανέιται... ἔσται... βιώσεται.

§ 6. χωρήσει I have retained reluctantly, not offended with a future following οὐκ οἶδα, after a negative (see on 63, 1), but questioning the form in Attic. I find it in Herod. viii. 68, εὐπετέως τοι, δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ νοῦν ἐλήλυθας. The compounds have either form—χωρήσω or—χωρήσομαι.

LXXXIII. § 2. δι’ ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ. If money is the sinews of war (*pecunios belli pecuniam* Cicero. v. Phil. 2, 5) arms are not effective without outlay of money. So far from thinking ὠφελεῖται an improvement, I should, whether τὰ ὅπλα means “arms” or “soldiers,” require a meaning which some such word as *πορίζεται* would convey.—ἄλλως τε καὶ “especially one carried on between a continental (military) power and a naval power,” literally “both in other respects and when between, &c.”

§ 3. οἷπερ... ἔξομεν, οἷτοι: see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 77.—ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρω κ.τ.λ., “but we the very men who shall have the greater share of the responsibility according as events turn out either way,” an expression recurring with some variety in another speech of

“ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα τῆς αἰτίας ἔχομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν τι
“αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.

LXXXIV. “καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται
2 “μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνησθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχο-
3 “λαίτερον ἢ παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν” καὶ
“ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ εὐδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα,
4 “καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ’ εἶναι. μόνοι
“γὰρ δι’ αὐτὸ εὐπραγίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς
“ἦσσαν ἐτέρων εἴκομεν· τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων
“ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα
“ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἣν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ οὐδὲν
5 “μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπίσθημεν. πολεμικοὶ τε καὶ εὐ-
“βουλοι διὰ τὸ εὐκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδῶς σω-

LXXXIV. § 2. σπεύδοντες...παύσαισθε om. V. σχολαίτερον corr. N. (lit. 3 litt. cap. i corr. m. r. fuit σχολαιότερον). σχολαιότερον T. παύσησθε N.F.H. pl. Be. διὰ τὸ corr. N. (fuit δι’ αὐτὸ). ἐγχειρεῖν corr. N. m. r.

§ 3. διαπαντός N.T.A.J. vulg. μάλιστα om. N. add. marg. m. r. εὐφρων T.

§ 4. εὐπραγίαις τε N.T. ἐποτρυνόντων T.A.J. vulg. ἐξοτρυνόντων N.V.F.H. (“in hoc tamen eadem manu π super ξ scriptum erat” Ba.). ἐπαυρώμεθα T. Post οὐδὲν, δη add. A.J. vulg. i Be. δη om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀνεπίσθημεν (sic) T. ἀνεπίσθη-
μεν A. ἀνεπίσθημεν (sic) J.

§ 5. τὸ μὲν T. ἀμαθέστεροι A. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀμαθέστερον corr. N. (d litt.

Archid. II. II, 10. ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα frequently (not in *utramque*, as is generally said, but) in *utramvis partem*. A striking instance of this, in fact an impossibility if the word be pressed, is found in the proverb ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα καθεύδειν, represented with sufficient precision in Latin by *in utramvis aurem dormire*, Ter. Haut. II. 3, 101 = 342, slightly altered by “Rare Ben” into “For they sleep in either ear.”

LXXXIV. Cf. Eur. Hec. 961 ἄλλ’ εἰ τι μέμφει τῆς ἐμῆς ἀπουσίας, Plato Republ. II. p. 377 D καὶ τὶ αὐτῶν μεμφομένοι λέγεις; see on 68, 2. μέμφομαι perhaps more usually has *dative of person*, also *accusative*, if *accusative of thing* is omitted, as in fact *θαυμάζω* and many other words.

§ 3. σωφροσύνη in Th., viewed politically, is perhaps best expressed by *ισόνομος* *ὀλιγαρχία* III. 62. 4, or by *ἀριστοκρατία* *σώφρονος*) (πλήθους *ισονομία* *πολιτικῆς*

82, 17. It is opposed to the ἀκολασία of an unbridled democracy spoken of by Alcibiades VI. 89, 5. The Chians are praised on the ground that they next to the Lacedæmonians adopted as soon as they became flourishing, a sober, temperate, form of government, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν VIII. 24, 4. Cp. VIII. 53, 3 εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν σωφρονέστερον (a euphemism, no doubt, as Pissander’s subsequent career showed), and 64, 5 σωφροσύνην λαβοῦσαι (I should not say with Bp. Thirlwall “the expression is very singular and obscure.”) The πολιτεία, which Th. praises VIII. 97, 2, formed upon the downfall of the 400, may be entitled to the epithet *σώφρων*, being *μετρία ἢ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐυγκρασία*.

§ 5. αἰδῶς and αἰσχύνῃ are used as synonyms (as in Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. last chapter, where the words are used in the most unlimited sense of φόβος τῆς

“φροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοὶ
 “δέ, ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι
 “καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνη-
 “κουστῆν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεΐα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν
 “πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως
 “ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τὰς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας
 “παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ
 6 “διαιρετάς. αἰεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς εὖ βουλευομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους
 “ἔργῳ παρασκευαζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτη-

3 litt. cap. m. r.). ἀμαθέστερον T. V. F. H. (“cum i manu recent. super v posito” Ba.)
 pl. omn. Be. J. Mox σωφρονέστεροι T. pauci sequi. lib. Proba per se lectio. Cf.
 Eur. Med. 296, παῖδας περισσῶς ἐκδιδάσκεισθαι σοφούς. νομίζειν τὸ T.

§ 6. πρὸ N. βουλευομένους N. T. (de V. tac. Ad.). παρασκευαζόμεθα A. J. vulg.

δόξιας, sense of shame, self-respect, which deters a man from committing any evil or vile action, we have αἰδοῦς ... αἰσχυνόμενοι ... αἰσχύνῃ ... αἰσχύνεσθαι ... αἰδῶς ... αἰσχύνουτ' ἀν... αἰδέσθαι ... αἰσχύνεσθαι “sense of shame, sense of honour,” which unites bravery with docility and modesty. Cp. II. 43, 1 τολμῶντες καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυνόμενοι with Homer's αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλείους σοῖοι ἢ πέφανται IIad v. 531. Cp. also v. 9, 6 νομίσατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἀρχουσι πείθεσθαι. This union is well expressed by ἴσαν μένεα πνέοντες Ἀχαιοὶ | σιγῇ δευδιότες σημάντορας joined together by Plat. III. Repub. 389 κ from two Homeric passages, and by Aesch. Sept. Th. 409 καὶ τὸν Αἰσχύνῃς ῥόνον | τιμῶντα καὶ στυγούνην ὑπέρφρονας λόγους | αἰσχροῦν γὰρ ἀργός, μὴ κακὸς δ' εἶναι φιλεῖ. For πλείστον μετέχειν τῆς see Cobet's remarks Nov. Lect. p. 108, 109.—ἀμαθ. τῆς ὑπεροψίας: a varied expression (as others have remarked) for ἢ ὥστε ὑπεροπᾶν.—ἀνηκουστῆν another of the words which Th. has in common with poets and Herodotus.—τὰ ἀχρεΐα: cp. Eurip. Aeol. Fr. vi. μὴ μοι τὰ κομψὰ ποικίλοι γενεάτο | ἀλλ' ὧν πόλιν δέει, and § 7, τοῖς ἀναγκαϊστότατοι, “not unprofitable accomplishments, but what is most indispensable.” μὴ of course dependent upon παῖδ. “and instructed so as to be not

over clever... and so not while speciously in word finding fault with our enemies' preparations to follow it up in deed in a different way.” I understand ἐπεξ. to be used absolutely, as 22, 2. See further on III. 82, 17.—νομίζειν δὲ κ.τ.λ. Either “that the plans of others equally with the accidents of fortune may not be defined by words,” or “that the plans of others are much the same as ours, and that the....” I have noticed on 50, 6 the ambiguity of the Greek καὶ, et or ac; also on 39, 1 the combination of τε ὁμοίως καὶ. So the former rendering may be legitimate. The sentiment is then the same as I. 140, 3 ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Still I fancy it would have been worded παραπλησίως (or -ήσια) καὶ... οὐ λόγῳ εἶναι διαίρ., and I do not see that the latter rendering makes § 7 an unnecessary repetition. Down to § 5 inclusive the King gives an abstract of the Spartan usage hitherto. In §§ 6, 7 he commends them for continuing this usage.

§ 6. ὡς πρὸς κ.τ.λ. The omission of the preposition before the leading word if inserted before the compound word is found in IV. 41, 2 ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην, and according to Cobet is invariable. On this however I do ἐπέχειν.—I retain παρασκευαζόμεθα, agreeing with Arnold that in this chapter Archidamus is giv-

- “σομένων ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφα-
7 “λῶς προνοουμένων. πολὺ τε διαφέρειν οὐ δεῖ νομίζειν
“ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς
“ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται.

- LXXXV. “ταύτας οὖν ἄς οἱ πατέρες τε ἡμῶν παρέ-
“δοσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὠφελούμενοι ἔχομεν,
“μὴ παρῶμεν, μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεὶ μορίῳ ἡμέρας
“περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης
2 “βουλευόμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον
3 “ἐτέρων διὰ ἰσχύν. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε
“μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ὧν οἱ ξύμμα-
“χοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων αὐτῶν
“δίκας δοῦναι· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον
4 “ὥς ἐπ’ ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον
5 “ἄμα. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλευσεσθε καὶ τοῖς
“ἐναντίοις φοβερώτατα.”

- 6 Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπε· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενε-
λαΐδας τελευταῖος, εἰς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὢν, ἔλεξεν ἐν τοῖς
Λακεδαιμονίοις ὧδε.

Bekk. παρασκευαζόμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit o). παρασκευαζώμεθα T.V.F.H. (“a prima manu” Ba.) Porpo. δεῖ corr. N. (εἰ m. r. fuit δη).

§ 7. ἀπὸν ἀνὸν N.T. ἀπὸν ἀνθρώπου J.

LXXXV. τὰς τας (sic) T. πρὲς N.T. τὲ N.T. διαπαντὸς N.T.A.J. vulg. μῆδ’ T. μῆδ’ A.J. μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες corr. N. (χθέντες m. r. tes exc. in marg. Fort. fuit μῆδὲ πεισθέντες vel πεισθόμεν). πόλεως N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κατ’ ἡσυχίαν (sic) J.

§ 2. δὲ T. ἐταίρων J.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι φασιν N.T. vulg. ξύμμαχοί φασιν A.J. δοῦναι δίκας T. δὲ.....ὥς ἐπ’ om. pr. N. marg. add. m. r. (ἐπὶ non ἐπ) (de V. tac. Ad.) om. F. (Br. teste.) H. [“In utroque (i.e. F. et H.) deinde adscripta erant quæ desiderabantur” Ba.]. ἐπὶ T. marg. F.H. ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι N. (lit. inter a et l).

§ 4. παρασκευάζεσθε corr. N. (ult. e m. ead.).

§ 5. καὶ (ante κράτιστα) om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Be.

§ 6. παρελθὼν δὲ corr. N. (ν δὲ m. ead. nisi mend. lib.) ἔλεξε A.J. vulg. ἔλεξεν ἐν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

ing a detail of the character of Sparta's present institutions and that the advice given to his countrymen not to depart from them does not begin till the following chapter. So δεῖ...δεῖ may fairly be paraphrased “and herein we are doing our duty in that we do not found our hopes on their probable errors, &c.”

Cp. for the sentiment vi. 11, 6.

LXXXV. § 2. μᾶλλον ἐτέρων=μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. See Adv. Synt. § 90.

§ 3. “Especially as they are ready of themselves (αὐτῶν) to submit to arbitration.” So αὐτοῖς not eos but ipsos iv. 60, 2. For δίκας δοῦναι see on 28, 2. Such men deserve αἰτία, not κατηγορία,

- LXXXVI. "ΤΟΤΕΣ μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ γινώσκω· ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτοὺς οὐδαμοῦ ἀντίπον ὥς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μήδους ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δὲ ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίας² ζημίας ἄξιοι εἰσιν, ὅτι αὐτ' ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγένηνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ὅμοιοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἐσμέν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, οὐ περιοφόμεθα ἀδικουμένους οὐδὲ μελλήσομεν³ τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. ἄλλοις μὲν γὰρ χρήματά ἐστι πολλὰ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῖν δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἀγαθοί, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλαπτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ ὥς ἡμᾶς πρέπει βουλευέσθαι ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδασκέτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν⁵ χρόνον βουλευέσθαι. ψηφίζεσθε οὖν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ μήτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

δημηγορία

δημηγορία σθενελαίδου

LXXXVI. ² N. marg. πρὸ λακεδαιμονίου T. marg. litt. min. γινώσκω N.T. ἑαυτοὺς πολλὰ T. πρὸ N. πρὸ δὲ N. πρὸς δὲ T.F. (teste Ba.) H. Recerpi. ἄξιοι εἰσιν N.T. ἀντὶ N. ἀγαθῶν corr. N. (ad m. ead. vel mend. lib.).

§ 2. δὲ καὶ ὅμοιοι τότε T. ὅμοιοι A. vulg. ὅμοιοι (sic) J. ὅμοιοι καὶ τότε N. ὅμοιοι τότε V. οὐδ' N.T.A.J. vulg. mal. lib. ol δ' V.

§ 3. γὰρ om. T. οὓς corr. N. (ν acc. spir. m. r. fuit οἷς). βλαπτομένους om. T. (ad fin. paginæ).

§ 4. ἀδικημένοις (sic) T. (δι corr. m. ead.). Post μᾶλλον, πρέπει om. N. add. marg. m. ead. βουλευέσθαι corr. N (βουλεύ m. ead.). βουλευέσασθαι V.

§ 5. καὶ μὴ T. γίνεσθαι corr. N. (ιγ acc. sup. ε del. m. r. fuit γενέσθαι). ἐπὶ A.J. vulg. πρὸ N. πρὸς T.V.F.H.

LXXXVI. διπλασίας κ.τ.λ. This sentiment—that a man's former good character should increase the measure of punishment inflicted upon him, a principle acted upon by collegiate authorities if a regular man shows any token of irregularity—recurs III. 67, 1.

§ 2. It is almost impossible to translate μελλήσομεν...μέλλουσι here and οὐκ ἐμελλήσατε III. 55, 3. "Nor will we delay our aid; their sufferings are not delayed."

§ 3. For the plural form of the verbal—τέα (cp. παριτητέα, but after βου-

λευτέον 72, 3) see annotators on Aristoph. Plut. 1085. For the *accusative* αὐτοὺς cp. VIII. 65, 3 οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἰς ἄλλους followed in the next clause by *dative*. A similar Latin idiom is quoted from Varro de R. R. II. 7, 14 dandum hordeum cottidie adjicientem minutatim by Madv. Add. to his note on Cic. de Fin. II. 31, 103 Ed. 1., but is omitted in Ed. II.

§ 5. μήτε...ἐάτε κ.τ.λ., cease permitting them, μήτε καταπροδιδάμεν, let us leave off this betrayal. Cp. for a nicety of distinction Æsch. Eum. 800 ὑμεῖς δὲ τῇ

“ἔατε μείζους γίγνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους καταπροδιδῶ-
“μεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπίωμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀδικούντας.”

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ λέξας ἐπειρήφειεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος
2 ὦν ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὁ δὲ (κρίνουσι γὰρ
βοῇ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ) οὐκ ἔφη διαγιγνώσκειν τὴν βοήν ὅποτερα
μείζων, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς φανερώς ἀποδεικνυμένους
τὴν γνώμην ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὀρμήσαι ἔλεξεν “ὄτω μὲν
“ὑμῶν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λελύσθαι αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ
“οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῖν, ἀναστήτω ἐς ἐκεῖνο τὸ χωρίον,” δείξας
τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς, “ὄτω δὲ μὴ δοκοῦσιν, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα.”
3 ἀναστάντες δὲ διέστησαν, καὶ πολλῷ πλείους ἐγένοντο οἷς
4 ἐδόκουν αἱ σπονδαὶ λελύσθαι. προσκαλέσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι μὲν δοκοῖεν ἀδικεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βού-
λεσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον
ἐπαγαγεῖν, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ποιῶνται,
5 ἣν δοκῇ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ’ οἴκου διαπραξάμενοι
ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ὕστερον ἐφ’ ἅπερ ἦλθον
6 χρηματίσαντες. ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τοῦ τὰς
σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει

LXXXVII. λέξας A.J. vulg. δὲ λέξας (ΔΕ excidit ante ΔΕ) N.T.V.F.H. pl. Bē.
ἐπιπρήφειεν (sic) T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. διαγιγνώσκειν N.T.V. λελύσθαι T.A.J. Vid. ad 52, 3. τι N.T.A.J.
Pro δὲ μὴ, μὴδὲ pr. F. (teste Br. tac. Br.). eis T. ἐπιθάρτερα N.T.

§ 3. σπονδαὶ N. suprascr. m. ead. λελύσθαι hic et § 6, v. 88, 1 T. λελύσθαι A.J.

§ 4. προσκαλέσαντές τε hic N.T. βούλεσθαι corr. N (ὅλ. lit. 4 litt. cap. acc. del.
supra λ. m. r. fuit βουλευέσθαι) βουλευέσθαι F. βουλευέσθε T.H. δοκεῖ H.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν T.

§ 6. ἡδὲ T. Sed acc. transv. cal. induct. λελύσθαι A.J. τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ
ἔτει N.T.F. (? V.H.) A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ Bekk. cum pauc.
libr. s T. εὐβοικὰ F. (teste Ba. “corr. F.” Br.).

γῇ τῇδὲ μὴ βαρὺν κῆρον | σκήψῃσθε, μὴ
θυμοῦσθε, μὴδ’ ἀκαρπίας | τεύξῃτε, do
not inflict, cease your anger, do not create.

LXXXVII. § 2. Whether there is an
earlier instance of our Aye and No, fol-
lowed if necessary by retiring into either
lobby, I have not been able to ascer-
tain.—φανερῶς I do not think here.) (*κρῖσις* (iv. 88, 1) for suffrage whether by
show of hands or crying Aye or No is
open. It rather means that each sepa-
rate individual's vote should be known,
which could not be discerned by either

βοῇ or χειροτονία, though the decision
of the majority might be.

§ 4. δι...δοκοῖεν...βούλεσθαι: I have
made some comments on this variation
in *Ann. Crit. Dem. de Fals. Leg.* § 313.
Το βούλεσθαι repeat σφέις from σφίσι, so
παρακαλέσαντες.

§ 5. ἐφ’ ἅπερ κ.τ.λ. “having trans-
acted the business about which they had
come.” The active is to be carefully
distinguished from the middle, a merc-
cantile word.

§ 6. διαγνώμη, decision, a word which

τῶν τριακοντούτιδων σπονδῶν προκεχωρηκυῶν, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.

LXXXVIII. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι οὐ τοσοῦτον τῶν ξυμμάχων πεισθέντες τοῖς λόγοις ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐπὶ μείζον δυνηθῶσιν, ὀρώντες αὐτοῖς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποχείρια ἦδη ὄντα.

LXXXIX. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ἠῤῥηθησαν. ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λευτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἡγείτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι ἦδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρκουν Μῆδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον,

LXXXVIII. λελύσθαι A.J.

LXXXIX. ἠῤῥηθησαν (sic) N.T.

§ 2. "In margine alio caractere Λευτυχίδης V." Ad. collat. Vol. II. p. 432, ed. I. Post Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶ add. T. sed transv. cal. induct. καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας T. ὑπομείναντες T. sed acc. supr. o transv. cal. induct. καταπόλεις T.

will recur, is not the same as διάγνωσις 50, 2. There τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο = διεγίνωσκον. Here διαγνώμη is τὸ διεγνώσμενον. So κατάφευξις VII. 38, 3, 41, 1 is not to be confounded with καταφυγή.

LXXXVIII. Th. has said this before 23, 7, and undoubtedly it was the main cause, but the immediate vote with its overwhelming majority was brought about by the taunts with which the Corinthians egged them on, contrary to the traditions which their prudent monarch had reminded them were those of Sparta, ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπέσθημεν 84, 4.

LXXXIX. 2. The battles of Mycale and Plataea were fought on the same day, the latter in the forenoon, the former in the evening. A report of the success in Boeotia had reached the Greeks in Mycale. "Nothing could be more natural than such a rumour, whether it be considered as the effect of accident or design: that it should afterwards have been found to coincide with the truth, is one of those marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative, and yet now and then occur in the real course of events." Thirlwall. For Mycale see Herod. IX. 96 foll., for Sestus 114 foll.—ὡς ἕκ. κατὰ πόλεις, op. 3, 5.

διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν περιούσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τείχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν ὀλίγαι δὲ περιήσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεία, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδιον ἂν ὀρώντες μῆτ' ἐκείνους μῆτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τείχος ἔχοντα, τὸ δὲ πλέον τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλήθος, ὃ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. ἤξιουν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον ὅσοις ξυνειστήκει

§ 3. περιούσαν corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.). εἰστήκει (sic) T. οἰκίαι corr. N. (l. m.r. fuit οἰκίαι). οἰκίαι F.H. ἐπεπτώκεσαν A.J. vulg. πεπτώκεσαν N.T.V.F.H. al. αὐτοὶ pr. N. add. acc. m.r.

XC. προαισθόμενοι T. ἐς πρεσβείαν A.J. vulg. ante Bauer. πρεσβεία N.T.F.H. ("γρ. ἐς πρεσβείαν" Ba.) τὰ μὲν T. μήποσ' ἐκείνους A.J. vulg. μῆτ' ἐκείνους V. μῆτ' ἐκείνους (sic) corr. N. (lit. supr. ei. Non dedit μήτε κείνους nam diserte notam elisionis et spir. dedit m. pr.) μήτε ἐκείνους T. F.H. μήτε ἄλλον. μῆτ' ἄλλον corr. N. (acc. supr. η. τ' m.r. fuit μῆδ' ἄλλον.) μῆδ' ἄλλον pr. F. μῆτ' ἄλλον corr. F. μῆδ' ἄλλον H. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. πρώην A.J. vulg. πρὶν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas. Vid. not. οὐχ' ὑπῆρχε T.

§ 2. ἤξιουν τε N.T. εἰστήκει Bekk. cum sequi. lib. [ἐν] εἰστήκει Porpo. Ba.

§ 6. ὅθεν might be explained on the principle mentioned on 64, 1. But I rather think it by attraction = ἐκείθεν οὐ. Cp. Soph. Trach. 701 ἐκ δὲ γῆς ὅθεν προσκειτο. So in Horace Od. i. 38, 3 mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur (eo ubi.) Ter. Adelp. ii. 1. 36 = 190 illic quæso redi quo cocepisti (ubi). The laws of attraction in Greek and in Latin have hitherto not been carefully investigated.—For the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see on 60, 3.

XC. πρώην (the old reading) "the day before yesterday, the other day," seems too colloquial for historical writing. Yet it is difficult to account for its insertion by copyists, who were far more likely finding it to alter it into πρὶν. Might it be the words of the allies, "the other day they had no overpowerful navy," which Th. wishes to represent graphically? I think we shall detect

as we go on similar cases. I have long believed that the word should be restored to Aristot. Nic. Eth. ii. 2 = 3, 5 ἐτι ὡς καὶ πρόην (it would soon be altered into πρότερον) εἰπομεν, "as we said in our lecture the other day." If this work and some others of Aristotle were not syllabuses of Lectures, what is the meaning of more than once calling ὁ πεπαιδευμένος (the pupil, the catechist) ἀκροατῆς and of the expression ματαίως ἀκούσεται καὶ ἀνοφελῶς? The verb "to say" is applicable equally to one who imparts knowledge orally or in writing. "Holy Scripture saith." But you do not hear Holy Scripture unless it is read aloud. In this sense you "hear the Church." Does not the use of ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία in Aristot. Politics bear more or less upon this point?

§ 2. ξυνειστήκει: "stood entire." Arnold's defence of the compound is

ξηγκαθελὲν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλόμενον
καὶ ὑποπτον τῆς γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς
δὲ τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὖθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος ἀπὸ
ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμᾶσθαι τὴν τε
Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησιν τε
3 καὶ ἀφορμὴν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμῃ τοὺς
μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμ-
ψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπήλ-
λαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐκέλευεν ἀποστέλλειν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ
Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ
ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι
τοσούτου ἕως ἂν τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν αἰρωσιν ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι

(εἰστέκει F. si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) συγκαθελὲν T. ἐς T.
νόμης (sic) J. πόθεν T. J. vulg. ποθεν (sic) A. πᾶσαν T. ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν
ἱκανὴν εἶναι A. J. vulg. ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀνα. τε καὶ ἀφ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

§ 3. ὡς αὐτὸν F. ἑαυτὸν δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Poppo. ἐς T.

πρὸ (sic) ἑαυτοῦ T. πρ. N. ἱκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος A. J. vulg. τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν N.T.V.F.H.
omn. Be. αἰρωσιν omn. Quominus αἰρωσιν reponam partim deterrent quæ Pors. ad
Eur. Med. 848 dixit, partim quoniam ἕως ἂν cum præsentī videtur ab ἕως ἂν cum
aoristo aliquoties non ita multum discrepare: Itaque malui quæ de hac re dicenda
habui in *notam* conjicere. Interim moneo in Plat. Phædon. p. 74 c ἕως ἂν... ἐννοήσης
lectionem plurimorum librorum plane esse ineptam. Aperte enim ait Plato *donec*
conspicies, non *donec conciperis*. Libri sequiores *θραν* pro ἕως ἂν, sed lenius est
corrigen in ἕως ἂν... ἐννοήσης, ἧς (facile peccatur in hac re) bis inculcato a librariis.

capital. Poppo's reference to 89, 3 I hold to be irrelevant. Though I have no objection to translate there *βραχέα* (as usual in regard to buildings) "low," yet the context states not only the lowness but the want of continuity as well. Poppo is more correct in noticing that from *τειγίξεν* we are to supply *τὰ τεῖχη* as subject to *ξυρυστήκει*.—*ἐς τοὺς Αθ.* of course to be joined to (not *δηλοῦντες* but) *ὑποπτον*.—*νῦν* here pretty nearly the same as *νῦν δὲ* (or *νυνδὲ*) with Cobet. Var. Lect. p. 233) in Plato. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 72. For the Persian king had so utterly been driven out of Europe that he could not with any propriety be said to *have* Thebes as a starting point, a base of operations, though he recently *had*. He had in fact lost his last city in Europe, Sestus.

§ 3. *αἰρωσιν*: Porson seems to have shown that from *αἰρω* (older form of *αἰρω*) there was a future *αἰρῶ* (*αῶ*), also

αἰρῶ (*αἰρῶ*). Undoubtedly the syllable is occasionally long in the *future*. See Elmsl. on Heracl. 323. Whether in the olden Attic of Th. there might be an aorist *ἤρα* and so a subjunctive *αἰρω* I think cannot be satisfactorily determined. But I have left the form on another and I think far more substantial ground. The *present* after *ἕως ἂν* in the sense of "until" (not "while") is not without examples, though I believe not in quite the same sense as the *aorist*. It must first be noticed that whereas *we* have now a marked distinction between *while* and *until*, the Greeks and Latins had the same words *ἕως*, *ἕστε*, *μέχρι* or *μέχρις*, *dum*, *donec*, the tenses following alone fixing the meaning of the particles. We have in our Elizabethan dramatists and contemporary writers the same use of *while*, *whiles*, *whilst*=*until*. See Nares' Glossary, Indices to Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c. I quote one (the use not being

ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημίαι
 τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναικας καὶ παῖδας, φει-
 δομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις
 4 ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιρουντας πάντα. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάξας, καὶ ὑπειπὼν τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τάκεῖ
 5 πράξοι, ᾤχετο. καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήει
 6 πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διήγγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. καὶ ὁπότε

ὅθεν τις N.T. ὅθεν τις A.J. vulg. ὠφέλειδ—ἔσται (sic) T. (inter a et ε lit. 3 litt. cap. Fuit ὅθεν τις ὠφέλειδ τις ἔσται) καθαιρουντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) πάντα T. ταῦτα marg. m. ead.

§ 4. τὰ ἄλλα A.J. vulg. ῥ' ἄλλα corr. N (fuit ῥ' ἄλλα) ῥ' ἄλλα T. τᾶλλα V.F.H. al. τᾶλλα Bekk. Poppo. αὐτ N. φχετο hic N.

§ 5. προσήει hic N. πρ N. προῦφασίζετο corr. N. (v. m. r. fuit προεφασίζετο) προῦφασίζετο corr. T. (σ m. ead.) προεφασίζετο F.H.

§ 6. ὁπότε τις (sic) N. (ε corr. m. r. lit. supr. ι. fuit op. ὁπότεν τις) ὁπότε τις

noticed in Johnson or Richardson) from Stow, Annales, p. 574. "In the feast of the Purification (A.D. 1416), seven dolphins of the sea came up by the river of Themis, and plaid there whiles four of them were kilde." This use is still retained in our northern counties. *While* means *time*, and may mean *during time*, or *time finished*. *Until* excludes *during time*. So *ἔως ἂν*, *ἔστ' ἂν*, *μέχρι ἂν*, with an *aorist* conjunctive, could not mean *while*, yet with a *present* may mean *until*, i.e. not the *concluded* but the *incipient* act. So probably *dum* in passages quoted by Munro on Lucret. l. 941. *Donec* eris felix is different from *donec* dabit *Ilia* prolem, but both may in racy English be rendered "while you are rich," "while *Ilia* bears her offspring." [For *quoad vivet*, *quoad morietur*, see A. Gell. vii. 21.] Not dwelling further on English or Latin, I quote Aristoph. Vesp. 1441 ὕβρις' ἔως ἂν τὴν θύκην ἀρχῶν καλῇ (till he is calling, begins to call). The metre eschews *καλέσθ*. This passage is noticed by Herm. on Eur. Med. p. 355, who quotes Xen. Cyrop. 111. 3, 18 καὶ οὐκ ἀναμένονεν ἔως ἂν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται, translating "neque expectamus dum nostram regionem vastare incipiant." Add Xen. Cyrop. v. 4, 38 ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐπισχίσω ἔως ἂν φῆς καλῶς ἔχειν (till you are ready to say). [Xen. Hell. i. 6, 9 ἔως ἂν ἦκωσιν (have come), Soph. Fragm. 779, 5 ἔως ἂν ἐξῇ

(donec licuerit, see on 41, 3), are irrelevant to our question, and in Dem. iii. Phil. p. 115, § 17 the reading of the Parisian S. *ἔως ἂν αὐτὰ τοῖς τεύχεσιν ἤδη προσάγωσι* for *προσαγάγωσιν* may perhaps be set down to a clerical error.] Πρὶν ἂν (the usual substitute for *ἔως ἂν* in a negative sentence, as *πρὶν* with indic. in such expressions as "he did not till") is rare with *present conjunctive*, because the notion wanted is generally one of completion. Yet we have Plat. Phædr. p. 271 c πρὶν ἂν οὖν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον λέγωσι τε καὶ γράφωσι μὴ πειθώμεθ' αὐτοῖς τέχνη γράφειν, 277 b c πρὶν ἂν τις...οὕτω τιῇ καὶ διακοσμή τὸν λόγον...οὐ πρότερον δυνατὸν..., Theæt. p. 207 b τὸ δ' οὐκ εἶναι ἐπιστημόνως οὐδὲν λέγειν, πρὶν ἂν διὰ τῶν στοιχείων μετὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς δόξης ἑκαστον περαινή τις, iii. Rep. p. 402 b c οὐδὲ μόνικοι πρότερον εὐόμοθα...πρὶν ἂν...γνωρίζωμεν...ἀσθανώμεθα...ἀτιμίζωμεν...ολώμεθα, in all which I understand not *opus perfectum* but *opus inchoatum*. To return to Thuc., the wall till it is completed still *αἰρεται*, cp. 91, 1 *τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει*, "till we are raising our wall to the barest possible height to fight from."—ἀπομάχεσθαι = μάχεσθαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, as Plat. Phædr. p. 260 b ἀποπολεμεῖν τε χρήσιμον, and ἀποζῆν above 2, 2.

§ 4. ὑπειπὼν: *præfatus*, from which all its meanings may be traced; cp. 35, 5.

§ 5. διήγγε: "let time pass on."

τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων ὃ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς ξυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δέ τινος οὐσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἦξευ καὶ θανμάζειν ὥς οὐπω πάρεισιν.

XCI. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρῆ ἀπιστήσαι. γνοὺς δὲ ἐκείνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀνδρας οἷτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει κελεύων ὥς ἦκιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφείναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· ἤδη γὰρ

T.A.J. vulg. ὅτι N.T.A.J. ἀπέρχεται T. ἀναμένειν pr. T. Sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.

XCI. οἱ δὲ T. Vide ne inter αὐτοῦ et τῶν exciderit αὐτοῖ, ut Thucydides scripsisse αὐτοῖσι existimetur. Haud raro mutantur ut et π. In Soph. Oed. Col. 300 ἀπόνως τ' ἐλθεῖν πέλας hodie ex felicissima trium virorum Porsoni Elmsleii Wunderi conjectura legitur αὐτὸν ὥστ' ἐλθεῖν πέλας. In lege ap. Demosth. Timocr. p. 733 § 105 ὃ τι ἂν τις ἀπολέσῃ, ἐάν μὲν αὐτὸ λάβῃ τὴν διπλάσιαν καταδικάζειν vere si quid video Taylor. ἀπολάβῃ (si receperit, si fur restituerit). In Dem. Laorit. p. 933 § 31 καὶ ταῦτα ἔφασαν πάντα ἀντιφορτισθέντα μέλλειν αὐτὰ εἶναι Ἀθήναζε, εἰ μὴ ἀπώλετο ἐν τῷ πολέῳ, Schaeferi ἀπάγειν firmant quae sequuntur p. 935 § 37 ἢ δὲ συγγραφῇ ἀντιφορτισμένους ἀπάγειν κελεύει Ἀθήναζε, et verba ipsius συγγραφῆς p. 926, § 11 καὶ ἀπάξουσιν τὰ χρήματα τὰ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἀντιφορτισθέντα πάλιν Ἀθήναζε. In Plat. Theæt. p. 169 B τὸν γὰρ προσελθόντα οὐκ ἀνίης πρὶν ἀναγκάσης

ἀποδύσας ἐν τοῖς λόγοις προσπαλαῖσαι diu factum est cum αὐτ' ante ἀποδύσης excidisse suspicatus sum.—ἀποστήσαι T.

§ 2. ἀπαγγελοῦσι A.J. vulg. ἀπαγγελοῦσι N.V.F.H. al. ἀπαγγελλοῦσι (sic) T.

§ 3. καὶ, ante ἦκον, om. T. Αβρώνυχός (sine spir.) A.J. vulg. ἀβρώνυχός

§ 6. ὃ τι: the question of the ephors would be τί οὐκ ἐπέρχει; so in *oblique* ὃ τι. The contrast of Canon's rebuilding the walls to the way in which Themistocles got them built is not too severely stated by Dem. Lept. p. 478, 479. How far one of the colleagues in this transaction merited his cognomen Δίκαιος, and whether βαθείαν δλοκα should be rendered (as to his conduct in this matter) not "fertile" but "deep," I leave to gentle reader.

XCI. I have with difficulty refrained inserting in the text the conjecture mentioned in *Ann. Crit.* I feel persuaded that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be used for ἄλλων, and that such passages as 22,

2 (from others who were my informants, the usual ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι), II. 11, 9 (all others), III. 36, 2, fail to support such opinion. Since however penning my Latin note it has struck me that the words may be contrasted with σφῶν αὐτῶν § 2, "when all other people (as we might with similar exaggeration say, when all the world) were laying this charge to the Athenians." So Themistocles might reply, "Never mind what all the world says, send some of yourselves to ascertain." Dem. simply says καὶ τινῶν ἀπαγγελλόντων ὥς Ἀθηναῖοι τειχίζουσιν.

§ 3. αὐτοί, "we," "ourselves," for his co-ambassadors had now come.

καὶ ἦκον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρωνίχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους
καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἱκανῶς τὸ
τείχος· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅποτε σα-
4 φῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφώσιν. οἱ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς
πρέσβεις ὥσπερ ἐπεστάλη κατεῖχον, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελ-
θὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ
μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἤδη ὥστε ἱκανὴ εἶναι σῴζειν
τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας, εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώ-
σκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἵεναι τά τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ
5 τὰ κοινά. τήν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι
καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων ἔφασαν γνόντες τολ-
μῆσαι, καὶ ὅσα αὖ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι, οὐδενὸς ὕστεροι
6 γνῶμη φανῆναι. δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσιν καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν
ἑαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς
πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τ'
εἶναι μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς ὁμοῖόν τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ
7 κοινὸν βουλευέσθαι. ἡ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι
ξύμμαχεῖν, ἡ καὶ τάδε νομίζειν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.

XCII. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν
φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ
ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο,

N.T.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Eadem diversitas in MSS. Herod. viii. 21. Ἀβρωνυχός
Poppo. ὁ ἀντὶ λυσικλέους om. T. ὅποτε corr. N (ε m. ead.)

§ 4. καὶ ὁ θεμ. A.J. vulg. ὁ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐνοικοῦντας ἐν αὐτῇ A.J. vulg.
ἐν αὐτῇ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. καὶ οἱ ξ. N.V. πρὸ διαγιγνώσκοντας corr. N. (ὁ suprascr.
m. r. lit. i litteræ inter o et δ. fuit προδιαγιγνώσκοντας). προδιαγιγνώσκοντας T. πρὸς
διαγιγνώσκοντας (sic) A. προσδιαγιγνώσκοντας J. τολοιπὸν T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν
N.F.H. ἵεναι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κανά pr. N. κανά corr. N. (suprascr. m. r.).

§ 5. ἐς, ante τὰς ναῦς, non om. sed hab. N. 5' ὅσα T. οὐδεν N. ὕστερον T.
ὕστεροι corr. N. (i m. r. fuit ὕστερον). ὕστερον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 6. δοκεῖ T.A.J. τοὺς πολίτας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) οἷόν τε εἶναι N.F. (teste
Ba. tac. Br.). ὁμοιον corr. N. (ε m. ead.). ἴσον hic T.

XCII. οὐ pr. N. οὐδὲ corr. N. (δὲ suprascr. m. r. εἰς N.F. (tac. Br.) H. ταμάλιστα
N.A.J. ταμάλλιστα (sic) T. τὰ μάλιστ' F.H. Bekk. Poppo. μάλιστα vulg.

§ 7. τάδε (as μέχρι τοῦδε 71, 5) refers
to preceding. See on 31, 4.

XCII. κωλύμῃ, which more than once
recurs, is one of the poetical words of

Th. which Dion. Hal. carps at. Surely
it has sufficient analogy of many other
similarly formed words found in prose.
—δῆθεν always implies either falsity of

ἄμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον), τῆς μέντοι² βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. οἱ τε πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων ἀπήλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτεί-
² χισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ. καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 ἐστὶν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων
 λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστω ἦ, ἀλλ' ὡς
 ἕκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων
³ καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περι-
 βολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα
⁴ ὁμοίως κινούντες ἠπείγοντο. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ
 λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν (ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον
 ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναῖους ἤρξε),
 νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτο-
 φυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικούς γεγεννημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς
 τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν· τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλ-
 μησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγ-
⁵ κατεσκεύαζε. καὶ ὑποδόμησαν τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος
 τοῦ τείχους ὅπερ νῦν ἔτι δῆλόν ἐστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ· δύο
⁶ γὰρ ἄμαξαι ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπήγον. ἐντὸς δὲ

XCIII. § 2. δῆλ' ἡ Ν. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἐστὶν Ν.Τ.Α. vulg. ἐστὶν J. ἔστιν ἡ (sic) Α. J. ἕκαστοι ποτὲ Ν.

§ 3. διατοῦτο Ν.Τ.Α. J. ὁμοίως πάντα Ν. V. ὑπείγοντο T.

§ 4. πειρεῶς pr. T. corr. πειρεῶς m. ead. ὁ θεμ. τὰ λοιπὰ Ν. V. ταλοιπὰ T. καθ' ἐνιαυτὸν (sic) T. ἤρχε T. ἤρξε marg. m. ead. ξυγκατασκεύαζε pr. T. ξυγκατε-
 σκεύαζε corr. T. (m. ead.). συγκατεσκεύαζε Ν.

§ 5. παρὰ T. πειρεᾶ Ν. V. ἀμάξαι (sic) T.

statement as here, numerous examples whereof might be given, or falsity of thought, as Æsch. Pr. v. 986 ἐκερτόμηναι δῆθεν ὡς παῖδ' ὄντ' ἐμέ, and Herod. viii. 6 καὶ ἐμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφεύξεσθαι. So ἀληθεύειν "to think truly" or "to speak truly," and ψεύδεσθαι "to think falsely" or "to speak falsely."

XCIII. § 2. ἐγκατελέγησαν. Not "were laid in," but "were picked up (and placed) in." Buttm. Lexil. 76 seems to have demonstrated that λεγ- (pick, gather, count, tell) is a totally different root from λεχ-

(lie, lay). The same idea had suggested itself to Clark. ad Iliad. ii. 515. λέγειν αἰμασίας Homer. Od. xviii. 359 is a condensation for to make a stone fence λίθοις λογάδην, as ἐπλινθεον τὰ τεῖχη iv. 77, 1. So probably our to cast a bullet. λιθο-λόγοι therefore has nothing in common with our brick-layers.

§ 4. ὑπῆρκετο impersonal, see 5, 4, 6, 5. ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἤρξε means the same as ἀρχῆς ἐνιαυσίας ἥς ἤρξε.

§ 5. Apparently written after Lysander had destroyed the walls. ἐναντία "meet-

οὔτε χάλιξ οὔτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξυνωκοδομημένοι μεγάλοι
λίθοι καὶ ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι, σιδήρῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἔξωθεν
7 καὶ μολύβδῳ δεδεμένοι. τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἡμῖσιν μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη
8 οὗ διανοοίτο. ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφι-
στάναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλὰς, ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνόμιζεν
ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἀχρειοτάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν φυλακὴν, τοὺς δ'
9 ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβήσεσθαι. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα
προσέκειτο ἰδῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς τὴν
κατὰ θάλασσαν ἔφοδον εὐπορωτέραν τῆς κατὰ γῆν οὔσαν·
τόν τε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, καὶ
πολλάκις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παρῆναι, ἣν ἄρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν
βιασθῶσι, καταβάντας ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας
10 ἀνθίστασθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ
τάλλα κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μῆδων ἀναχώρησιν.

XCIV. Πανσανίας δὲ ὁ Κλεομβρότου ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος
στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ

§ 6. χάλιξ T. πηλὸς corr. N. (lit. supra πῆ. add. acc. supr. os op. m. ead. fuit
πῆλος). πρ N. μολύβδῳ T. H. al. mult. Poppo.

§ 8. ἐβούλετο A.J. ἐπιβουλὰς Schol. vulg. ἐπιβουλὰς N.T.V.F.H.A.J. om̃. Be.
ἀνὼν τὴ N.T. νᾶς (sic) T.

§ 9. πειρεᾶ T. ἐνόμιζε ἦς pr. T. ἐνόμιζε τῆς corr. m. ead. ἐνόμιζεν F. (teste Ba.
tac. Br.). γῆν N. καταβάντες ἐς αὐτὸν N. pr. H. ("corrector fecerat καταβάντας" Ba.)

al. A.J. καταβάντες ἐς τὰς νᾶς T. marg. γρ s' καταβάντες ἐς ταὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ, et
supr. ταῦτ' ὁ sc̃ips. minusculis litt. χωρὶς τ. m. ead. Voluit librarius αὐτὸν repo-
nere. καταβάντες an—tas V. hab. nescio nam tac. Ad. ἐς om. V. πρ N.

§ 10. οὕτω om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὕτω T. τ'άλλα N. τ'άλλα T. τ'άλλα A.J.
Bekk. Poppo. μῆδων pr. N. μῆδων corr. N. (m.r.).

XCIV. σῆ T. marg. στρατηγ N. ἐξεπέμφθη (sic) N.

ing," so allowing room for both to pass
op. iv. 23, 2, Aristoph. Av. 1126 ὥστ' ἂν
ἐπάνω...ἐναντίω δὲ ἄρματε...παρελασάτην
(though there it might mean "abreast").

§ 6. ἐν τομῇ. The same use of the
preposition in ἐν λιταῖς στελῶντες Soph.
Phil. 60, ἐν ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημμένον iv. 113,
1. "Made angular by cutting" (of the
workman): Leake Topogr. Ath. Vol. 1.
p. 411, Ed. 2. "Not filled up in the
middle with a mixture of broken stones
and mortar in the usual manner of the
Greeks, but constructed throughout the
whole thickness of large stones, either

quadrangular or irregularly-sided, but
fitted together without cement, and the
exterior stones cramped together with
metal."

§ 8. ἐπιβουλὰς. A far better word
than ἐπιβολὰς. He wished to take pre-
cautions against even a *designed* attack
on the part of the enemies.

§ 10. ἐτειχίσθησαν "were furnished
with walls," a somewhat singular idiom.
At the beginning of the chapter we have
ἐτειχισαν τὴν πόλιν. Strictly speaking
ἐτειχίσθησαν Ἀθῆναι.

XCIV. The number of Pelop. ships

Πελοποννήσου· ξυνέπλεον δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλῆθος. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον Μῆδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ βιαίον ὄντος αὐτοῦ οἱ τε ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἤχθοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ Ἴωνες καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ βασιλέως νεωστὶ ἠλευθέρωντο· φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡξίουσαν αὐτοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές καὶ Πausanίᾳ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν ἣν που βιάζεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδέξαντο τε τοὺς λόγους, καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς οὐ περιοφόμενοι τᾶλλα τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοντο ἄριστα αὐτοῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετεπέμποντο Πausanίαν ἀνακρινοῦντες ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀφικνουμένων, καὶ τυραννίδος μᾶλλον ἐφαίνετο μίμησις ἢ στρατηγία. ξυνέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τε ἅμα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῷ ἐκείνου ἔχθει παρ' Ἀθηναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατιωτῶν. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν μὲν ἰδίᾳ πρὸς τινα ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνην, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπο-

§ 2. κύπρον (sic) T. πολλα pr. N. add. acc. m.r. ταπολλά T.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ καὶ A.J. δὲ om. T. καὶ om. N.T.F.H. (pr. m. "deinde inter δὲ et βιαιῶν adscriptum est καὶ" Ba.) pl. omn. Be. de V. tac. Ad. οὐχ ἥκιστα T.A.J.

φοιτῶντες pr. N. (add. acc. supr. e. suprascr. τε m.r.) πρ N. τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθηναίους T. pauci al. ἡγεμῶνας pr. T. ἡγεμόνας corr. m. ead. παυσανίᾳ hic N. βιάβηται (sic) T.

§ 2. τε, post ἐδέξαντο, om. N. ἐδοξαν τότε T. Vide ne οὐτε περιοφόμενοι scripserit Th. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. τ'ἄλλα pr. N. τᾶλλα corr. N. τᾶλλα T.A.J. Bekk. Poppo. καταστησόμενοι pr. N. καταστησόμενοι corr. N. (o m.r.) κατασθησόμενοι T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 3. αὐτοῦ πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο N.V. τῶν (ante ἐλλήνων) om. T. ἡ στρατηγία Poppo.

§ 4. συνέβη τε T. τε N. καλεῖσθαι τε T. ἐχθει corr. N (ex. fuit op. δχθει).

§ 5. ἐλθόντες T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὐχ ἥκιστα (sic) T. sed οὐχ ἥκιστα corr. m. ead. οὐχ ἥκιστα A.J.

given by Diodor. Sic. xi. 44 is 50, perhaps a clerical error of ν' for κ'. The year of Pausanias' mission is uncertain. Probably the year after the battle of Plataea, i.e. 478.

XCV. Those who think the ch. begins at ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ and so reject (with the barest possible MSS. authority) δὲ

after ἤδη, should surely have given ἐν δὲ τῇδε κ.τ.λ. Th. wishes to tell us the fact that during Pausanias' ἡγεμονία Byzantium was captured.

§ 3. Poppo's ἡ στρατηγία is quite uncalled for. The subject is ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο, "the intelligence they received appeared rather an imitation of... than,"

λύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα Μηδι-
 6 σμός καὶ ἐδόκει σαφέστατον εἶναι. καὶ ἐκείνον μὲν οὐκέτι
 ἐκπέμπουσιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 στρατιὰν ἔχοντας οὐ πολλήν· οἷς οὐκέτι ἐφίεσαν οἱ ξύμ-
 7 μαχοὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι ἀπηλθον, καὶ ἄλλους
 οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ
 σφίσιν οἱ ἐξόντες χεῖρους γίνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ Παν-
 σανίᾳ ἐνείδον, ἀπαλλαξέοντες δὲ καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου,
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομίζοντες ἱκανοὺς ἐξηγεῖσθαι καὶ σφί-
 σιν ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι ἐπιτηδεύουσιν.

XCVI. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν
 τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων διὰ τὸ Παισανίου
 μῖσος, ἔταξαν ἅς τε ἔδει παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρήματα πρὸς
 τὸν βάρβαρον καὶ ἅς ναῦς· πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνασθαι
 2 ὧν ἔπαθον δηοῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν. καὶ ἑλληνοταμίαι
 τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις κατέστη ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον·
 3 οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φορά. ἦν δ' ὁ πρῶ-
 4 τος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἐξήκοντα. τα-
 μειῖόν τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς, καὶ αἱ ξύνοδοι ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν
 ἐγίνοντο.

§ 6. ^δμηδισμ corr. N. (η. m. ead.). “ἠφίεσαν Cass. (H.) ex emendat. manus rec. pro ἀφίεσαν.” Ba.

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. εἶδον N.V. ἀπαλλαξέοντες corr. N. (elo m.r.)

XCVI. ^δας τὲ T. πρ N.T. ἀμύνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀμύνασθαι N.T.V.F. “et ex emend. pro ἀμύνεσθαι Cass. (H.)” Ba.

§ 3. ἦν δὲ ὁ T.

§ 4. ταμείον τε J. ταμείον τε N. (lit. aut. mend. lib. supra V.T.) καὶ ξύνοδοι T.A.J. vulg. καὶ αἱ ξ. N.V.F.H. al.

§ 7. ἐνείδον. For the repeated preposition, see on 13, 2.

XCVI. ἐκόντων τῶν ξ. This statement is admitted by Hermocrates the Syracusan at the conference of Camarina, vi. 76, 3, though he dwells afterwards sarcastically upon the advantage which the Athenians took of this request of the Ionians and their other colonists, nor in fact is this denied here by Th.

§ 2. “A board known by the name of the treasurers' financiers of the Greeks was then for the first time established.”

Tamias in the language of Dion. Hal. and others writing on Roman subjects represents the Latin *questor*, and might represent our Chancellor of the Exchequer. ἀρχή, in later times ἀρχεῖον, is as our “government” = a body of governors, a board of magistrates. οἱ ἑνδεκα are so called Dem. Nicostr. p. 1254 § 24, οἱ ἐκλογεῖς Androt. 608 § 48. See also viii. 1, 3 ἀρχήν τινα πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν. In iv. 53, 2 κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ the word is used (as *magistratus*) of a single official, though I have no other example.

XCVII. ἡγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βουλευόντων τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἃ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας καὶ Πελοποννησίων τοὺς αἰὲ προστυγχάνοντας ἐν ἐκάστω. ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποίησάμην διὰ τὸδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἄπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ἡ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ξυνετίθεσαν ἡ αὐτὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ· τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἐπεμνήσθη. ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐν οἷα τρόπῳ κατέστη.

XCVIII. πρῶτον μὲν Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μῆδων ἐχόντων πολιορκίᾳ εἶλον καὶ ἡνδραπόδισαν, Κίμωνος τοῦ

XCVII. τοπρῶτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον T.F.H. βουλευόντων corr. N. (lit. supr. eu add. acc. corr. ων m.r. fuit βουλευόντες). πολέμῳ τε N.T. διαχειρήσει N.V. al. A.J. πραγμάτων corr. (lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. alt. a corr. ων fuit πράγματα).

πρὸς τε sed mox πρ N. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 2. καὶ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον N.V. ὅσπερ corr. N. (ο fuit op. ὥσπερ). ὥσπερ T. τῇ ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ hic N. βραχέως τε N.T. s' T.

§ 3. ἅμα καὶ pr. N. δε suprascr. m.r.

XCVIII. Ἡϊόνα N. Ἡϊόνα T. (nam in hoc i et u id. cf. i et u valent). στρυμόνι corr. N. (lit. supr. u add. acc. supr. o m. r. fuit στρῦμον).

§ 4. αἱ ξύνοδοι, "the usual meetings." Herod. occasionally uses the word and συνίεναι in the sense of πρόσσδος (προσιέναι). Attics I think do not.

XCVII. τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον: τοσαῦτα διεπράξαντο ὅσα κατιῶν ἐρεῖ. Schol.

§ 2. "This department of history was abandoned by all my predecessors." χωρίον, our "topic," a word which we have borrowed from a similar use of τόπος found in Dem. Mid. p. 557 § 130 καὶ τόπος οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν ἐν ᾧ τοῦτον οὐ θανάτου πεποικῶτα ἀξία πολλὰ εὐρήσετε, and abounding in Aristotle as locus does in Cicero, while χωρίον is more rare. Lyc. c. Leocr. p. 152 St. = 161 R. § 31 ζητεῖν τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ἐν οἷς τοὺς παραλογισμοὺς κατὰ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ποιήσονται. Herod. II. 117 uses the word of a "passage" quoted from Homer, precisely as locus

is used, and the verb ponere = to introduce a topic, as in Cicero de Leg. II. 3, 6 recte Magnus posuit in iudicio (so collocare Tacit. Ann. VI. 27 de cuius moderatione satis collocavi, where see Walther), or = to quote a passage, as in Cicero ad Famil. IX. 16, 4 etsi posuisti loco versus Accianus (you aptly quoted). — ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ: "in his Attic compilation." Harpocration has quoted fragments of this work which he speaks of by the title of Ἀτθίς, Ἀτθίδες.—τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς hardly means our "with inexactness in his dates," for Th. himself in this summary gives not what strictly can be called dates, but rather "not in exact chronological order."

§ 3. ἐν οἷα. See on 93, 6. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διττες 8, 5 is different.

XCVIII. Strymon-beach to distinguish it from other beaches. Our fen district

2 Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος. ἔπειτα Σκύρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν ᾤκουν Δόλοπες, ἠνδραπόδισαν καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί.
3 πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοέων πόλεμος
4 ἐγένετο, καὶ χρόνῳ ξυνέβησαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν. Ναξίους δὲ ἀποστᾶσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκία παρεστήσαντο, πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ξυμμαχίς παρὰ τὸ καθεστῆκός ἐδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη.

XCIX. αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε ἦσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ μέγισται αἱ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδεια, καὶ λειποστράτιον εἰ τῷ ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον καὶ λυπηροὶ ἦσαν, οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλομένοις ταλαιπωρεῖν
2 προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας. ἦσαν δέ πως καὶ ἄλλως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐν ἡδονῇ ἄρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ξυνεστράτευον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ῥάδιόν τε προσάγεσθαι ἣν αὐτοῖς
3 τοὺς ἀφισταμένους. ὧν αὐτοὶ αἴτιοι ἐγένοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι·

§ 2. σκύρον A.J. vulg. σκύρον T. σκύρον N. (fort. corr. acc.) αἰγαίω corr. N. (ai m. r.) ᾤκουν hic N. ᾤκισαν corr. N. (i m. fuit ᾤκισαν). ᾤκισαν F.H. ("e quo recens manus fecerat ᾤκισαν." Ba.).

§ 3. πρὸ N. καὶ καρυστίους vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J.

§ 4. μεταταῦτα N.T.V.A.J. πρώτη τε N. πρώτη τε hic T. καθεστῆς N. ἐκάστη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

XCIX. ἄλλαι τε N. ἄλλαι τε T. λειποστράτιον T. προσαγαγόντες F.H. pl. Be. al. Sed *præs. melius et aq. facile duplicatur.*

§ 2. συνεστράτευον N.

§ 3. ἐγγίνοντο T. στρατιωτῶν T. ἀπ' οἴκου scripsi hic et 76, 2. In 15, 3

gives us plenty. In the neighbourhood we have Landbeach, Waterbeach, and at no great distance Wisbeach, Holbeach. To the heroism or Quixotism of its defender Boges, Herodotus has devoted a commendatory chapter vii. 107. Unless the slaughter and subsequent committal to the flames is limited to the governor's household, there would have been none left to be sold as slaves. The date given by Clinton is 476 B.C. I shall follow Clinton when dates are uncertain.

§ 4. The reduction of Naxos 466 B.C. So the dicast Vesp. 354 foll. sensibly was conscious of the distance of the lapse of nearly half a century from the time of his then youthful achievements.—πολ. παρεστήσαντο. See 29, 4.

XCIX. ἐκδεια "default of the pay-

ment of the respective quotas." Schol. ἐκδεια ἐκούσιον, ἐνδεια ἀκούσιον.—ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον: "rigorously exacted." πρᾶσσω (πράσσομαι) frequent in this sense. The various constructions with this word may be illustrated by viii. 5, 3, 5, χρήματα πρᾶσσειν... ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους οὓς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πρᾶσσεσθαι.—Those who would render ἀνδράκας "tortures" I presume mean (or ought to mean) no more than what is conveyed by our homely "putting the screw on." The effeminate character of the Ionians, who perhaps are mainly alluded to, is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote given in Herod. vi. 11, 12, and the Asiatic desire to compound by payment of money for excuse from ser-

διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἅπ' οἴκου ὦσι, χρήματα ἐτάξαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ἰκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἡϋξετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ξυμφέροιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὅποτε ἀποσταίεν, ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

C. ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Μήδους, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφότερα Ἀθηναῖοι Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος, καὶ εἶλον τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίας. χρόνῳ τε ὕστερον ξυνέβη Θασίους αὐτῶν ἀποστῆναι, διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας Θράκῃ ἐμπορίων καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου ᾧ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσον πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν· ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες μυρίουσ οἰκήτορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὥς οἰκιοῦντες τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἑννέα ὁδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν,

debui scribere ἀπο τῆς ἐαυτῶν. ἀπ' οἴκου N.T.A.J. ἀποροι A.J. vulg. ἀπειροι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. Be.

C. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα hic N. ἐν παμφυλίᾳ om. T. ἀμφότερα corr. N. (α m. r. fuit ἀμφότεροι). ἐς διακοσίας A.J. vulg. διακοσίας N. sed ἐς τὰς suprascr. m. r. διακοσίας T. ἐς τὰς hab. V. 3 Be. Bekk. articul. ignorant F.H. Cum Popp. omisi.

§ 2. χρόνῳ δὲ A.J. vulg. χρόνῳ τε N.T. χρόνῳ τε V.F.H. al. θασίους corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θασίους). ἀντιπέρα (sic) T. ἀ (ante ἐνέμοντο) om. T.

§ 3. θάσον corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσσον). θάσον T. αὐτῶν N. αὐτῶν αὐτῶν T. vix dignosco sed αὐτῶν opinor. οἰκιοῦντες T.F. (teste Br. "οἰκιοῦντες a correctore. Prima manus scripsit οἰκειοῦντες." Ba.) A.J. οἰκιοῦντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. pl.

vice is noticed again by Th. viii. 87, 3 as one of the probable reasons of Tissaphernes after going to Aspendus returning without the Phœnician navy.

§ 3. ἰκνούμενον a participle in this technical sense common to Th. with Herodotus and Aristotle, in whose Politics it once or twice occurs. The Greeks ordinarily say τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, τὸ γιγνόμενον. Probably the primitive is not otherwise used in Attic prose, for I believe v. 40, 1 Th. wrote οὐχ ἦκον (ἦκοντο is a various reading, the last syllable being an intruder from what follows τὸ τε Πάνακτον), and in Plat. Phædr. 276 D (any

how a highly-wrought poetic passage) in *eis* τὸ λήθης γῆρας ἐὰν ἴκηται may possibly lurk *eis* τὸ τῆς λήθης ποτὲ | ἐὰν ἴκηται γῆρας.—ἦν ἐκ. ξυμφ. "which they severally used to supply," the usual optative of recurrence as ὅποτε ἀποσταίεν.

C. For these operations (B.C. 466) read Thirlw. Vol. iii. 5 foll., Grote, Vol. v. p. 416 foll. The revolt of Thasos was in the year following B.C. 465. Th. himself (having Thracian blood in his veins, his father Olorus bearing the same name as Miltiades' father-in-law) had an interest in these gold mines on the Thraceward district, as we learn from iv. 105, 1.

τῶν μὲν Ἑννέα ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἃς εἶχον Ἥδωνοί, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἥδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ξυμπάντων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἑννέα ὁδοὶ κτιζόμενον.

CI. Θάσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχαις καὶ πολιορκούμενοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐπαμῦναι ἐκέλευον ἐσβα-
² λόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἔμελλον, διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμῳ, ἐν ᾧ καὶ οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιόικων Θου-
³ ριάται τε καὶ Αἰθαιῆς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλείστοι δὲ τῶν Εἰλῶτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν Μεσσηνίων τότε δου-
⁴ λωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἥ καὶ Μεσσήνιοι ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθειστήκει Λακεδαι-

omn. Be. al. ἡδωνοὶ et ἡδωνικῇ F.T. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) θρακῶν T. sed pr. acc. transv. cal. induct.

CI. θάσιοι corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσσιοι). ἐπαμύνειν A.J. vulg. ἐπαμῦναι T.H. ἐπαμῦναι corr. N. (ὅ fuit ἐπαμῦναι). ἐπαμῦναι V.F. ἐσβαλλόντας (sic) N.

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. εἰλωτες F. θουριάται (putaveram corr. a sed mend. lib. serus video propter correctum προτοῦ in pag. prox. 103, 2). Αἰθεῖς A.J. vulg. αἰθεῖς pr. N. αἰθνεῖς corr. N. (v. supraser. m. r.). αἰθνεῖς V. 2 Be. αἰθοεῖς T.

§ 3. εἰλῶτων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) μεσσηνίων et μοx μεσσήνιοι N. δουλωθέντες T. ἥ καὶ corr. N. (m. r. fuit οἱ). οἱ T.

§ 4. πρ N. οὖν A.J. vulg. οὖν om. N.T.V.F.H. ("manu rec. adscriptum." Ba.)

§ 3. οἷς πολέμιον ἦν κ.τ.λ. "Who felt the hostility of this colonisation of the spot called the Nine Ways." It was in fact like in after times the Roman colonies an ἐπιτερίσις. See a very instructive note of Arnold on 142, 3.

CI. μάχη the reading of inferior MSS. is probably owing to the one ναυμαχία mentioned in 100, 3. But ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν there as well as πολιορκούμενοι here suggest that that sea-fight was followed by other engagements on land.—ἐσβάλλοντας I was expecting, but it is supported by the single authority and that questionable (see the accent) of MS. N. So Th. meant not "by an invasion of Attica," but "by first making an invasion and then sending them aid."

§ 2. κρύφα κ.τ.λ.=λαθόντες κ.τ.λ. as viii. 7, 1 πάντες γὰρ κρύφα αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβέοντο. — Translate "afterwards not only the Helots but also of the 'outlying-population' (i.e. the Achæan original

inhabitants treated, as Arnold in a very instructive Note says, in the way in which the conquered Saxons were treated for some time by the Normans) such as were settled in Thuria and Æthæa revolted and went to Ithome." The sites of Thuria and Ithome seem to be fixed. See Leake, Morea, Vol. i. p. 360, for the former; for the latter Leake, *passim*, and Clark, Peloponn. p. 232 *fol.* Æthæa or Æthæa (for its spelling cannot be determined) appears nowhere except here and in Steph. Byz. Αἰθαία πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἑκατὼν. Φιλόχορος τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἰθαεύς. Θουκυδίδης πρῶτῳ. Leake, p. 471, after saying it is "not mentioned by any other author," endeavours to fix its position S.W. of the modern Andrusa.

§ 3. "The descendants of the Messenians who had formerly been enslaved formed the greatest portion of the Helots; and so the whole were called

μονίους, Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι ὠμολόγησαν Ἀθηναίοις τεῖχος τε καθελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, χρήματά τε ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδοῦναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φέρειν, τὴν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες.

CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ ἐμῆκύνετο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους· οἱ δὲ ἦλθον Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεὰ ἐφαίνετο· βίᾳ γὰρ ἂν εἶλον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους φανερά ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ

pl. Be. [οὐ] Popp. qui ponit locos in quibus omittatur interdum ubi additum quis exspectet. Vide ne s' hic post 3 et 62, 2 ante 3 excidisse putandum sit, cf. 103, 5 καὶ κορινθίους μὲν... θάσιοι corr. N. (σ op. m. ead.). τεῖχος τὲ N.T. χρήματα pr. N. χρήματά τε corr. N. (add. alt. acc. τε suprascr. m.r.). τολαιπὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν F. (tac. Br.) H.

CII. αὐτοῖς corr. N. (post lit. οἷς suprascr. m.r.) πρὸ N. ἄλλους τὲ N.T. οἱ δ' A.J. οἱ δὲ T. οἱ δὲ N.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. Poppo. κίμωνος (sic) et 100, 1 T.

§ 2. Post ἐπεκαλέσαντο add. ξυμμάχους T. incuria ex præc. repetitum. τοῖς δὲ F. omn. Be. A.J. vulg. Bekk. τῆς corr. N. (η m.r. fuit τοῖς) corr. H. ("quod fuerat τοῖς" Ba.). τῆς T.V. Poppo. τοῦ τε (pro τούτου) T. ἂν εἶλον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. av corr. post lit. acc. et spir. supr. ei m.r. fuit ἀνείλον).

§ 3. στρατιᾶς T.

Mess." These words are dark, as they may mean "all the Helots," or "all engaged in this war." I think Th. means the latter; the war is generally called the *third Messenian war*.

§ 4. τεῖχος τε... καὶ ναῦς; omission of articles on the principle noticed on 54, 4.—ταξάμενοι here simply "having assessed on themselves to pay" not by instalments as III. 70, 4—expressed more accurately I. 117, 4 κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι, on which see further—for one payment was required immediately (αὐτίκα).

CII. This would be usually expressed Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ πρὸς γὰρ κ.τ.λ. (see on 51, 2) but this idiom is not always observed in either Greek or Latin. For the latter language, see Mayor's Note on Cic. ii. Phil. § 17, 11 = p. 73. [To the instances given in this invaluable help to Latin students, I add Cic. ii. Verr. III. 97, 226 quibus, cum decumas dare

deberent, vix ipsis decumæ relictæ sunt.] For Greek we have above 74, 2 οἱ γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει... ἡξιώσαμεν, II. 23, 1, IV. 101, 3, VIII. 99, 1. Dem. Mid. p. 563 § 149 ἡ δ' ἐξὸν αὐτῇ βελτίῳ πρᾶσθαι... τοῦτον ἡγήρασεν, p. 577 § 193 ὅσοι δέον ἐξίνααι κατέμενον, p. 578 § 199 τίς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅστις καταχειρονθήν αὐτοῦ... οὐκ ἂν... κατέδν...; c. Steph. p. 1122 § 68 ἐγὼ γὰρ ὅστις αὐτῷ μὴδενὸς συμβεβηκὸς δεινοῦ... διάγει τὸν βίον, pro Phorm. p. 959 § 50 οἱ, ἐπεὶ διαλύειν ἐδέησεν οἷς ὤφειλον, ἐξέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν δυνῶν, Plat. Theæt. p. 151 A οἷς, στὰν πάλιν ἐλθωσιν... ἐνίοις μὲν... ἀποκωλύει ξυνεῖναι.

§ 2. I retain τοῖς δὲ because I do not believe the article is wanted to πολιορκίας (see on 23, 2). Of course τοῖς δὲ means the Lacedæmonians. The Ath. were considered to be good sappers and miners. The Laced. on the contrary were deficient in this point.—ἐνδεὰ neut. plur. See on 7.

τὸ χωρίον βία οὐχ ἡλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ
τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγη-
σάμενοι, μὴ τι, ἣν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πει-
σθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν
μὲν ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται
5 αὐτῶν ἔτι. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίονι
λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλὰ τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου καὶ
δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενο-
μένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτούς, Ἀργείοις τοῖς
ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς
ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ αὐτοὶ ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIII. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῃ ἔτει, ὥς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο
ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ τε
ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβή-
σονται αὐτῆς· ἣν δέ τις ἀλίσκηται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι
2 δούλον. ἣν δέ τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυ-
θικὸν πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἰκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμήτα ἀφιέναι.
3 ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-
ναῖοι δεξάμενοι κατὰ ἔχθος ἤδη τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύ-
πακτον κατώκισαν, ἣν ἔτυχον ἡρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν
4 Ὀζολῶν ἐχόντων. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθη-

§ 4. οὐκ ἡλίσκετο (sic) T. ἀπέπεμψαν (sic) N.

§ 5. ἔγνωσαν om. F. ("sed a rec. man. in marg. adsor." Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be.

ἐν τῷ μῆδῳ N.V. πρ et infr. N.

CIII. ἀλίσκηται an ἀλίσκηται T. p.l.

§ 2. προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T. προτοῦ corr. N. (post lit. omn. litt. m.r.).
πρὸ τοῦ pr. V. προτοῦ corr. V. ἰθωμήτα corr. N. (a fuit ou). ἰθώμητα (sic) T. ἰθωμή-
του V.

§ 3. κατ' ἔχθος A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. κατὰ ἔχθος N.T.V.F.H. δέξωσαν T.

§ 4. Μεγαρῆς A.J. vulg. μεγαρεῖς N.T.V. ("sed η videtur recentiori manu

§ 4. ἀλλοφύλους: Schol. *ὅτι οἱ μὲν
Δωρεῖς οἱ δὲ Ἴωνες*. This feeling of dif-
ference of races is notably traceable
throughout our History. Th. himself
cannot help exulting at a double victory
of *Ionians* over *Dorians* viii. 25, 4. The
antipathy of *Celt* and *Saxon* in our day
would hardly be a fair illustration. We
have a different language, a different

physique. *They* spoke the same tongue
with diversity of dialect, but quite as
able to understand one another, as a
Scotch Lowlander and a South English-
man, or a Gael (Highlander Irishman
or Manxman) and a Welshman.

CIII. § 4. This voluntary adhesion of
Megara to Athens, the Athenian occu-
pation of Megara and Pegæ, their build-

ναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορινθιοὶ περὶ γῆς ὄρων πολέμῳ κατεῖχον· καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγάς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ὠκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νίσαιαν, καὶ ἐφρούρουν αὐτοί. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐχ ἦκιστα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος ἤρξατο πρῶτον ἐς Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Ψαμμίτιχου, Λίβυς βασιλεὺς Λιβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρου πόλεως ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλέω ἀπὸ βασιλείως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γενόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο. οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐς Κύπρον στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσμίασι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἦλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον, τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμφιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν, πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τεῖχος ἐπολέμουν· ἐνῆσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ ξυναποστάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβάσιν ἐς Ἀλίας πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους μάχῃ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορινθιοί. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκρυφαλείᾳ Πελοποννησίων ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. πολέμου δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγυπῆτας Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ ταῦτα ναυμα-

mutatus in ei." Ad.). αὐτοὺς corr. N. (οὐς m.r.) νίσαιαν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. i an supraser. m.r.).

§ 5. οὐχ ἦκιστα T.H.A. οὐχ ἦκιστα (sic) J.

CIV. Ἰνάρως (sic) A.J. vulg. Ἰνάρως T. Ἰνάρως N. (corr. acc. et spir. add. acc. supr. a corr. ως m.r. fuit Ἰναρος). Ἰναρος F.H. ψαμμίτιχου A.J. vulg. Bekk. ψαμμίτι-

χου N.T.F.H. al. Poppo. ψαμμίτιχου V. πρ N. ὑπερφάρου T. ὑπὲρ φάρου corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ep m.r.). Ἀρτοξέρξου Bekk.

§ 2. αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p.l. τοῦ ποταμοῦ T. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. supr. e m.r. lit. supr. i. fuit μεμφίδος) πρ N. ἀθηναίων, pro αἰγυπτίων, F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). οἱ ξυναποστάντες pr. N. (μὴ supraser. m.r.).

CV. Ἀλίας A.J. Ἀλίας vulg. Ἀλίας N. Ἀλίας T. Ἀλίας Bekk. Ἀλίας recte Poppo. πρ N.

§ 2. κερυφαλία pr. T. κερυφαλεία corr. m. ead.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα N.T. A.J. γίνεται N.F. (tac. Br.) H.

ing of the long walls to the port Nisæa and themselves garrisoning the same is to be noticed.

§ 5. "That violent and notorious hatred which they bore towards the Athe-

nians." Ad.

CIV. § 2. I think I have done good service here (as on 51, 2) in removing the marks of parenthesis, though here the old pointing gives no anacoluthon.

χία γίγνεται ἐπ' Αἰγίνῃ μεγάλη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγινητῶν, καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἑκατέροις παρήσαν, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἐβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στροίβου στρατηγούντος. 4 ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι Αἰγινήταις ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἶγιναν τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδανρίων ἐπικούρους διεβίβασαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας κατέλαβον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, νομίζοντες ἀδυνάτους ἔσεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐν τε Αἰγίνῃ ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ· ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθῶσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρὸς Αἰγίνῃ στράτευμα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ νεώτατοι ἀφικνούνται 6 ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα Μυρωνίδου στρατηγούντος. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἰσορρόπου πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ. 7 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὁμῶς μᾶλλον) ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τροπαῖον ἔστησαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων, καὶ παρασκευασάμενοι ἡμέρας ὕστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα, ἐλθόντες 8 ἀνθίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων τοὺς τε τὸ τρο-

§ 4. Γερανίας Bekk., ster. Sed et—ias nititur pene nulla librorum auctoritate, et huiusmodi vocabula in—εία desinunt, v. c. Ἀγμέια (de quo docte Steph. Byzant.), Ἀκαδήμεια, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀπόμεια, Κερκυράλεια (supr. § 2, sequi lib. κερκυραλία), Κορώνεια, Σολύγεια, Χαϊρώνεια, al. γερανείας et γεράνεια 107, 4 N.T. ἐν τε corr. N. (corr. e add. acc. m.r. fuit ἐν τῇ). ἐν τῇ F.H. στρατίας (sic) T.

§ 5. πρ (et § 6) N. μυρωνίδου T.

§ 6. καὶ ἐνόμισαν hab. N. καὶ om. V.

§ 7. τρόπαιον (et infr.) N. τροπαῖον T.

§ 8. ἐκβοηθήσαντες A.J., vulg. ἐκβοηθήσαντες N.T.V.F.H. al. Facile HΘ ante

CV. § 4. πρότερον denotes that the mission of the troops into Ægina preceded the occupation of Geranæa. Besides had the two movements been at the same time Th. would probably have expressed himself in his usual graphic style διεβίβαζον...κατελάμβανον.

§ 5. Μυρωνίδου. B.C. 457. Before the battle of Delium began, Hippocrates

proudly reminds his men of this gallant officer's exploits. He is mentioned by Aristoph. Lysistr. 803 as equally formidable to his enemies as Phormion, and in Eccles. 303 called Μυρωνίδης ὁ γεννάδας. The Scholiast on the former passage speaks of two men bearing this name, promising proof of it on the Eccles., on which we have now no Scholion extant.

παῖον ἰστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν.

CVI. οἱ δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος οὐκ ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐσέπεσεν ἐς του χωρίον ἰδιώτου, φ' ἔτυχεν ὄρυγμα μέγα περιεῖργον καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε εἶργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς ψιλοὺς κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τοῦτο
3 Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλήθος ἀπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἴκου.

CVII. ἤρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαλη-
2 ρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. καὶ Φωκέων στρατευσάντων ἐς Δωριάς, τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολιν, Βοιὸν καὶ Κυτίνιον καὶ Ἐρινεόν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῶν πολισμάτων τούτων, οἱ

HC potuit excidere. *μεγαρῶν* T. sed acut. acc. add. m. ead. *ξυμβαλλόντες* (sic) T.

CVI. οἱ δὲ T. καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος pr. N. καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος corr. N. (supraser. alt. τι m. r.) καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. Be. *διαμαρτῶν* (sic) T. ἐς τι χωρίον N. (γρ. ἐς του marg. N. m. r.) T. *ὄρυγμα* (sic) T.

§ 2. *εἶργον* N.A.J. vulg. Poppo. *εἶργον et εἶργον* dat T. (m. ead.). *εἰσελθόντας* N.T.A.J. vulg. fort. omn. lib. *τοῖς κορινθίοις* A.J. vulg. *τοῖς* om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. TOIC ante TOK irrepere aut excidere potuit. Vid. Pors. Advers. p. 131, Aristophanic. p. 241, 242. Interpr. ad Greg. Corinth. p. 167, 244, 720, de K et IC confusis. Rectissime Schweigh. in Polyb. III. 49, 6 Ο ΙΟΑΡΑC pro pravo Codd. ΚΑΡΑC ex virorum doctorum conjectura recepit. Ita si cui volenti est vulg. per me τοῖς κορ. reponat.

§ 3. ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. (elisionis nota et spir. transv. cal. induct. m. ead.).

CVII. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς θάλασσαν A.J. vulg. ἐς θάλασσαν ἀθηναῖοι N.T.V.F.H. al. τό, τε A.J. vulg. *φαληρὸν* δὲ T. *φαληρὸν* δὲ (sic) corr. N. (add. pr. acc. corr. ῥδὲ m. r.). *πειρεᾶ* T.

§ 2. καὶ om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. r. *φωκέων* corr. N. (v m. r.). *στρατευσάντων* corr. N. (στ. m. r. lit. 3 litt. cap. an fuit ἐκστρατευσάντων?) *δωριάς* T.A.J. vulg. ante Duker. *δωριάς* corr. N. (acc. m. r.). *μρόπολιν* N.T. *βυὸν* N. (oi supraser. m. r.)

CVI. *προσβιασθὲν*. See on 53, 1.

§ 2. *κατέλευσαν* implies, as Poppo says, that the ψιλοὶ in this case were not what are called iv. 94 ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὠπλισμένοι.

CVII. Th. distinctly here speaks of two walls, one to Phalerum, the other to the Piræus. Yet II. 13, 9 he as distinctly speaks of two to the Piræus. The one added by Pericles (τὸ διὰ μέσου τείχος Plat. Gorg. p. 455 x) was built probably some time after the Thirty Years'

Peace. See further in Leake's Topogr. of Athens Vol. I. p. 422, foll.

§ 2. ἐς Δωριάς, "into the country of." This pregnant use of ἐς will occur frequently. It is some time since I proposed in v. 49, 1 *φάσκοντες ἐς σφᾶς*...δπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν, getting rid of one passage where σφᾶς seemed to mean *eos*. Tacitus uses *hostis*=*hostilis* ager, Annal. II. 25 excscindit non ausum congredi hostem, ep. XIV. 23 quos Corbulō...vastavit, Agric. 22 vastatis nationibus.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausanίου βασιλέως νέου ὄντος ἐτι ἡγουμένον ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς Φωκέας ὁμολογία ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἀπε-
3 χώρουν πάλιν. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτούς, διὰ τοῦ Κρῖσαιοῦ κόλπου εἰ βούλονται περαιούσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύειν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐφαίνεται αὐτοῖς, Ἀθηναίων ἔχόντων Μέγαρα καὶ
4 Πηγάς, πορεύεσθαι. δύσοδός τε γὰρ ἡ Γεράνεια καὶ ἐφρονρεῖτο αἰὲ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ τότε ἡσθάνοντο αὐτοὺς μέλ-
5 λοντας καὶ ταύτῃ κωλύσειν. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύ-
6 σονται. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήγον αὐτοὺς κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε καταπαύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη
7 οἰκοδομοῦμενα. ἐβοήθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημεὶ καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων ὡς ἕκαστοι· ξύμπαντες δὲ ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ μυρίοι.

F.H. βοῖον T. κυτίνιον N. (σ suprascr. m.r.) σκυτίνιον V. ol (ante λακ.) om. T. νέου ἐτι ὄντος T. ἡγομένου (sic) T. μυρίοις corr. N. (ν m. ead.). φωκέα (sic) T. ἀναγκάσαντας T.

§ 3. κρῖσαιον N.A.J. vulg. κρῖσαιον T.F. κωλύσειν A.J. vulg. κωλύειν N.T.V.F.H. al. q. reposui. Vid. ad. 10, 6. κωλύ[σ]ειν Porro.

§ 4. δύσοδός τε corr. N (acc. add. sup. v lit. sup. pr. o, δός τε corr. m. r.). ὑπὸ τῶν δδ. T.

§ 5. ἐν βοιωτοῖς om. N. add. marg. m. r. περιμείνασθαι T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 6. δῆμόν τε pr. N. τὸν δῆμον τέ corr. N. (suprascr. τὸν lit. supra alt. o add. acc. sup. τε m. r.). τὸν δῆμον V. δῆμον τέ T.

§ 7. ἄλλων corr. N. (ν m. ead.).

§ 3. πορεύεσθαι "to go by land.")(περαιούσθαι above. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 171.

§ 6. ἐπήγον not, I think, "urged them on," that being expressed by ἐνήγον, but "invited them," the active being used for the more precise middle. Cp. II. 85, 7. So ξυνεπράγειν IV. 1, 3, 79, 2, 84, 2. Similarly πράσσειν χρήματα (to exact money) coexists with πράσσειν (as has been noticed above on 99, 1) ἀφαιρεῖν with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι (the latter being far more usual; see Dem. Leptin. passim, frequently however with a shade of difference), μεταπέμπεω with μεταπέμπεσθαι, καταδουλοῦν with καταδουλοῦσθαι, φυλάσσω μὴ εἰπω (I

am on the watch, on the look-out, lest) with φυλάσσομαι μὴ...(I am on my watch, I am on my guard, lest...). In all such examples, easily multiplied, the active expresses up to a certain extent what the middle with more exactness conveys. On this principle I should by leisure accept Cobet's alteration in Eur. Helen. 1215 ναῦται σφ' ἀνείλον (ἀνείλοντ' Cob. Nov. Lect. p. 203) ἐντυχόντες, ὡς λέγει. We are familiar with ἀναιρεῖσθαι ναυάγια, νεκρούς, but if the middle is absolutely necessary, why not alter Aristoph. Vesp. 386 ἀνελόντες καὶ κατακλαύσαντες θεῖναι μ' ὑπὸ τοῖσι δρυφάκτοις? Will Cobet accept ἀνελέσθαι?

8 νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῖν ὅπῃ διέλθωσιν ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς,
9 καὶ τι καὶ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψία. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ
Θεσσαλῶν ἱππῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, οἳ
μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.

CVIII. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐν Τανάγρα τῆς Βοιωτίας
ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ φόνος ἐγένετο
2 ἀμφοτέρων πολὺς. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα
ἐλθόντες καὶ δενδροτομήσαντες πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου διὰ
Γερανείας καὶ ἰσθμοῦ· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρᾳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῇ
ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτὸν Μυρωνίδου

§ 8. καὶ τι corr. N. (i fuit fort. τοι m. ead. vid.). ὑποψία A.J. ὑποψία ἦν vulg. Sed ἦν vid. Editor quidam addidisse qui ὑποψία reponendum non videbat, ut participio νομίσαντες dativus ὑποψία responderet, plane ut 8o, 1 ἀπειρία...νομίσαντα.

§ 9. ἱππῆς N.T.A.J. vulg. κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις N.V.

CVIII. ἀμφοτέρωθεν T.

§ 2. ἐπῆλθον N.V. ὑπῆλθον T. ἐς βοιωτὸν N. εἰς βοιωτὸν V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II.

p. 434). μάχη hic N. (lit. supr. η). μυρωνίδου T. suprascr. m. ead. νικήσαντες corr. N. (κκ. lit. 4 litt. cap. fort. fuit κρατ. vel. ὤρατ. Sed corr. m. ead.). περιήγον T.

§ 9. The alliance is mentioned 102, 5, II. 22, 4. Thessaly seems always to have had a bias towards Athens. See IV. 78, 3. But their βασιλεῖς (as Herodot. VII. 6 calls the Ἀλεῦνδαι) and other baronial families (comprehended by Th. under the name of δυναστεία) probably on this occasion rough-rode the commons, as they successfully prevented opposition to the march of Brasidas through Thessaly. So at the time of the invasion of Xerxes the Ἀλεῦνδαι and the main body of the Thessalians espoused different views, and the latter only because they were unsupported by the southern Greeks most reluctantly medized. See Herod. II. 172—174. Others may prefer to take the view of the Scholiast τοιοῦτοι γὰρ οἱ Θεσσαλοί, εὐχερεῖς τὸν τρόπον. For there was a proverb, δὲ τὰ Θεσσαλῶν ἀπιστία. See Schol. on Eur. Phœn. 1407 (τὸ Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα), Schol. on Arist. Plut. 521 with Hemsterh. note. Demosthenes has put this imputation of Thessalian fickleness and perfidy in a very strong light, I. Olynth. p. 15, § 22 ταῦτα (τὰ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν) γὰρ ἀπιστία μὲν ἦν δήπου φάσκει καὶ ἀεὶ πάνων ἀνθρώπων, Aristocr. p. 657 § 112 ὑμεῖς μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,

οὐδένα προὐδῶκατε πόποτε τῶν φίλων, Θετταλοί δὲ οὐδένα πώποτ' ὄντιν' οὐ. The κακαὶ φρένες however of Theocr. XIV. 32 applied to the Θεσσαλὸς ἱπποδιώκτας (as in Latin *malus, malitia, malitiosus*) rather means *arch, waggish, plaguy, than fickle, perfidious*.

CVIII. For the battle of Tanagra, which clearly was not very decisive in favour of the Peloponnesians, see Thirlw. Vol. III. p. 28, 29, Grote, Vol. V. p. 444 following. Diod. Sic. XI. 80 speaks of it as a disputed victory, and adds that a truce for four months ensued, which militates against our author's context.

§ 2. The ravage of vineyards and olive-beds (δένδρα) was the main work of invasions of hostile territories. Thus we appreciate the joke in Aristoph. Pax 746 μὴν ὑστρίχλις εἰσέβαλέν σοι εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς πολλῇ στρατιᾷ κἀδεν δροτόμησε τὸ νότον; and the picturesque statement in Dem. c. Nicistr. p. 1251, § 15 ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον τῆς νυκτός, ὅσα ἐνὶν φυτὰ ἀκροδρόων γενναῖα ἐμβεβλημένα καὶ τὰς ἀναδενδράδας ἐξέκοψε, καὶ φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν περιστοίχων κατέκλασεν οὕτω δεινῶς ὥς οὐδ' ἂν οἱ πολέμιοι διαθείεν. The results of the battle of Oenophyta seem

στρατηγούντος, καὶ μάχῃ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον, καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀπουντίων ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας ὁμήρους τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἔλαβον, ³ τὰ τε τείχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ ἐπετέλεσαν. ὠμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τείχη τε περιελούντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες φόρον τε ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα ⁴ χρόνον. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος, καὶ τὸ νεώριον τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν, καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων πόλιν εἶλον, καὶ Σικυωνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ² ἐπέμενον, καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ἐκράτουν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν ³ Πελοποννησίων ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προύχῳρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὁ μὲν

τὰ τε τείχη ἐαυτῶν om. T. cum pauc. sequi. libr. ἀπετέλεσαν A.J. vulg. ἐπετέλεσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Utrumque probum, iv. 69, 3 τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο, 90, 4 ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, sed infra τὰ περὶ τὸ προτεῖχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρὴν ἐπιτελέσαι.

§ 3. ὁ αἰγ. A.J. vulg. Sed ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (acc. supr. η sed post. lit. op. m. ead.). μεταταῦτα T.A.J. τείχη τε et φόρον τὲ N.T.

§ 4. τολμίδου corr. N. (l m. ead.). τολμίου (sic) T. νεώριον corr. T. (i m. ead.). τῶν λακεδαιμονίων T.H. (si silentium Baueri recte interpretor) A.J. vulg. τὰ λακ. N.V.F. al. σικυωνίους corr. N. (σικυ op. m. r.). μάχῃ corr. N. (μ. op. m. ead.).

CIX. οἱ δὲ vulg. sed ol δ' N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H.A.J. al. Bekk. Poppo. ἔτι ἐπέμενον A.J. vulg. ἔτι om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔτι ἔμενον i Be. ETI ante EPI irreperat. Vid. ad 62, 5.

§ 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πελοποννησίων corr. N. (πελοπον op. m. ead.). καὶ ἀπ' Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. προύχῳρει (et 111, 2) N. Bekk. προύχῳρει T. προχῳρει V. τὰ χρήματα (sic) J.

to have not only given the Athenians an ascendancy in Boeotia, but even established a preponderant democracy in Thebes itself. I think no reasonable objection can be started to Thirlwall's exposition of Aristot. Pol. v. 2 = viii. 3, 5 given p. 30, n. 2. The battles of Tanagra and Oenophyta were fought A.C. 456.

§ 3. περιεῖλον above § 2, and iv. 132, 1, is the work of others. But here and iv.

51, 1 it is one's own handy-work, an instance of the active to a certain extent performing the functions of the middle. See on 107, 6.

§ 4. The burning of Gythium and the other operations of Tolmides were in A.C. 455. The supplement of Diod. (xi. 84) to the short narrative of Th. has been ably criticised by Thirlwall, p. 31.

CIX. § 3. ἄλλως "idly, to no pur-

Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρήματων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκομίσθη, Μεγάβυζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν μετὰ στρατιᾶς πολλῆς· ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μάχῃ ἐκράτησε, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μέμφιδος ἐξήλασε τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλησε, καὶ ἐπολιόρκει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἐξ μῆνας, μέχρι οὗ ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἄλλῃ τὸ ὕδωρ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νήσου τὰ πολλὰ ἤπειρον, καὶ διαβὰς εἶλε τὴν νῆσον περὶ.

CX. οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφθάρη, ἐξ ἑτη πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι ἀπώλοντο. 2 Αἰγυπτίος δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλέα ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως· τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθός τε τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἅμα μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι τῶν

ἀνελούτο T. τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα N.V. ἀνεκομίσθη (an geminato) A.J. vulg. ἐκομίσθη N.T.V.F.H. al. Μεγάβαζον T.A.J. vulg. μεγάβυζον N. (de V. tac. Ad. de F. Ba. Si Bekkeri silentium recte interpretor hab. F.) H. omn. Be. τοὺς τε Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐκράτησεν T.F.H. Bekk. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. i). ἐξήλασε N. ἐξείλασε V. κατέκλεισε N.T. omn. libr. op. præter i Be. q. hab. κατέκλῃσε, κατέκλῃσεν Bekk. ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ T. μῆνας ἐξ A.J. vulg. ἐξ μῆνας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. al. ταπολλά T.

CX. πολεμήσαντα corr. N. (add. acc. supr. η m. r. lit. supr. pr. a. alt. a corr. m. r. fuit πολεμησάντων quod desideravit Stephanus). διεσώθησαν A.J. vulg. ἐσώθησαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Δι irrepserrat post N.

§ 2. βασιλεί vulg. βασιλέως A.J. cum sequi lib. βασιλέα (non βασιλέως) N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἀμυρταίου T. ἔλεσι corr. N. (λε lit. 3 litt. cap. corr. m. r.). ἔλλεσι T. (ἐλλεσι fort. pr. T. corr. m. ead.) ἔλεσι marg. m. ead. μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι corr. N. (add. acc. supr. οι m. r. lit. supr. σι). μαχιμώτατοι εἰσι T.

pose." See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 27. "And they were spending their money in vain."—Μεγάβυζον: though there might be two named Megabazus (as unquestionably there was more than one Flavius Sabitus in the civil wars between Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian), and ὁ Ζωπύρου might have been added intentionally to distinguish the one from the other namesake, yet Megabyzus the son of Zopyrus, the latter the conqueror of Babylon, ὃς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἀντία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐστρατήγησε (Herod. iii. 160), is clearly the man who caused the disastrous termination of the Athenian expedition in Egypt. ξηράνας τὴν

διώρυχα: "after draining the original canal." The conception of Th. is that the island was not natural but artificial (Diodor. xi. 77 τὸν περιμέλλοντα ποταμὸν διώρυξι διαλαβόντες ἤπειρον ἐποίησαν τὴν νῆσον). The word occurs iv. 109, 3, the canal of Xerxes.

CX. πολεμήσαντα is bold, but not more so than ii. 36, 4 βάρβαρον ἢ Ἕλληνα πόλεμον ἐπιόντα, on which see note.

§ 2. καὶ...μαχιμώτατων ὄντων, or καὶ...ὅτι μαχιμώτατοι εἰσι, might be expected. But see on 78, 1. This will perhaps be further illustrated hereafter; meanwhile I now notice one passage iv. 95, 1 τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται καὶ

3 Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλειοι. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Λιβύων βασιλεὺς, ὃς τὰ πάντα ἔπραξε περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνεσταυρώθη. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμμαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσai ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἔκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης Φοινίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ δ' ἐλάσσους διέφυγον πάλιν. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὀρέστης ὁ Ἐχεκρατίδου υἱὸς τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατάγειν· καὶ παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας ὄντας ξυμμάχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν ὅσα μὴ προϊόντες πολὺ ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶργον), τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἶλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο προὔχῳρει αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ὧν ἕνεκα ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὀρέστην ἔχοντες 3 ἄπρακτοι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον χίλιοι Ἀθη-

§ 3. *lnárow* corr. N. (lit. supr. i add. acc. supr. a corr. ω m. r. *Fuit Inaros*). Vid. ad 104, 1. Ἰνάρως (sic) V. ὁ τῶν Λιβύων vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. προδοσίας T. ἀνεσταυρώθη (sic) T.

§ 4. Ἀθηναίων Bekk. de conject. μενδήσειον T. πεζοὶ T. (supraser. m. ead.). s' T. πολλὰς corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. m. ead. ut vid.). πόλιν (pro πάλιν) T.

§ 5. στρατείαν corr. N. (είαν m. r. fort. lit. supr. ar. *strato* diserte legitur). στρατιά T. A.J. Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἐτελεύτησε T.

CXI. Vide ne scribendum sit του Θ. βασιλέως eadem collocatione qua 106, 1 ἐς του χωρίον ἰδιούτου. Vid. not. ἀθηναίους N.V. τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 2. ἱππῆς N.A.J. vulg. ἱππῆς T. εἶργον T. A.J. vulg. Popp. εἶργον corr. N. (acc. corr. m. r. fuit εἶργον). ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα T. σικυῶνα corr. N. (ικυ op. m. ead.). σικυῶνα pr. T. σικυῶνα (corr. m. ead.).

ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἡ ἐπιτέλευσιν. Here some have dreamt of "τε trajectum," but surely Th. means "but it is equally as telling, partly (τε) because I am addressing brave men, also it contains (because it contains) &c."

§ 4. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων : as ἐς 107, 2.

CXI. As Thessaly was not under one βασιλεὺς but was governed by a δυναστεία (see on 107, 9) it is hardly conceivable

that Orestes could be called the βασιλεὺς of Thessaly. That he had been the *tagus* is not satisfactory. I hope my proposed *του* may find some favour. The "families"—to use a modernism—not only might rough-ride the commons, but would occasionally be at strife with one another.

§ 2. ἐκ τῶν ἔπλων. "The place of their arms, encampment."

ναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες (εἶχον δ' αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγάς) παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγούντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς 4 προσμύξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, οὐ μέντοι εἰλὸν γε, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

CXII. ὕστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν σπονδαὶ 2 γίνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετείς. καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων 3 Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. καὶ ἑξήκοντα μὲν νῆες ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν, Ἀμυρταίου μεταπέμποντος τοῦ ἐν 4 τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κίλιξιν ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμφοτέρω ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ αἱ ἐξ 5 Αἰγύπτου νῆες πάλιν αἱ ἐλθούσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι

§ 4. ἀχαιοὺς pr. N. acc. add. m. r. περὰ T. suprascr. m. ead. ἀκαρνανίας pr. N. ἀκαρνανίας corr. (a text. m. r.). εἶλον γε (sic) N.

CXII. τριῶν (sic) N. γίνονται N. καὶ πελοποννησίοις F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 2. ἐπέσχον A. J. ἔσχον H. ("recent. manu supr. script. ἐπ." Ba.). Schol.

ἔσχον: ἐπέσχον. αὐτῶν N. A. J. vulg. ante Bauer. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. 1. καὶ ξυμμάχων T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 3. ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν ἐς αἴγυπτον N. V. ἐς T. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἀμυρταί (sic) T. ἔλλησι T.

§ 4. σαλαμῖν A. Sic διαβεβηκότ 114, 1, πόλεμ 115, 2. τοῖς ἐν T. φοίνιξι καὶ κυπρίοις A. J. vulg. καὶ κυπρίοις om. N. T. V. F. H. pl. omn. κύλιξιν T. εἰ κίλιξιν T. ἐπ' οἴκου hic et 111, 4, 114, 4 T.

§ 4. For Oeniadæ see Leake North Greece III. 556 foll. Th. furnishes a description of the neighbourhood II. 102. "Oeniadæ had long incurred the enmity of the Athenians, chiefly, it would seem, because, being situate in a tract of uncommonly rich land formed by the depositions of the Achelous, it had early excited their cupidity. Paus. IV. 25. 1." Thirlw. III. 34.

CXII. The truce was made 450 B.C.

Cimon's death probably is to be placed in the following year. Whether he died from a wound during the siege or from natural causes Plutarch, Cimon. § 19, does not determine. Frequently ἀποθνήσκειν)(τελευτᾶν as 138, 7 νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾶ τὸν βίον...ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν, but we shall find that this distinction does not always hold good.

§ 3. μεταπέμποντος. See on 107, 6.

§ 5. This "indirect hostility" (Thirlw.)

δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδωσαν Δελφοῖς· καὶ αὖθις ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν στρατεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδωσαν Φωκεῦσι.

CXIII. καὶ χρόνον ἐγγενομένου μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἐχόντων Ὀρχομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν καὶ ἄλλ' ἅττα χωρία τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν χιλίοις ὀπλίταις τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων ὡς ἐκάστοις ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα πολέμια ὄντα, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος.
 2 καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες [καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες] ἀπεχώρουν,
 3 φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες. πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενοῦ φυγάδες Βοιωτῶν καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν· καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς μὲν διέ-
 4 φθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν

§ 5. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα N. τὸ ἱερὸν T. ἐκστρατεύσαντες T. (ἐκστρα vid. corr. sed m. ead.).

CXIII. χρόνον^{ov} T. suprascr. m. ead. ἐγγενομένου N.V. μεταταῦτα A.J.T. χερώνειαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἄλλα τα pr. N. ἄλλ' ἅττα corr. N. add. elisionis signum, acc. et spir. T. alt. m. r. ἄλλᾶτα (sic) T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἄλλ' ἅττα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. πόλεμια T. acc. pr. cal. transvers. induct.

§ 2. χερώνειαν N.V. χερώνειαν H. ἐλόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἀνδρ. om. N.V. aliquot Be. ἀπεχώρουν φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες om. N. (hab. marg. m.r.) F. (hab. marg. m.r.) H. ("recens manus deinde omnia in imo marg. adscripsit." Ba.).

§ 3. τοὺς μὲν sed τοὺς δὲ T.

does not appear to have been considered as a breach of the truce, which died a natural death, the invasion of Attica under Pleistoanax being clearly 445 B.C. πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν II. 21, 1, so in the same year with the Peace of Euboea. It is still more remarkable that the six years and ten months which intervened between the first ten years' war and the resumption of hostilities by the occupation of Decelea and the sending of Gylippus into Sicily, should have been called a period of peace. While Clive and Dupleix were fighting for English or French ascendancy in, at that time, a comparatively obscure nook of the world, it is not difficult to conceive that the Courts of St

James and Versailles retained peaceful relations; but when Athens and Sparta fought against each other at Mantinea, one can feel no surprise at Th. exclaiming, καὶ τὴν διὰ μέσον ξύμβασιν εἰ τις μὴ ἀξιώσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς δικαιώσει. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθροίτω, καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὸν κριθῆναι v. 26, 2. Here at least they did come into direct collision.

CXIII. § 3. The emancipation of Boeotia (447 B.C.) by the victory of Coronea is mentioned with just pride by Pagondas, in his exhortation to his army before the battle of Delium, IV. 92, 6. Tolmides and Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, both fell in the battle. Diodor. XII. 6, Plut. Pericl. 18, Alcib. 1.

Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι
 5 ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες Βοιωτῶν
 κατελθόντες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες αὐτόνομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον Εὐβοία ἀπέ-
 στη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περι-
 κλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μέγαρα
 ἀφέστηκε καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν
 Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ
 2 Μεγαρέων, πλὴν ὅσοι ἐς Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον. ἐπαγαγόμενοι
 δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικυννίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους ἀπέστησαν
 3 οἱ Μεγαρήs. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆs πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν
 4 στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆs Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
 τῆs Ἀττικῆs ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θριώζε ἐσβαλόντες ἐδήωσαν
 Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων
 ἡγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλεον οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν
 5 ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐς Εὐβοίαν διαβάντες Περι-
 κλέους στρατηγούντος κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν
 ἄλλην ὁμολογία κατεστήσαντο, Ἑστιαίας δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες
 αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον.

§ 4. ἐφ' Ἀ. J.

CXIV. μεταδε ταῦτα (sic) T. ἐς ταύτην N. V. F. διαβεβηκό^ο A. ἐσβάλλειν A. J. vulg.
 ἐσβαλλεῖν (sic) T. ἐσβαλεῖν N. V. F. H. pl. Be.

§ 2. ἐπαγόμενοι T. sequi. lib. ἐπαγόμενοι N. (supraser. m. r. de V. tac. Ad.).
 μεγαρεῖs N. T. A. J. vulg. libri ut vid.

§ 3. κατατάχος T. A. J. ἐκόμιζε (sic) T. ἐκόμιζε (sic) J.

§ 4. μεταποῦτο N. T. A. J. ἐπελευσίνα (sic) T. ἐς ἐλευσίνα N. V. F. (teste Ba. tac.
 Br.) H. θριώζε F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) Poppo. ἐσβαλόντες T. τοπλέον T. A. J. vulg.
 τὸ πλεον N. V. F. H. οὐκέτι pr. N. add. spir. m. r. προσελθόντες N. V. F. (" Sic quoque
 videtur fuisse in Cass. [H.] nam erasum est aliquid inter o et e." Ba.).

§ 5. ὁμολογίαν T. ἐστιαίας N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐστιαίας an ἐστιαίας T. p. I.
 ἐστιαίας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) A. J. ἐξοικήσαντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. Locrians and Pho-
 cians. See Ad.

CXIV. Euboea and Megara revolted
 445 B.C. The Euboean exiles had prob-
 ably been restored, though (as Poppo
 says) αὐτόνομοι in the preceding chapter
 can hardly be applied to such restora-
 tion.

§ 4. See II. 21, 1, v. 16, 1, 2.

§ 5. Though we find in the catalogue
 of those who fought on the side of Athens

in the Sicilian war καὶ ἐπὶ Ἑστιαίης οἱ
 ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστιαίαν οἰκοῦντες Ἀπαικοὶ
 ὄντες VII. 57, 2, it seems not improbable
 that this colony received, when the
 Athenians took possession of (ἐσχον) the
 land, its new name Oreus, which first
 appears in Th. VIII. 95, 7, and afterwards
 superseded the former, though some an-
 tiquarians preserved it, ἐπεὶ κατ' ἐμὲ ἦσαν
 ἐπὶ οἱ Ὀρεῶν τὴν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τῷ ὀνόματι
 Ἑστιαίαν ἐκάλουν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ, says the

CXV. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους τριακοντούεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα καὶ Ἀχαΐαν ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. ἔκτω δὲ ἔτει Σαμίους καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης, καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσούμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων. ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἰδιῶται νεωτερίσαι βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν. πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς

CXV. πρ Ν. τριακοντατούεις Τ. καὶ Ἀχαΐαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα Α.Ι. vulg. καὶ π. καὶ τρ. καὶ ἀχ. Ν.Τ.Υ.Ε.Η. pl. omn. τροιζήνα Ν. (η corr. m. r. op.) F. (teste Ba.) H. al. Α.Ι. τροιζήνα Τ.Υ.

§ 2. πόλεμος ἐγένετο corr. Ν. (σ alt. e lit. inter e et τ. m. r. o post εγεν hab. pr. m. Fuit πόλεμοι ἐγένοντο).

§ 3. ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο Ν. ξυναπελαμβάνοντο Υ.

traveller Pausanias vii. 26, 2 (4). Strabo (who, following Herodotus, calls it Ἰστιαία) says, Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι, Περικλέους χειρουμένου Εὐβοίαν, τοὺς Ἰστιαεῖς καθ' ὁμολογίας εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταστήναι, διαχιλίους δ' ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐλθόντας τὸν Ὀρεὸν οἰκῆσαι, ὅθμον δὲ πρῶτον τῶν Ἰστιαίων. x. 445 = 683.

CXV. ἀποδόντες (both here and iv. 21, 3) as to the three first mentioned = giving back. The application of the word to Ἀχαΐαν is not so clear. Yet one can hardly shelter oneself under Goeller's—however ingenious—conjecture that by this word is meant not the country in Peloponnesus but some unknown town which the Athenians had taken in the course of the war. The collocation of Ἀχαΐαν as now given from the best Mss. (in which all agree iv. 21, 3) makes the difficulty less. Achaia was clearly in alliance with Athens. See iii. 4. It is also clear from subsequent notices that if Sparta did not claim Achaia as a dependent state of its own, it claimed it as a member of the Peloponnesian confederacy (ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων). We find at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war ii. 9, 2 that the Achaeans were neutral except the Pellonians, who, with Sparta, Ἀχαιῶν μόνον ξυνεπολέμουν τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἅπαντες. We find also in the operations in the

Crisean gulf ii. 83—92 more than one instance of the Peloponnesians treating Achaia as their own territory. See particularly παρὰ γῆν σφῶν ii. 83, 3, and in the speech of Cnemus, καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ οἰκέει οὕτῃ ὀπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν 87, 7. Cp. also the trophy on the Achæan Rhium 92, 6. These passages, I think, give me reason to say that though Athens did not give back Achaia in the same sense as they gave back Nisæa, Pegæ, and Troezen, yet they gave it back to belong as of old to the Peloponnesian confederacy, who held certain suzerain rights over the country, or considered they held, which the Athenians now acknowledged. Besides, ἀποδιδόναι in itself does not necessarily imply "giving back" but also "giving up," as is clear from ii. 71, 4 Πανσάντας... ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῖσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν. The word then ἀποδιδόναι, as applied to the country Ἀχαΐα, may fairly mean to renounce any claim upon it as a more or less dependent province.

§ 2. Samian war, 440 B.C.

§ 3. ἰδιῶται "not in offices." (We want a word. *Laymen* is nowadays too limited.) In every oligarchical state there was an "alliance" (iii. 82, 1) between Athens and the democratic section, as in a democratic state between Sparta and the oligarchical section.

Σάμον νανσι τεσσαράκοντα δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν, καὶ ὁμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πεντήκοντα μὲν παῖδας ἴσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Λήμνον, καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταλιπόν-
 5 τες ἀνεχώρησαν. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οἱ οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, ξυνθήμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πισσούθῃ τῷ Ὑστάσπου ξυμ-
 μαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε ξυλλέξαντες ἐς ἑπτακοσίους διέβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπανέστησαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἔπειτα τοὺς ὁμήρους κλέψαντες ἐκ Λήμνου τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀπέ-
 στησαν, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας οἱ ἦσαν παρὰ σφίσιν ἐξέδοσαν Πισσούθῃ, ἐπὶ τε Μίλητον
 6 εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὡς ἦσθοντο, πλεύσαντες νανσὶν ἐξήκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμου ταῖς μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρή-
 σαντο (ἔτυχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπὴν τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεναι, αἱ δ' ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου περι-
 αγγέλλονσαι βοηθεῖν), τεσσαράκοντα δὲ νανσι καὶ τέσσαρσι Περικλέους δεκάτῳ αὐτοῦ στρατηγούντος ἐναυμάχησαν πρὸς Τραγίᾳ τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων νανσὶν ἑβδομήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν αἱ

§ 4. *eis lēmon* T. *σαμίων* corr. T. (a lit. a litt. cap. m. ead.).

§ 5. *ὑπέμειναν* N.A.J. vulg. *ὑπέμενον* F.H. pl. Be. *οὐχ' ὑπέμενον* T. *ἐς τὴν* corr. N. (*ἐ* fuit ὡς). *τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις* corr. N. (utrumque i. m. ead. Fuit τοὺς δυνατωτά-
 τούς). *ἐπικούρους* τὲ N.T. *συλλέξαντες* N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). *συλλέξαντες* corr. T. (ὕλλ. m. ead.). *ἐκκλέψαντες* sequi. lib. Ed. Bauer, *κλέψαντες* N.T.V. libri pl. omn. A.J. *αὐτῶν* N.T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J. *τῶν ἀθηναίων* N.T.A.J. vulg. τοὺς δὲ. F.H. pl. Be.

CXVI. *ἦσθοντο* corr. N. (pr. o m. r. fuit ἦσθητο). ἦσθοντο hic T. *νανσι* T. *σάμον* T. *αἱ μὲν* T. *προκοπὴν* T. *προκοπὴν* N. (supraser, m. r.). *φοινισῶν* T. *οἰχόμεναι* corr. N. (ol m. r. fuit ἐχόμεναι). *ἐχόμεναι* V. *πρ τραγία* N. *στρατηγία* V.

§ 4. *φρουρὰν*: in Samos, not in Lemnos, which was friendly to Athens. The hostages were *stolen away* (§ 5), not carried off after a victory over the Lemnians. Thirlw. III. 50 n.

§ 5. See on § 51, 2.—*τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις*, "the most aristocratical," as usual. Pissuthnes is mentioned again III. 31, 1. For his death see Thirlw. Vol. IV. p. 6. His son Amorges is noticed

VIII. 6, 5, 28, 3 foll. According to Plut. Pericl. 25 Pissuthnes attempted to bribe Pericles but unsuccessfully, and then secretly carried off the hostages, who had offered a talent each for their ransom.

CXVI. *αἱ ἐκοσι*. This use of the article with a part of a whole number when the other part is not distinctly mentioned is remarkable but not unusual. Herod. II. 107 τὴν δὲ οἱ συμβου-

εἴκοσι στρατιώτιδες· ἔτυχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου
 2 πλέουσai· καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. ὕστερον δ' αὐτοῖς ἐβοή-
 θησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆες τεσσαράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ
 Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀποβάαντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ
 3 ἄμα. Περικλῆς δὲ λαβὼν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμου-
 σῶν ὥχeto κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέν-
 των ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέουσιν· ὥχeto γὰρ καὶ
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέντε ναυσὶ Σησαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς
 Φωϊίσσας.

CXVII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξαπιναίως ἐκπλουν
 ποιησάμενοι ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ Α. J. vulg. ὕστερον δ' N. T. V. F. H. Bekk. Poppo, ἀποβάαντες ἐς τὴν γῆν Α. J. vulg. ἐς τὴν γῆν om. N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. καὶ om. N. (supraser. m. r.) τῷ περὶ τὰγματι H.

§ 3. κατατάχος T. A. J., ἐσαγγελθέντων T. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς N. ἐπ' αὐτῷ V. πέντε ναυσιν corr. N. (έντε corr. add. acc. supr. σι m. r.) φουίσας N. φουίσας T. (supraser. m. ead.).

λεῦσαι, τῶν παίδων ἐόντων ἐξ τοῦ δύο (no special two are meant) ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὴν ἐκτείναντα γεφυρῶσαι τὸ καίμενον. Less noticeable is Dem. Nicostr. p. 1248 § 6, ἀποδιδράσκουσιν αὐτὸν οἰκέται τρεῖς ἐξ ἀγροῦ παρὰ τούτου, οἱ μὲν δύο ὧν ἐγὼ ἔδωκα αὐτῷ, ὁ δὲ εἰς ὧν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, though here our idiom would not admit "the two." Above "the other sixteen" is contrasted with "forty-four" remaining. But there we should say "sixteen," "the other forty-four."—Sophocles the poet, who had just before exhibited the Antigone, was one of the commanders, and went in person with the sixteen ships to Chios. See Grote vi. 36.

§ 2. τρεῖς τεῖχες: either "a triple line of entrenchments" (Thirlw.) or "by three forts," *bulwarks* as in Ecclesiastes ix. 14, a use of the word not noticed in our Dictionaries.

§ 3. ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας. This being the first mention of Caunus, Th. may mean no more than "in the direction of Caunus in Caria." Others understand "Caunus and other parts of Caria," a frequent omission of ἄλλος, e. g. ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. ἐσαγγελθέντων κ.τ.λ. either as Matth. Gr. § 563 (plural for singular δηλωθέντος 74, 1.

see on 7) or a confusion for ἐσαγγελθέντων Φοινίκων ὅτι πλέουσιν. Probably the latter.—Notice the different applications of the preposition in ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, 'sailing up to them, ἐπὶ τὰς Φωϊίσσας, *in quest of the ships*. This is occasionally done for comic effect, e. g. Aristoph. Acharn. 316 ὑπὲρ τῶν πολέμων λέγειν, 318 ὑπὲρ ἐπιέηρου λέγειν, Juvenal i. 72 *per famam et populum* ("in the face of good report and the people," comp. our "pitched into the room and then into the lawyer," "fell into an armchair and a reverie"). But sometimes it seems to drop from the author unawares, e. g. Cicer. Brut. 21, 83. "At oratio Laelii *de (about)* collegiis non melior quam *de (out of)* multis quam voles Scipionis," where one marvels that for the second *de* he did not substitute *ex*. So Th. iv. 86, 3 *ὥς ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μάλλον*. Dem. Leptin. p. 490 § 110 *τῆς γε τέχνης ἕνεκα, ἣ παρὰ ταῦτ'* (? owing to, or during, or in spite of, see on 41, 2) ἀγαθῇ κέκρησθε, § 111 *εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ ταῦτ'* (*besides*) εἰπεῖν ὁ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, Plat. Gorg. 487 *β' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἐναντία λέγειν ἐναντίον πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων*.

προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀντα-
ναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς
ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τεσσαρασκαίδεκα, καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο
καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο. ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους
πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
ὕστερον προσεβοήθησαν τεσσαράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θου-
κυδίδου καὶ Ἄγνωτος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ
Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου τριά-
κοντα. καὶ ναυμαχίαν μὲν τινα βραχείαν ἐποιήσαντο οἱ
Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες ἀντισχεῖν ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐνάτῃ
μηνὶ καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογία, τείχος τε καθελόντες καὶ
ὁμήρους δόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλω-
θέντα κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι ἀποδοῦναι. ξυνέβησαν δὲ καὶ
Βυζάντιοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπήκοοι εἶναι.

CXVIII. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἤδη γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν
ὕστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτιδαί-
ατικὰ καὶ ὅσα πρόφασις τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. ταῦτα

CXVII. ἀνταγομένας N.F. ("manu recenti inter a et γ scriptum να," Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be. ἀνταγογομένας (sic) H. ἀναγομένας T. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα A.J. vulg. τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα N.T.F.H. al. Be. de V. tac. Ad. τεσσαρασκαίδεκα Bekk.

§ 2. κατεκλείσθησαν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κατεκλείσθησαν libri pl. omn.

§ 3. Ἄγνωτος A.J. vulg. ἄγνωτος N. ἄγνωτος an ἄγνωτος hab. T. p.l.

§ 4. ἐνάτῃ N.T. ἐνάτῃ A.J. vulg. ἐνάτῃ F.H. τείχος τὸ N.T.

CXVIII. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. ἐν (pro οὐ) T. ἔτεσι T. ὕστερον ἔτεσι N.V. πρόφασις μεταξὺ A.J. vulg. Sed μεταξὺ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. κανέστη om. T.

CXVII. κατεκλήσθησαν: "were locked up in their ports." So v. 83, 4 κατέκλεισαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Μακεδονίας (shut him in within Macedonia, as we did Russia in the Crimean war by stopping up the Baltic and the Euxine: see more on that passage).

§ 3. "It is a very doubtful point who this Thucydides was. That he was the historian himself seems highly improbable, not only because he would most likely have given him some hint of his presence, but because we might then have expected a somewhat fuller account of the siege. On the other hand the son of Melesias had been ostracised less than ten years before. Yet it seems easier to suppose that the term of his exile had been abridged, than that the officer men-

tioned on this occasion was a person otherwise unknown." Thirlw. iii. 53.

"On the other hand, it may have been a third person named Thucydides; for the name seems to have been common, as we might guess from the two words of which it is compounded. We find a third Thucydides mentioned viii. 92—a native of Pharsalus." Grote vi. 38. Our Thucydides would hardly be old enough to be one of the commanders.

§ 4. κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι: see on i. 101, 4. So Demosth. Timocr. p. 715 § 46 περὶ ἀφέσεως (remission) τῶν ὀφλημάτων οὐδὲ τάξεως (payment by instalments). So 99, 3 the tribute would be paid annually, and iii. 50, 3 the Lesbian rent when the inhabitants were reduced from a freehold to a leasehold condition.

δὲ ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον, ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα μάλιστα μεταξύ τῆς Ξέρξου ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου· ἐν οἷς Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν κατεστήσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν δυνάμεως, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὔτε ἐκώλουν εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ, ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου, ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ οὐ ταχεῖς ἰέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, εἰ μὴ ἀναγκάζουτο, τὰ δέ τι καὶ πολέμοις οἰκείους ἐξειργόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ ἡ δύναμις τῶν Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἦρετο καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἥπτοντο. 3 τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρητέα ἐδόκει εἶναι πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ καὶ καθαιρετέα ἡ ἰσχὺς, ἣν δύνωνται, 4 ἀραμένοις τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον. αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀδικεῖν, πέμψαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφούς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται· ὁ δὲ ἀνέειλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται,

§ 2. μεταξὺ om. T. τῆς τε Ξέρξου A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐπὶ (ante μέγα) om. H. τεπλεόν T.A.J. vulg. τὸν πλεόν F. (fort. voluit τὸν πλεόντα vel πλείονα). τὸ πλεόν N.V.H. ὄντες μὲν καὶ T. (suprascr. m. ead.). πρὸ τοῦ N. (lit. supr. o. fuit προτοῦ). προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T.F.H. ὄντες μὴ ταχεῖς ἰέναι prorsus a Græcitate abhorret. Nam quod Poppo ait "μὴ apud participium causale rarius legitur in scriptis Atticorum velut Demosth. c. Boeot. de Nom. § 35," in eo valde errat vir doctus. Verba Demosthenis sunt οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον μὴ περὶ τούτων ὄντος τοῦ λόγου νυνί. Ibi μὴ ὄντος æque ad aliam quamvis litem refertur atque eam quæ cummaxime coram iudice est, ut ταῦτα πῶς ἔνεστ' ἐμοὶ πεπεῖσθαι τῷ μὴ παρόντι Pantæn. p. 975 § 28, et sexcenties. In hoc loco adfirmatur aliquid de Lacedæmoniis, neque ullum generalis sententiæ vestigium reperio. Itaque audacter sed fidenter οὐ reposui. Causa erroris patet. Primum οὐ post πρὸ τοῦ excidit ut VIII. 101, 1. Deinde librarius quum negantem particulam desideraret μὴ ad consuetudinem æqualium inseruit fortasse memor quoque eorum quæ præbet noster 132, 3 μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι

—ἦρετο hic N. αὐτῷ (sic) T. m. ead.

§ 3. ἐποιοῦντο corr. T. (ε m. ead.). πᾶσι N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. λελύσθαι τε T. λελύσθαι τὰς V. pr. N. τε suprascr. m. r. supra. ἔσται duo puncta in sinistr. marg. (i. e. σημειῶσαι) N. m. ead. ὁ δὲ T. κατακράτος T.A.J.

CXVIII. § 2. ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. See annot. crit. I had once conjectured εἰωθότες μὲν or ἐθάδες (II. 44, 3) ὄντες μὲν..., but I doubted whether ταχεῖς would in Th. be used as a predicate however usual the adjective = the adverb may be in poets.—ἦρετο "was rising." I might have quoted this on 90, 3.

§ 3. ἐπιχειρητέα, as 86, 3, as πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ shews. In itself ἐπιχειρητέα ἡ

ισχύς might be justified.

§ 4. πολεμοῦσιν: see on 83, 2. In Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 23 ὑπὲρ ὧν αὐτοῖς ἀσυχρὸν μὴ βοηθεῖν. Threos of Bekker's Mss. give βοηθοῦσιν.—The assistance of Apollo was thought to prefigure the plague II. 54, 5. So mystics interpret the beginning of the Iliad.—καὶ παρ. καὶ δκλ. "whether called upon or uninvited."

κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.

CXIX. αὖθις δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον ² ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν πρέσβειων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίας καὶ ξυνόδου γενομένης οἱ τε ἄλλοι εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιούντες γενέσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι δεθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἰδία ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ μὴ προδιαφθαρῇ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε.

CXX. “ΤΟΤΣ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα ὥς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι ² “τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον. χρὴ ³ “γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται. ³ “ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδα-

κατακράτος corr. N. (κατα post lit. ² litt. cap. κα in sinistr. marg. ante versiculum. m. r.). αὐτ N.

CXIX. συμμάχους Edd. Duker. Bauer. ξυμμάχους N.T.A.J. al. omn. Be. [si recte interpretor silentium. De F. H. tac. Ba. de V. tac. Ad.]

§ 2. ἀπὸ τε ξυμμαχίας T. ἐβούλοντο hic et § 1 N.T. ψηφίσασθαι πόλεμον A.J. vulg. ψ. τὸν πόλεμον N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. προδιαφθαρῇ T.

δημηγορία δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸς

CXX. ^η N. marg. Λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. min. ^{αἱ} ^{εἰ} om. N.T.V. (excidit ante αἱτι). ἡτιασάμεθα T. (supraser. m. ead. necne p. 1.). οὐκ αὐτοὶ pr. N. ^δ corr. m. r. πόλεμον εἰσι N. (εἰσι inc. versic.).

§ 2. ^{γὰρ} χρὴ T. supraser. m. ead. ἐξίσου T.A.J.

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν omn. libri. κατωκημένους corr. N, η (m. r. fuit κατωκισμένους.)

CXIX. The Lacedæmonians had now themselves decided that the Athenians were in the wrong, and so they summoned the Peloponnesian congress again to debate whether they ought to go to war.

§ 2. τῆς ξυμμαχίας = τῆς ξυμμαχίδος γῆς, as 118, 2.

CXX. There is no confusion here. “That they have not—both of themselves voted...and convened us now for this purpose.”

§ 2. As long as we are hampered by

our preconceived notions of γὰρ we are led to suppose an ellipse. See on 25, 4. I translate, “of course sovereign powers, whilst administering their own individual affairs on fair dealing (τὸ πιστὸν καθ’ ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας 68, 1) should take forethought about the common interests.” προσκοπεῖν may mean “præ ceteris spectare,” comparing ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται, well rendered by Poppe “ex omnibus præcipue honorantur.”

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν seems to convey no

“χῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάσασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσό-
 “γειαν μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατῳκνημένους εἰδέναι χρῆ
 “ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἢ μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσιν τὴν
 “κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὧν ἡ θά-
 “λασσα τῇ ἡπείρῳ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ
 “κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δέ
 “ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, καὶν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν

Mirare sis Dion. Halic. iudicium. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγεργητικοῦ ῥήματος τοῦ κατῳκνηκῶτος τὸ παθητικὸν παρελήφε, τὸ κατῳκνημένους p. 797. “Minime autem hic usus inter Thucydidis idiomata referre debebat. Cf. Herod. ii. 92, 102, iv. 8” Krüger ad loc. ἀμύνωσι corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). ἀμείνωσι T. ὠραίων corr. N. (ὡ fuit o et ai m. r.). πρόβοντο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. εἰ τὰ κάτω pr. N. εἰ τὰ κάτω corr. N. (add. acc. suprascr. τι m. r.). προεῖντο corr. N. (ei m. r. fuit προεῖντο). γρ. πρόβοντο N. marg. m. r. “In Aug. [F.] πρόβοντο sed manus rec. suprascr. ei” Ba. tac. Br.

meaning except *permutati sunt, mutati sunt invicem*. Soph. Aj. 208 τί δ' ἐνήλ-
 λακται τῆς ἡμέρας | νῶξ ἦδε βάρος; 1060
 νῦν δ' ἐνήλλαξεν θεὸς | τὴν τοῦδ' ὕβριν πρὸς
 μῆλα καὶ πόμπας πεσεῖν, Eur. Andr. 1028
 ἐναλλάξασα φόνον θανάτῳ. Whether the
 verb occurs elsewhere in Classical
 Authors I do not know. Such interpreta-
 tion has no place here. The reading
 however is old. Dionys. Halic. p. 797
 όταν δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐνεργητικοῦ τὸ παθητικὸν
 παραλαμβάνη, τοῦτον σχηματίζει τὸν τρό-
 πον· ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη ἐνήλ-
 λάγησαν. βούλεται μὲν γὰρ δηλοῦν· ἡμῶν
 δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι συνήλλαξαν. παρε-
 ληφε δὲ τὸ ἐνηλλάγησαν, παθητικὸν ὑπάρχον,
 ἀντὶ ἐνεργητικοῦ, τοῦ συνήλλαξαν. Thom.
 Mag. p. 238 Θουκυδίδης δὲ καὶ ἐνηλλάγη
 ἀντὶ τοῦ διηλλάγη λέγει· ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἦδη ἐνηλλάγησαν. But surely “recon-
 ciliation” has no place here. The
 meaning wanted here is, “have had
 commerce, dealing with.” And so Dio-
 nysius, I think, and so certainly the
 Scholiast understands it; ἀντὶ τοῦ συνέ-
 μιξαν καὶ ὠμίλησαν. (He goes on to
 distinguish between διαλλαγῆναι, “to
 become reconciled to an enemy,” and
 ἐναλλαγῆναι, “to change from friendship
 with one into friendship with another,
 our former friend's enemy,” repeated
 nearly verbatim by Suidas in διαλλαγῆ-
 ναι, ἐναλλαγῆναι.) To the notion of
 “commerce” I think this objection is
 fatal, that ἡλλαξάμεν, not ἡλλάγην, is

invariably the aorist in this signifi-
 cation. I confess that Madvig's ἐν ἀλλαγῇ
 ἦσαν (Advers. Critic. p. 308) greatly
 commends itself, cp. ἐν παρασκευῇ εἶναι,
 ἐν τεχνισμῷ εἶναι, &c. The words would
 easily become ἐναλλαγῆσαν, and the cor-
 rection ἐνηλλάγησαν obviously would
 follow. Meanwhile I have retained
 the vulgate.—κακοὺς κριτὰς, “bad
 judges,” as we use the word “good,
 bad,” in similar connection. So *bonus
 iudex* in itself does not mean “honest
 judge,” Cicer. ii. Act. Verr. iv. 15, 34,
 Est boni iudicis parvis ex rebus coniec-
 turam facere unius cuiusque et cupidita-
 tatis et incontinentiae. An *honest* judge
 is called *bonus* atque *fidus iudex*, Hor.
 Od. iv. 9, 40. I take this opportunity
 of restoring Cicer. Cæcin. 23, 65 vocife-
 rantur...scriptum sequi calumniatoris
 esse; *bonique* iudicis voluntatem scrip-
 toris voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatem
 defendere. *Bonique* is the reading
 of the best Mss. In double-membered
 sentences of this sort, the Latins (lack-
 ing any substitute for μὲν...δὲ) use the
 asyndeton. Jordan indeed, mentioning
 the other reading *boni iudicis*, says,
 “per linguae leges utrumque licet,” ab-
 staining however from quoting instances.
 I confidently replace *æqui bonique iudi-
 cis* (sequi has preceded). In 28, 80 for
æqui bonique, *boni* alone is found in
 some Mss.—ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων, “as
 though it concerned not you.” The

- “προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἦσσον νῦν βουλευέσθαι.
 4 “διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτ’ εἰρήνης
 5 “μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν εἰ μὴ
 “ἀδικοῦντο ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρή-
 “νης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ξυμβῆναι,
 “καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι μήτε τῷ
 6 “ἡσυχίῳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι. ὁ τε γὰρ διὰ
 “τὴν ἡδονὴν ὀκνῶν τάχιστ’ ἂν ἀφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥαστώνης τὸ
 “τερπνὸν δι’ ὅπερ ὀκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, ὁ τε ἐν πολέμῳ εὐτυχίᾳ
 “πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται θράσει ἀπίστω ἐπαιρόμενος.
 7 “πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων
 “τυχόντων κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλέω ἂ καλῶς δοκοῦντα βου-

προεῖντο Bekk. αὐτῶν N.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. 1. οὐχ ἦσσον hic T.

§ 5. παρασχὸν corr. N. (αρασχὸν m. r.). συμβῆναι T. ἡσύχω A.J. vulg. ἡσυχίῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. ^{γρ. τῆς εἰρήνης} τῆς εἰρημένης T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 6. δ, τε γὰρ N. vulg. ο, τε (sic) A.J. διόπερ T.V. (coll. Ed. i Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) pr. N. δι’ ὅπερ corr. N. (m. r.). ἡσυχάζει T. ἡσυχάζοι corr. N. (m. r.). δ, τε N.A.J. vulg.

§ 7. τυχόντα A.J. vulg. τυχόντων N.T.V.F.H. al. Fortasse ex τυχον’ male intellectum. sed τυγχάνω pro τυγχάνω ὃν videtur testibus satis locupletibus niti. πλείω T.A.J. vulg. πλέω N.V.H. al. de F. tac. Ba. sed si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium hab. πλέω. δ om. J. cum sequi. libr. εἰς T.A.J. vulg. ἐς N.V.F.H. al.

argument *ad crumenam* would tell with the Lacedæmonians, who πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρώνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους...ὡς προσφέρονται...τὰ μὲν ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια v. 105, 4.

§ 4. τὸν πόλεμον: as there is throughout a mixture of the general with the particular (cp. above τῶν νῦν λεγομένων), the article seems to mean “the war,” already virtually declared by the Lacedæmonians (τοῖς Ἀ. διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς 118, 4).

§ 5. εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦντο puts the supposition more generally than ἢ μὴ ἀδικῶνται, “putting the case that they should not be wronged.”—ἡδόμενον: when speaking of a class singulars and plurals are frequently intermixed. Remarkable instances of this we have in Aristoph. Vesp. 552 foll. τηροῦσ’...ἄνδρες μεγάλοι καὶ τετραπῆχεις· κἀπειτ’...ἐμβάλλει μοι τὴν χεῖρ’ ἀπαλὴν...ἰκετεύουσιν θ’ ὑποκύ-

πτωντες, in Herod. iv. 65 ποιεύσαι δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τῶν οἰκτιῶν, ἢ σφι διάφοροι γένωνται, καὶ ἢ ἐπικρατήσῃ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ξείνων δὲ οἱ ἐλθόντων τῶν ἂν λόγον ποιηταί, τὰς κεφαλὰς παραφέρει, καὶ ἐπιλέγει, ὡς οἱ ἔόντες οἰκτιῶ πόλεμον προσεθήκαντο, καὶ σφεων αὐτοὺς ἐπέκρατῃσε, ταύτην ἀνδραγαθίην λέγοντες. In S. Paul i Tim. iii. 15 σωθήσεται δὲ διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας ἐὰν μείνωσω ἐν πίστει κ.τ.λ. Our Translators more faithfully than idiomatically give us, “Notwithstanding she shall be saved in child-bearing, if they continue in faith, &c.” For a similar usage in Latin see Madvig de Finib. ii. 7, 22.—ἀδικεῖσθαι, “to put up with a wrong,” see on iii. 47, 4.

§ 6. εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, “if he should continue pacific.” The present will be in this word as in others hereafter noticed more fully.

§ 7. τυχόντων I retain unwillingly, as I believe Th. gave us τυχόντα.

8 "λευθῆναι ἐς τοῦναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέστη. ἐνθυμείται γὰρ
 "οὐδεὶς ὁμοῖα τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ'
 "ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλεί-
 "πομεν.

CXXI. "ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικούμενοι τὸν πόλεμον
 "ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἱκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνώ-
 2 "μεθα Ἀθηναίους καταθισόμεθα αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. κατὰ
 "πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατῆσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει
 "προὔχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὁμοίως πάντας ἐς
 3 "τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ἰόντας. ναυτικόν τε, ᾧ ἰσχύουσιν,
 "ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οὐσίας ἐξαρτυσόμεθα καὶ
 "ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων· δάνεισμα
 "γὰρ ποιησάμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἰοί τ' ἐσμέν μισθῷ μέζονι
 "τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας. ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἡ
 4 "δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία· ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἦσσαν ἂν τοῦτο
 "πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλεον ἰσχύουσα ἢ τοῖς χρήμασι.
 "μιᾷ τε μάχῃ ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δ'
 "ἀντισχόιν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ τὰ
 "ναυτικά, καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν

§ 8. ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg. ὁμοῖα Goell. Poppo. καὶ corr. N. (ai m. r. fuit op. ἔν). ἐπεξέρχεται corr. N. (εἶται m. r.). μετ' ἀσφαλείας A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. μετὰ δ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXXI. δρ' ἂν A.J.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. "sic rursus § 5 Cass. et passim" Ba. ἐν τῷ καιρῷ T.

§ 2. εἰς N. προὔχοντας N. Bekk. εἰς τὰ π. T.

§ 3. ναυτικὸν τὲ T. (τὲ inc. versio.). δ corr. N. (m. r. fuisse vid. δ). mox τὲ N.T. ἐκάστοις corr. N. (ois m. r.). ἐξαρτυσόμεθα T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pl. Be. ὀλυμπίασι V. ὀλυμπία N. sed marg. γρ. ὀλυμπιάσι m. r. "ὀλυμπίασιν γρ. A.B.F.", F. quidem addito ὡς ἀθήνησιν." Br. (tac. Ba.). οἰοί τὲ ἐσμέν pr. N. οἰοί τὲ ἐσμέν corr. N. οἰοί τὲ ἐσμέν V.F. (teste Ba, ἐσμέν om. F. teste Br.) H. οἰοί τὲ (sic) T. ἐσμέν am. T. ναυβάτας (sic) T.

§ 4. πάθοι τοῦτο N.V. τοπλέον A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 5. εἰκὸς hic N. μελετήσομεν T. πλέονι corr. N. (fuit op. πλεονι, lit. inter

comings."

CXXI. ἀμυνόμεθα: of course aorist. This a great defect in Greek where the conjugation has for its characteristic a liquid.

§ 2. πρῶτον μὲν... ἔπειτα... τε: cp. 33, 1.

§ 5. ἀλίσκονται: graphic present for future; see on 143, 6.—τῇ γε εὐψυχίᾳ κ.τ.λ. This Dorian boast which often

§ 8. I see no necessity for the alteration ὁμοῖα. "No one originates plans in confident expectation and carries them out in action in the same way," i.e. the plans which a man executes in practice are quite different from those which he devises in anticipation, as he goes on to say, "in the midst of security we form our schemes, at a time of fear in executing them we have short-

- 6 "τῇ γε εὐψυχίᾳ δῆπου περιεσόμεθα. ὁ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν
 "φύσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδαχῇ· ὁ δ'
 "ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμῃ προύχουσι, καθαιρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη.
 7 "χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐς αὐτὰ οὔσομεν· ἡ δεινὸν ἂν εἴη

λ et o lacunam fecit op. 2 litt. ε supraser. m. r.). εἰς τὸ ἴσον T. εἰς τὸ ἴσον A.J. εἰς τὸ ἴσον F. (teste Ba. de εἰς tac. Br. ἡσσον F. teste Br.) H. εἰς τὸ ἴσον N. τῇ γε εὐψ. corr. N. (γ m. r. vid. fuisse τε).

§ 6. φύσει ἔχομεν A.J. vulg. ἔχομεν φύσει N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δ δὲ T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. προύχουσι N. Bekk. προύχουσι (sic) T. καθαιρετέον omn. ut vid. καθαιρετέον speciose L. Dindorf. ut respondeat supra dicto ἂν γένοιτο, sed multo fortius dicitur, me quidem iudice, *superandum est quam superabile*. ἔστιν ἡμῖν T. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ N.

§ 7. οὔσομεν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. i lit. supr. o alt. corr. v post lit. 2 litt. cap.

recurs, e.g. II. 87, 4—6, is contemptuously refuted by Phormion in a few telling words II. 89, 3, 4.

§ 7. οὔσομεν: the usual word is ἐσφέρειν, but φέρειν ἔρανον, another word for ἐσφορά, each man's contribution to his country, is not rare. On the contrary ἐσφέρειν I think is not used of the φόρος. More on this point on VI. 20, 4.—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη ei ol μὲν...οὐκ ἀπεροδῶν..., ἡμεῖς δ'...οὐκ ἀρα δαπανήσομεν: the first οὐκ is very intelligible, not being in fact part of the hypothesis. "It is strange if while they will not be wearied &c., yet we &c." οὐκ in the second clause of a similarly constituted bi-membered sentence is in accordance with a nearly never-failing rule, when an indicative follows. Instances of an indicative future are found in Herod. VII. 9 δεινὸν ἂν εἴη πρήγμα, ei Σάκας μὲν...δούλους ἔχομεν, "Ἑλληνας δὲ...οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα, Plat. Apol. p. 34 ο τάχα δ' ἂν τις ὑμῶν ἀγανακτήσειεν, ei ὁ μὲν...ἐδεήθη...ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδὲν ἀρα τούτων ποιήσω, Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 7=11 ἄτοπον γάρ, ei πένης μὲν ὢν...βουλήσεται, φανότερος δ' ὢν οὐ βουλήσεται, Lys. XX. § 19 p. 159 St.=681, 682 R. ἡ δεινὰ γ' ἂν πάθωμεν...ei τοὺς μὲν οὐχ οἴους τε ἐξάρνους εἶναι...τούτους μὲν ἀφείτε...ἡμῖν δὲ...οὐ χαρίεσθε, Eur. Electr. 336, 337 αἰσχρὸν γάρ, ei πατὴρ μὲν ἐξείλεν Φρύγας | ὁ δ' ἀνδρ' ἐν' εἰς ὧν οὐ δυνήσεται κταίνει, Aristoph. Av. 1225, 1227 δεινότερα γάρ τοι πεισόμεσθ'...ei τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἄρχομεν, ὑμεῖς δ' οἱ θεοὶ | ἀκολασταίτε κοῦδέγω γνώσεσθ' ὅτι... [On the contrary we have μὴ in Lys. XXX. § 16 p. 184 St.=851, 852 R. ἔτι δὲ καὶ δεινόν, ei ὧν μὲν

ἄκων ἔπαθε χάριν αὐτῷ εἰσέσθε, ὧν ἐκὼν ἐξήμαρτε μηδεμίαν τιμωρίαν ποιήσεσθε, Isæ. X. § 23 p. 82 St.=267 R. δεινότερα γὰρ ἂν πάντων γένοιτο, ei Κυρωπίδης μὲν καὶ οὔτοι...ἔξουσιν...ἐγὼ δὲ...ei μὴδὲ τὸν τῆς μητρὸς κλῆρον λήψομαι, Dem. de Coron. § 160 p. 281 αἰσχρὸν ἐστίν...ei ἐγὼ μὲν τὰ ἔργα...ὑπέμεινα, ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴδὲ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέεσθε, Isocr. quoted by Aristot. Rhet. II. 19, 14 ἐφ' ἣν δεινὸν εἶναι ei ὁ μὲν Εὐθύνοιο ἔμαθεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μὴ δυνήσεται εὐρεῖν. To these may be added Isæ. I. ult. πάντων γὰρ ἂν εἴη δεινότερον, ei...ψηφίσεσθε, καὶ τούτους μὲν ἡγήσεσθε...ἡμᾶς δὲ μὴδὲ τούτων ἐξιώσετε, for I see no reason why Bekker's conjecture ψηφίσαισθε...ἡγήσαισθε...ἐξιώσατε should be adopted.] Instances of other tenses of the indicative are furnished by Eur. Hec. 592—598 οἴκων δεινόν, ei γῇ μὲν κακῇ...ἀνθρωποὶ δ' ἀελ...οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλήν κακός, ὁ δ'...οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.; Lys. § 36 p. 123 St.=406, 407 R. οἴκων δεινόν, ei τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς...θανάτῳ ἐξημιώσατε...τούτους δὲ δὴ...οὐκ ἀρα χρὴ αὐτοὺς...κολάζεσθαι; Dem. I Aphob. § 28 p. 822 πῶς οὐ δεινόν, ei ἡμῖν μὲν...ἀπόδωκεν, τῷ δ'...οὐδεμία ἀπορία...γέγονεν; Xen. Memor. II. 3, 9 θαυμαστά γε λέγεις, ei κύνα μὲν, ei σοὶ ἦν ἐπὶ προβάτοις ἐπιτηδεῖς...ἀμελήσας ἂν τοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι...ἐπείρου εἰς ποιήσας πρᾶνται αὐτῶν, τὸν δὲ ἀδελφόν...οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖς... Aristot. Rhet. I. 1, 12 ἄτοπον ei τῷ σώματι μὲν αἰσχρὸν μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν ἐαυτῷ λόγῳ δ' οὐκ αἰσχρὸν. When the optative is in the apodosis, μὴ is usual if not invariable. To passages given by Cobet, Nov. Lect. p. 361, 362, add Lys. XXXI. § 31 p. 189 St.=889 R. σχετίων δ'

“ εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες
 “ οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ’ ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἐχθροὺς
 “ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἅμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν, καὶ ἐπὶ
 “ τῷ μὴ ὑπ’ ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρεθέντας αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς
 “ πάσχειν.

CXXII. “ ὑπάρχουσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ τοῦ πολέμου
 “ ἡμῖν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις μάλιστα παραίρεσις οὔσα τῶν
 “ προσόδων αἷς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε
 2 “ ὅσα οὐκ ἂν τις νῦν προῖδοι. ἥκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ
 “ ῥητοῖς χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς

m. r. fuit olómeθα αὐτῶν N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν eum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἀποροῦ-
 σιν pr. N. ἀπεροῦσιν corr. N. (pr. e m. r.). ἀπαιροῦσιν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τιμο-
 ροῦμενοι J. αὐτοὶ A.J.

CXXII. ὁδοὶ πολέμου Bekk. Popp. τοῦ om. F. (si recte interpretor silentium
 Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) al. Be. τοῦ hab. N.T. ἡμῖν corr. N. (in m. r.). ξυμμάχων τε N.T.
 ἀπόστασις corr. N. (alt. σ lit. 2 litt. cap.). μάλιστα om. T. παραίρεσις corr. N. (alt.

ρ m. r.). ἐπιτειχισμὸς N. ἄλλα τε hic T. ἀλλὰ τε corr. N. (e m. r.). ἀλλὰ τε A.J.
 ἀλλὰ τε (sic) vulg.

§ 2. ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ pr. N. (corr. m. ead.). ἀφ’ ἐαυτοῦ V. ἀμφ’ αὐτοῦ T. ταπολλά

ἀν εἴη, εἰ οὗτος μὲν...περὶ οὐδενὸς ἡγήσατο,
 ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῦτον...μὴ ἀποδοκιμάσαιτε. Yet
 in Isæ. vi. § 2 p. 56 St.=121 R. ἀποκον
 δὴ, εἰ ἐκεῖνα μὲν...ὑπέμενον, νῦν δὲ οὐ
 πειρώμην συνεπεῖν is supported by the
 authority of Mss. Anyhow in the old
 reading μὴ ἐπειρώμην the indicative is
 out of place. Such use of μὴ with the
 optative may in some respect account
 for the few examples of μὴ with the
 future indicative; “for there is an awful,
 irrepresible, and almost instinctive con-
 sciousness of the uncertainty of the
 future, and of our powerlessness over it,
 which in all cultivated languages has
 silently and imperceptibly modified the
 mode of expression with regard to it”
 (J. C. Hare Philolog. Museum Vol. II.
 p. 218). At the risk of provoking Neme-
 sis that awaits one over tedious I would
 still call attention to two passages, Lys.
 iv. § 13 p. 101 St.=175 R. ἡ δεινὸν γε
 εἰ εἰς μὲν λῦσιν τοῦ σώματος ἔδωκα τὸ
 ἀργύριον...ἐξῆν ἂν μοι χρῆσθαι...κωδυνεῖ-
 οντι δὲ μοι...οὐδὲ πνεῖσθαι...ἐκγενήσεται,
 and Dem. Leptin. § 79 p. 481 καὶ γὰρ ἂν
 ἀλογῶν εἴη· μίαν μὲν πόλιν εἰ ἀπώλεσεν...
 περὶ προδοσίας ἂν αὐτὸν εἰσῆγγελλον...

ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τρικαῦτα δ’ οὐκ ἔσται. In the
 latter Lambinus proposed εἰ μίαν μὲν
 πόλιν εἰ ἀπ. which might be countenanced
 by Xen. Mem. quoted above. One could
 hardly propose a similar alteration in
 the former. Either sentence probably
 is interrogative. In Lys. xxxiv. ult.
 οὐκ οὐν ἀσχρόν, εἰ...ὥστε οἱ μὲν πρόγονοι
 ...διεκωδύνοντο, ὑμεῖς δὲ...οὐδὲ τολμᾶτε...
 ὥστε (not εἰ) introduces the bi-membered
 sentence. Finally if the sentence is
 not bi-membered μὴ follows, e.g. Aris-
 toph. Av. 1269, 1270 δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα
 τὸν παρὰ τοῖς βροτοῖς | οἰχόμενον, εἰ μὴ δέ-
 ποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, and Aristot. Rhetor.
 II. 23, 6 ἀποκον οὖν εἰ διότι προέιτο καὶ
 ἐπίστευσε μὴ διήσουςιν.

CXXII. ἐπιτειχισμός: the occupation
 of Decelea years afterwards seems cer-
 tainly to have been suggested first by
 Alcibiades; but that this or a similar
 ἐπιτειχισμός was designed by Pelopon-
 nese, evidently was suspected by Pericles
 142, 2, 3, and when Alcibiades gives his
 advice about Decelea he adds ὅτι Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι μάλιστα αἰεὶ φοβούνται καὶ μόνου
 αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ αἰεὶ δια-
 πειράσθαι vi. 91, 6.

- "τὸ παρατυγχάνον" ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλή-
 "σας βεβαιώτερος, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω
 3 "πταίει. ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι εἰ μὲν ἦσαν ἡμῶν ἐκάστοις
 "πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων διαφοραί, οἷστον ἂν ἦν
 "νῦν δὲ πρὸς ξύμπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι ἱκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ
 "πόλιν ἔτι δυνατώτεροι, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη
 "καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστυ μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτούς, δίχα γε
 4 "ὄντας ἡμᾶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ τὴν ἦσαν, εἰ καὶ
 "δεινὸν τῷ ἀκούσαι, ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσιν ἢ ἄντικρυς
 "δουλείαν" ὁ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχρὸν τῇ Πελοπον-
 5 "νήσῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ ἡ
 "δικαίως δοκοῖμεν ἂν πάσχειν ἢ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ
 "τῶν πατέρων χεῖρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἡλευθέ-
 "ρωσαν" ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἡμῶν αὐτοῖς βεβαιούμεν αὐτό, τύραν-
 "νον δὲ ἔωμεν ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ' ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους
 6 "ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τάδε τριῶν τῶν
 "μεγίστων ξυμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται, ἀξυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ
 7 "ἀμελείας. οὐ γὰρ δὴ πεφευγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστους

T.A.J. πρ N. παρατυγχάνον corr. N. (o m. r.). περὶ αὐτὸν omn. αὐτὸν eum Dobr.
 Bekk. Popp. γεορεῖ. παίει N. (τ suprascr. m. r.).

§ 3. ἡμῶν ἦσαν A.J. vulg. ἦσαν ἡμῶν N.T.V.F.H. al. πρ N. Sed mox πρὸς.
 ἀθρόοι κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἄστυ T.

§ 4. τὸ ἀκούσαι T.V. 2 Be. τῷ ἀκούσαι corr. N. (ω et spir. supr. ac fuit τὸ).
 ἄλλο τι N.A.J. ἀπὸ μιᾶς vulg. ante Ed. Baner. ὑπὸ N.T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 5. πρὶν T. πατέρων hic N. οὐδ' corr. N. (δ' fuit οὐχ). ἐγκαθεστάναι N.
 ἀμαθεστάναι V.

§ 6. οὐκ ἀπήλλακται A.J. vulg. sed οὐκ om. N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be.

§ 2. εὐοργήτως) (ὀργισθεὶς. Notice
 the contrast between the Argives and
 the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea,
 the former ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ χωροῦντες,
 the latter "to the Dorian mood Of flutes
 and soft recorders; such as...instead of
 rage Deliberate valour breathed."—
 Not denying the validity of ὀργισθεὶς
 περὶ αὐτὸν, yet it seems a weak addition,
 whereas περὶ αὐτὸν marks that himself
 is to blame for his fall. For the accu-
 sative, which has been called in ques-
 tion, cp. περὶ ἔρμα περιβόλη τὴν ναῦν
 vii. 25, 7, τὴν πόλιν τριφθεῖσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ
 αὐτῆς vi. 18, 6, and elsewhere.—οὐκ

ἐλάσσω, "more frequently." See on
 13, 5, 69, 9.

§ 3. κατὰ πόλιν i.e. ἐκαστήν. See on
 14, 4.

§ 4. ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, "downright
 slavery." So ἀντικρυς δῆμον twice viii.
 92, 11, Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 40 ἀντικρυς
 οὕτως καὶ διαβήθη ἀπολογία, where see
 my note.

§ 5. The abolition by the Laced. of
 τύραννοι has been mentioned 18, 1.

§ 6. "And we know not how this
 policy is rid of three" implies that it
 must be set down to the credit of one
 of the three. Cp. 33, 3.

“ δὴ βλάβασαν καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἣ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοῦς
 “ σφάλλιν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται.

CXXIII. “ τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί δεῖ μακρότε-
 “ ρον ἢ ἐς ὅσον τοῖς νῦν ξυμφέρει αἰτιάσθαι; περὶ δὲ τῶν
 “ ἔπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦσι βοηθοῦντας χρῆ ἐπιταλαι-
 “ πωρεῖν· πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι·
 “ καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλειν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ
 “ ἐξουσίᾳ ὀλίγῳ προφέρετε (οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἂ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ
 “ ἐκτῆθαι τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέσθαι), ἀλλὰ θαρσύνοντας ἰέναι
 “ κατὰ πολλὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τοῦ τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος καὶ
 “ αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου ξυλλήψεσθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος
 “ πάσης ξυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ τὰ δὲ ὠφελείᾳ.
 “ σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἃς γε καὶ ὁ θεὸς κελεύων
 “ πολεμεῖν νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἡδικημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον
 “ βοηθήσετε· λύνουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμυνόμενοι ἀλλ’ οἱ πρότε-
 “ ροι ἐπιόντες.

CXXIV. “ ὥστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πο-
 “ λεμῖν, καὶ ἡμῶν τάδε κοινῇ παραινούντων, εἴπερ βεβαιό-
 “ τατον τὸ ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι,

§ 7. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ J. “ ἡ Cass. [H.] ex emendatione fuerat” Ba.

CXXIII. ^{ων}πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν N.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὑμῖν T.F.H. pl. omn. Br. Cum Porpnone recipi mox s’ T. πλούτῳ τε N.T. ὀλίγῳ T.A.J. ὀλίγῳ corr. N. (ω m. r.). ὀλίγῳ V. ὀλίγῳ F. (“ sed man. rec. sup. ω positum est o” Ba. tac. de hoc Br.) al. ὀλίγῳ reposui. ὀλίγῳ ex ὀλίγῳ irrepsit. δίκαια T. ἀπορία corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἀπουσίαι (pro περιουσίᾳ) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) aliq. Be. θαρσύνετε F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. s’ αὐτοῦ T. συλλήψεσθαι T. ἀπάσης A.J. vulg. πάσης N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ὠφελείᾳ Bekk. Popp.

§ 2. σπονδὰς δὲ N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ^{ων}κελεύειν T. (suprascor. m. ead.). παραβε-
 βᾶσθαι A.J. παραβᾶσθαι (sic) T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. πρότερον T.

CXXIV. ὑμῖν (non ἡμῖν) N. ἡμῖν V.J. ^{δα}τά κοινῇ corr. N. (corr. acc. de suprascor. ^{μελλετε} m. r.). τάδε κοινῇ T.V.F.H. al. κοινῇ τάδε A.J. vulg. ^{μελλετε} μὴ ποτιδαίταί τε T.

§ 7. A very similarly constructed sentence occurs v. 111, 4.—A similar play on words equally with this defying translation is found II. 62, 3 φρονήματι, καταφρονήματι.

CXXIII. αἰτιάσθαι here and 120, 1 befits the Corinthian speakers who had before given a definition of the word 69, 10.—αὐτοῦ might belong to ὑποσχο-

μετρον, for Apollo had volunteered to help them, 119, 4, but αὐτὸς there I have no doubt belongs to ξυλλήψεσθαι. This prominent collocation is analogous to that of adverbs noticed on de Fals. Leg. § 117.

§ 2. σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε. See on 78, 3.

CXXIV. ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα or ταῦτα

“ μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδαιάταις τε ποιείσθαι τιμωρίαν οὔσι Δω-
 “ ριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ πρότερον ἢν
 “ τὸνναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὥς
 “ οὐκέτι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτεσθαι,
 “ τοὺς δ', εἰ γνωσθυσόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μὲν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ
 “ τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομί-
 “ σαντες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίχθαι, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα
 “ τὰδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβη-
 “ θέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ πλείονος
 “ εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον
 “ βεβαιούται, ἀφ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως
 “ ἀκίνδυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν
 “ τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε
 “ τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησόμεθα
 “ ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκώμεν, καὶ τοὺς
 3 “ νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἑλλήνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν.” Τοιαῦτα οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

CXXV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀφ' ἀπάντων
 ἤκουσαν γνώμην, ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἅπασιν
 ὅσοι παρήσαν ἐξῆς, καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλασσονι πόλει· καὶ

(suprascr. m. ead.). τὲ Ν. τοὺς μὲν... τοὺς δ' Τ. ἀτολμῶντες Α. J. οὐ τολμῶντες F.
 “supr. scriptum est ab alia manu ἀτολμῶντες.” πολλῶ Τ. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην Α. J. vulg.
 Bekk. εἰς ἀνάγκην Ν. T. F. H. ἐς ἀν. V. ἀφίχθαι corr. Ν. (acc. m. r.). ἀφίχθαι Τ.
 ψηφίσασθε δὴ vulg. δὴ om. Ν. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. ψηφίσασθαι F. (teste Br. tac.
 Ba.). μὲν, post ἐκ πολέμου, om. Τ. μᾶλλον om. Ν. hab. marg. m. r. οὐχ' ὁμοίως Τ.
 § 2. καθεστηκυῖαν (sic) Ν. τῶν μὲν... τῶν δὲ Τ. αὐτοὶ τε Α. J. vulg. τε om.
 Ν. T. V. F. H. al. τοιοῦτον Τ. Α. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν Ν. V. F. H.
 § 3. τοιαῦτα μὲν Α. J. μὲν om. Ν. T. V. F. H. ταῦτα F. H.
 CXXV. ἀμφ' ἀπάντων Τ. ἀπάντων corr. Ν. (spir. m. r.).

makes equally sense, for, as Goeller has well observed, the sentiment may be general or particular. If ταῦτα, it refers to τὰδε above, and to this there is no objection. Cp. i. 143, ὅ οὐ γὰρ τὰδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται, Plat. Gorg. 497 D εἰν δὲ βοῶν καὶ τῇ δ' ἐπισκεψαί· οἶμαι γὰρ σοι οὐδὲ ταύτη ὁμολογείσθαι, Republ. v. 465 D διὰ μικρὸν που μέρος εὐδαιμονίζονται ἐκεῖνοι (οἱ ὀλυμπωνίκαι) ὧν τοῖς τοῖς ὑπάρχει· ἡ τε γὰρ τῶν δὲ νίκης καλλίων... τοῖς τοῖς and τῶνδε referring to “the assistant guards” in

Plato's Polity. Many examples might be quoted from poets. I give three from Soph. Antig. 189 ἡ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ σώζουσα καὶ ταύτης ἐπὶ, 296—298 τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις πορθεῖ, τὸ δ'... τὸ δ'..., 673, 674 αὐτῇ πόλεις τ' ὀλλυσιν, ἡ δ' ἀναστᾶτος | οἴκου τίθησιν· ἡ δ'...—περιμένοντας can hardly be an anacoluthon for *genitive absolute*, as throughout the chapter there is a mingling of the first (we the Pelop. confederacy) and second (you the Laced.) persons, and γνωσθυσόμεθα so closely follows.

1 τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. δεδογμένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς
 μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκευοῖς οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι
 δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκάστοις ἅ πρόσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλησιν.
 3 ὁμῶς δὲ καθισταμένοις ὧν ἔδει ἐναντὸς μὲν οὐ διετρίβη,
 ἔλασσον δὲ πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον
 ἀρασθαι φανερώς.

CXXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ πρὸς
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιούμενοι, ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι
 μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ἦν μὴ τι ἐσακούωσι.
 2 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέ-
 λευον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ· τὸ δὲ ἄγος

§ 2. δεδογμένον corr. N. (ὅν m. r. fuit δεδογμένον q. l. sequi. pauci praebent.) ἀδύ-
 νατον T. ἔλλησιν T. Diversus error μελλήσει pro ἔλλησι plerosque libros invasit
 viii. 46, 1.

§ 3. ὁμοίως T. ἐναντ N. μὲν οὖν οὐ T. διετρίβη corr. N. (lit. supr. = add. acc.
 supr. i η corr. m. r. fuit διέτριβε). ἐσβαλλεῖν (sic) T. ἐς τὴν δὲ ἀττικὴν J.

CXXVI. πρ N. ὅτιμεγίστη vulg. ὅτι μεγίστη N. T. F. H. A. J. τοῦτο πολεμεῖν H.
 ἐσακούωσι A. J. vulg. Popp. ἐσακούωσιν ut solet Bekk. ἐσακούωσι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι
 corr. N. (ω post lit. 2 litt. cap.) de V. iac. Ad. T. F. ("corr. F." teste Br.) H. al.
 sequi. libri. In vulg. acquiesco, cum Thucydides si nollent audire aequae ac nisi
 audiverint potuerit dicere illud fortasse maluerit. (De hac re breviter monui ad
 Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 365). In Aristoph. Pac. 107 ἐάν δὲ μὴ σοι καταγορεύσῃ, hodie
 editur καταγορεύῃ, nam κατεῖπῃ dicturum esse Comicum (quanquam vid. quae ad
 F. L. * 117 et Ind. sub συναγορεύσαντα ubi loc. ex Anaxila Comico attuli. Nunc
 addo Menandr. Incert. xliii. 3. Praeiverant Homer. Pindar.) In Avib. 555 κἄν μὲν
 μὴ φῇ μὴδ' ἐβελήσῃ μὴδ' εὐθὺς γινωσιμαχῆσῃ.

§ 2. Pro τῆς θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ pauc. libr. sollemni errore. De ἡ θεὸς audi Cobet.
 Nov. Lect. p. 26, "nemo unquam qui ἀττικιστὶ λέγει et non παρατραγῶδει, usurpat
 θεά, sed ἡ θεὸς dicebant perpetuo omnes in illo sermone qui non supra soccum
 adsurgit."

CXXV. τὸ πλῆθος κ.τ.λ. "the major-
 ity voted for war." It is quite imma-
 terial whether a plural or singular
 follows a noun of multitude. τὸ πλῆθος
 οἴονται 20, 3. See more on iv. 84, 2,
 where singular verb and plural participle
 are found in the predicate.

§ 2. δεδογμένον, a various but not
 well-supported reading, has no standing
 place. ἐρημένον, δόξαν, ἔξόν, δέον, and
 hosts of similar absolute accus. partici-
 ples might be cited. If καταχειροτονη-
 θέντος αὐτοῦ is to be retained in Dem.
 Mid. p. 578 § 109 the participle is per-
 sonal, but καταχειροτονηθὲν has been
 wisely preferred by Editors.—εὐθὺς
 obviously belongs to ἐπιχειρεῖν.

§ 3. "But, though they voted to
 have no delay, yet if a year was not
 taken up in preparation, it was some-
 what less." I conjecture that τι may
 have dropt out before πρὶν, see on 61, 5.
 Poppo and Arnold think ὁμῶς δὲ... refers
 to εὐθὺς μὲν... but the antithesis in § 2
 is quite marked, "though it was im-
 possible at once to make the attempt as
 unprepared, yet they voted to prepare
 without delay."

CXXVI. § 2. τὸ ἄγος...τῆς θεοῦ: τοὺς
 τὸ ἄγος δράσαντας τῆς θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς
 Schol. "The abomination of the God-
 dess." Herod. tells the story of Cylon
 briefly v. 71. He calls them "τοὺς
 ἐναγέας," cp. ἐναγείς § 12, 13.

3 ἦν τοιούδε. Κύλων ἦν Ὀλυμπιονικῆς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος τῶν
 πάλαι εὐγενῆς τε καὶ δυνατός, ἐγεγαμῆκει δὲ θυγατέρα
 4 Θεαγένους, Μεγαρέως ἀνδρὸς, ὃς κατ' ἐκείων τὸν χρόνον
 ἐτυράννει Μεγάρων. χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς
 5 τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. ὁ δὲ παρά τε τοῦ Θεαγένους
 δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀναπείσας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθον
 Ὀλύμπια τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς
 ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, νομίσας ἐορτὴν τε τοῦ Διὸς μεγίστην εἶναι καὶ
 6 ἑαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὀλύμπια νενικηκότι. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ
 Ἀττικῇ ἢ ἄλλοθι που ἡ μεγίστη ἐορτὴ εἴρητο, οὔτε ἐκείνους

§ 3. δθην. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ A.J. vulg. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ δθην. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. δυνατ N. Miro errore θυτέρα A.J. θεαγένους pr. N. θεαγένους corr. N. (a m. r.). θεαγο- ρους pt. T. θεαγόρους (fort.) corr. m. ead. marg. γρ. θεαγένους m. ead. ἀνδρ N. ἐτυράννει (sic) T. μεγάρων (non μεγαρέων) N.

§ 4. ἐν τῇ hab. (non τῇ om.) N.

§ 5. ὁ δὲ T. τε (post παρά) om. N.V. ἐπῆλθεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον N.T.V.F.H. al. κατέλαβεν F. (si Bauer intelligo) H. ἑαυτῷ τι N.T. ὀλύμπια hic sed supr. δλύμπια J.

§ 6. εἰ corr. N. (m. r.). οὐτ' ἐκείνους N.V. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N. διάσει

§ 3. δυνατός in its political sense.

§ 4. τῇ τ. Δ. τῇ μ. see on 23, 4.

§ 5. ἐπῆλθον. I transcribe a note, thinking it withal somewhat fanciful, contributed by an original thinker and a ripe scholar, whose premature death we all lament. "The reason of the plural verb seems to be that the festival consisted of a plurality of spectacles, and spread over a number of days, and so might naturally though not necessarily be regarded distributively. At all events there must be some explanation proper to the case of a festival, as we also find in Thuc. Κάρρεια ἐτύγγανον δατα v. 75, and τὰ Ἰσθμια...ἐπηγγέλθησαν viii. 10." James Riddell, Terminalia, Oxford 1852 p. 64.

§ 6. οὐτε ἐκείνους ἐτι... This use of ἐτι I have endeavoured (after Buttmann) to illustrate on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 80. "He did not take into notice this (whether the very great feast was in Attica or elsewhere) as he had noticed that it was the very great feast." Cope's translation of one of my quoted passages (Gorg. 503 A) seems unexceptionable,

"your present question is not a simple one like the preceding." I could add many instances of this use of οὐκέτι or οὐκ...ἐτι. Meanwhile I must express my marvel at a very grave blunder made by the Oxford Greek Professor in rendering Plat. Theæt. 177D "no one had ever yet had the hardihood to contend." The words are ἔφαμεν...ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθέλειν δῖσχυρίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα περὶ τὰ δίκαια, ὡς πάντος μᾶλλον ἢ ἂν θῆται πόλις δόξαντα αὐτῇ ταῦτα καὶ ἐστὶ δίκαια τῇ θεμίστῃ ἕως περ ἂν κέηται· περὶ δὲ τὰ γαθοῦ (= τοῦ ὠφελίμου, τοῦ συμφέροντος) οὐδένα ἀνδρείον ἐθ' οὕτως εἶναι (no one is in this case as in the former "the just" so bold) ὥστε τολμᾶν διαμάχεσθαι ἐτι καὶ ἂν ὠφέλιμα οἰηθείσα πόλις αὐτῇ θῆται, καὶ ἐστὶ τοσοῦτον χρόνον ὅσον ἂν κέηται ὠφέλιμα. Surely the Master of Balliol has here confounded οὐκέτι and οὐπω, I repeat a very grave blunder. I am sorry to say that in our passage Poppo is open to the same charge, for he asks, "ἐτι significatne ad illud usque tempus, an legendum est τί, ulla ex parte!" But Poppo's confusion of thought I have noticed on 51, 2, and

ἐτι κατενόησε τό τε μαντεῖον οὐκ ἔδηλον· ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις Διάσια ἃ καλεῖται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μειλιχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ πανδημεὶ θύουσι, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια· δοκῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν 7 ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθησάν τε πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ προσκαβεζόμενοι 8 ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρείᾳ ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοί, ἐπιτρέψαντες τοῖς ἑνέα ἄρχουσι τὴν φυλακὴν καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτορσι διαθεῖναι ἢ ἂν ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν 9 πολιτικῶν οἱ ἑνέα ἄρχοντες ἔπρασσον. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλαύρως εἶχον σίτου τε καὶ ὕδατος 10 ἀπορίᾳ. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βαμὸν ἰκέται τὸν ἐν τῇ 11 ἀκροπόλει. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἑώρων ἀποθνήσκοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐφ' ᾧ μηδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναν· καβεζομένους δὲ τινας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν

corr. N. (σι m. r.). μεγίστη hab. N. om. V. οὐχ' ἱερεῖα (sic) T. γινώσκειν N.T.V.

τοῦ ἔργου T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. τε (post ἐβοήθησαν) om. N.V. πρὸς αὐτοὺς T.

§ 8. προσεδρεία corr. N. (σι m. r. fuit προσεδρεία). οἱ πολλοὶ om. N. πολλοὶ sine oi hab. N. marg. (m. r. post ἀπῆλθον lit. op. ὑποστιγμῆς, potuit esse lit. oi, si pr. m. πολλοὶ præbuisset). oi om. V. φυλακὴν τε καὶ Δ. J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διαγιγνώσκωσι N.V. διαγιγνώσκουσι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διαγιγνώσκουσι T.

§ 9. πολιορκούμενοι (sic) J. σίτου τε N.T.

§ 10. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ T. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι T. καὶ (ante ἀπέθνησκον) om. H. om. corr. F. om. pr. N. add. m. r. hab. T. ἀπέθνησκον (sic) T. ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ J.

§ 11. ποιήσουσιν corr. N. (ου m. r. fuit ποιήσωσιν).

on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 384, and I fear shall have to notice elsewhere, admitting withal that he is a very painstaking Editor. Krüger's unpretending edition, with short German notes (Berlin 1846), briefly but correctly says, "nicht auch, nicht ebenfalls."—θύματα: τινὰ πέμματα εἰς ζῶων μορφὰς τετυπωμένα ἔθουν Schol.

§ 8. Instead of the nine archons Herod. says οἱ πρυτάνεις τῶν Ναυκράρων, οἵτερ ἔνεμον τότε τὰς Ἀθήνας. See Thirlw.

Vol. I. p. 22.

§ 11. ἀναστήσαντες, though generally accompanied by a qualifying phrase, as here and III. 28, 2 ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, in itself seems symbolically to imply a safe-conduct. See 128, I, 136, 7, III. 75, 5, 8, Sophocl. Oed. Col. 47, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐμοὶ τοι τοῦξανιστάναι πόλεως | διχ' ἐστὶ θάρσος. I should accept a reading commended by Mss. in Æschyl. Suppl. 322, 323, εἰδὼς δ' ἄμυν ἀρχαίων γένος | πρᾶσσοις ἀν' ὡς Ἀργείων ἀνστήσας στόλον, "raising

12 ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ διεκρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου
 ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιθῆριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκείνοί τε ἐκαλοῦντο καὶ τὸ
 13 γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. ἤλασαν μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς
 ἐναγεῖς τούτους, ἤλασε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος
 ὕστερον μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τοὺς τε ζῶντας ἐλαύ-
 νοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ ὀστᾶ ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον κατ-
 ἤλθον μέντοι ὕστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἔστιν ἔτι ἐν τῇ
 πόλει.

CXXVII. τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον
 ἐλαύνειν δῆθεν τοῖς θεοῖς πρῶτον τιμωροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ
 Περικλέα τὸν Ξανθίππου προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μη-
 τέρα, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον σφίσι προχω-
 2 ρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἠλπίζον
 παθεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν τοῦτο ὅσον διαβολὴν οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν, ὥς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ
 3 πόλεμος. ὦν γὰρ δυνατώτατος τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἄγων

§ 12. ἀλιθῆριοι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τοῖς ἐκ θεοῦ T. ἐκείνοι τὲ N.T.

§ 13. ἐξέβαλλον F.H. Post ὕστερον, μετὰ τὸν κλεομένην add. T. ἔτι ἐστὶν A.J. vulg. ἔστιν ἔτι N.F.H. pl. Be. ἔστιν ἔτι T.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436).

CXXVII. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν N.V.F.H. al. Eadem collocatio, hic quidem minus numerosa, est 126, 2, 128, 1, 3, 135, 1. εἰδότες δὴ J. δὲ καὶ N.V. δὲ om. T. προσερχόμενον N.V. al. pauci. μὲν N.T. προχωρήσειν J. vulg. προχωρεῖν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 2. τοσοῦτόν γ' Ed. Bauer, πρὸ N.

us up from sanctuary as (acknowledging us as) an Argive (from our proof of our descent) body of fugitives."

CXXVII. For δῆθεν see on 92, 1. The word recurs III. 68, 1, IV. 99. Agariste, the mother of Pericles, belonged to the Alcmaeonidae, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ αὐτοῖς (Cylon and his partizans) αἰτίη ἔχει Ἀλκμαιωνίδας, Herod.—προχωρεῖν: infinitive present. Their words would have been ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον ἡμῖν προχωρεῖ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. So the present in IV. 24, 4 καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι, VIII. 27, 3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ ἀσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν. So in Latin Cic. V. ad Attic. 21, 11 Homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam hoc dicere, se a me solvere (nos a te solvimus). Our idiom will allow this graphic present in rect. orat. but hardly

in obliqu. We can translate Plat. Phædr. 241 E καὶ γὰρ τὸν ποταμὸν τούτου διαβάς ἀπέρχομαι, "I am off."

§ 2. ὅσον διαβολὴν κ.τ.λ. "as that it would produce a prejudice between him and the state."—τὸ μέρος: cp. 74, 4, and II. 67, 2. "His symphora would bear its share in bringing about the war."

§ 3. δυνατώτατος, neither here nor 139, 4, nor II. 65, 8 in the political sense. The last passage is worth comparing: δυνατὸς ὦν τῷ τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ...κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὅπ' αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς ἦγε.—So completely οὐκ ἐῷ, οὐκ εἰων=κελεύω μὴ, ἐκέλευον μὴ, that Plat. Republ. VIII. 553 D gives us τὸ μὲν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐφ' ἠελίουσθαι οὐδὲ σκοπεῖν ἄλλ' ἢ ὁπότεν ἐξ ἐλαττώσεως χρημάτων πλείω ἔσται, τὸ δὲ αὖ θανατίζειν καὶ τιμᾶν μῆδεν ἄλλο ἢ πλοῦτόν τε καὶ τοὺς πλου-

τὴν πολιτείαν ἡνάντιοντο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἶα ὑπέικειν ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ὥρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακε-
 2 δαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ
 Ταινάρου τῶν Εἰλώτων ἱκέτας ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν διδ
 3 καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν γενέσθαι
 3 ἐν Σπάρτῃ. ἐκέλευον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Χαλκιοίκου ἄγος ἐλαύ-
 4 νειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ τοιόνδε. ἐπειδὴ Πανσανίας ὁ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
 ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη
 μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς
 τριήρῃ λαβὼν Ἑρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς
 Ἑλλησποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ
 δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὥσπερ καὶ
 τὸ πρῶτον ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐφίεμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς.
 5 εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ

CXXVIII. ἄγος ἐλαύνειν...ταινάρου om. H. propter τὸ ὁμοιοτέλευτον. "Sed manus recentior in imo marg. adscripsit" Ba.

§ 2. ἀναστήσαντές ποτε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. pr. e m. r. lit. supr. alt. e). ἀναστήσαντες ποτέ T. εἰλώτων τοὺς ἱκέτας A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δι' ὁ vulg. διὰ N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be. A.J. Bekk. Poppo.

§ 4. τὸ πρῶτον N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον V.H. σπαρτῶν T. οὐκ ἐτι F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.). ἐξεπέμφθη (sic) N. αὐτ' N. πρ N. πράγματα βουλόμενος πράσσειν A.J. vulg. βουλόμενος om. N.T.V.F.H. al. βουλ. ante τὰ ponunt sequi. libri. το-πρῶτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον hic T.V.F.H. ἐπεχείρησεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐνε-χείρησεν N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. ἐνεχείρισεν T.

σίους, as if in the first clause κελεύει μὴδὲν ἄλλο had preceded. So Th. viii. 81, 3 ὑπέδεξαστο ἡ μὴν...μὴ ἀπορήσειν αὐτοῖς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δὲν...ἐξαργυρίσαι, because οὐκ ἐφη would have been so natural in the first clause. Cp. Dem. pro Phorm. p. 954, 955 λόγους ἐτόλμα λέγειν...ἐνα μὲν τὸ παράπαν μὴ γενέσθαι διαθήκην....ἕτερον δ'....συγχωρεῖν....καὶ οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι. In Eur. Helen. 835, 836 ἀλλ' ἀγρὸν ὀρκον σὸν κἀρα κατώμοσα. MEN. τί φῆς; θαυεῖσθαι κοῦπ'οτ' ἀλλὰ-ξεν λέχῃ; I see no difficulty. The introduction of φῆς sufficiently accounts for οὐποτε.

CXXVIII. § 2. τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν;

that mentioned 101, 2.

§ 4. πράγματα πράσσειν: a somewhat loose infinitive, but hardly in strict concord with ἀφικνεῖται. We find a similar infinitive connected with πέμπειν iv. 8, 3, 132, 3. In Eur. Med. 1303 ἐμῶν δὲ παιδῶν ἦλθον ἐκώσωσιν βίον var. read. ἐκώσωσιν "utrumque recte" Pors. Elmsl. on the contrary admits the infinitive with πέμπειν, doubting it with λέγειν. Perhaps μανθάνειν γὰρ ἤκομεν | ἔτι τοι πρὸς δατῶν Soph. Oed. Col. 12 we may render "we are here to learn," treating ἤκομεν as nearly = οἶδ' ἐσμέν.

§ 5. εὐεργεσίαν as 129, 2 where commentators refer to Herod. viii. 85 φέλα.

τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο· Βυζάντιον γὰρ
 ἔλων τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν
 (εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντες τινας καὶ
 ξυγγενεῖς οἱ ἐάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ) τότε τούτους οὓς ἔλαβεν ἀπο-
 πέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ
 6 ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. ἔπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ
 Ἑρετρίεως, ᾧ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώ-
 7 τούς. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ·
 ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη. “Παν-
 “σανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι
 “βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἔλων, καὶ γνώμην ποιοῦμαι,
 “εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοι
 “Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῇ-
 8 “σαι. δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι μετὰ σοῦ
 9 “βουλευόμενος. εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα
 “πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι’ οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιη-
 “σόμεθα.”

§ 5. ἔλων pr. N. ἔλων corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). ἔλων δὲ μ. T. [οἱ] ἐάλωσαν Bekk. sine causa. ἐν τῷ τότε T. ἐν αὐτῷ, τότε pr. N. ἐν αὐτῷ τότε corr. N. (lit. post ὧ, add. ὑποστιγμὴν post τότε m. r.). ἔλαβον T.

§ 6. ὅπερ A. J. vulg. Bekk. ὦ N. T. V. F. H. al. ᾧ [περ] Porpo.

§ 7. τὸν om. pr. N. suprasor. m. r. γογγύλου φέροντος pr. N. γογγύλον φέροντα corr. N. (m. r.). γόγγυλον (sic) T. (sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.). τάδε καὶ ἐν A. J. vulg. καὶ om. N. T. V. F. H. al. τοὺς σπάρτης T. τούσδε τε N. τοὺς δὲ T. τε om. T. καὶ σοι A. J. vulg. καὶ σοὶ N. T. θυγατέρα τὴν N. T. εἰ σοὶ T. καὶ σοὶ N. σπάρτην τὴν N. T.

§ 8. δυνατ N. πράξαι T. βουλόμενος J. βουλευόμενος Δ. Vid. 112, 4.

§ 9. τολαιπὸν N. T. A. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν V. F. H.

κος δὲ εὐεργέτης βασιλεὺς ἀνεγράφη, καὶ
 χάρη οἱ ἐδωρήθη πολλή. οἱ δ' εὐεργέται
 βασιλεὺς ἀποσάγγει καλέσονται Περσιῶτι,
 and “the book of record of the chroni-
 cles” in Esther vi. 2. The name was
 introduced into Greek. See a copious
 note of Wolf's on Dem. Leptin. p. 475.
 His examples are all post-Thucydidean,
 but I think we shall find that the title
 was already acknowledged in our author's
 days.—προσῆκοντες...ξυγγενεῖς: appa-
 rently the same tautology as propinquus
 cognatusque Liv. xxv. 3, 15 and Vergil
 Æneid ii. 87 consanguinitate propin-
 quom. Cp. our blood-relation.

§ 7. Γόγγυλον is the probable account,
 to distinguish the proper name from the
 adjective.—ἀποπέμπει ... ποιῶμαι: so
 129, 2 λέγει Πέρξης...μοι...ἡμετέρῳ...ἀρέ-
 σκομαι. With this, to us so strange a
 medley, cp. the wording of the year's
 truce between Athens and Sparta iv. 118.

§ 9. σε...ἀρέσκει: this construction
 was already in use in the Tragedians.
 Th. elsewhere has used the dative.—
 ἄνδρα πιστόν. See the commentators on
 Æsch. Pers. 1, 2 τάδε μὲν Περσῶν τῶν
 οἰχομένων | Ἑλλάδ' ἐς αἶαν πιστὰ κα-
 λείται, 528 πιστοῖσι πιστὰ ξυμφέρειν
 βουλευμάτα.

CXXIX. τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφή ἐδήλου, Ξέρξης δὲ ἦσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδείξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν ὥσπερ εἴρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε. “Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίᾳ. καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας κείται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσαεὶ ἀνάγραφτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις “ τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μῆτε νῦν μῆτε ἡμέρα

CXXIX. ξέρξης τὲ ἦσθη τῇ ἐπ. T. ἦσθη τὲ N. φανάκου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

σατραπείαν δασκυλίτιν corr. N. (acc. supr. i corr. τιν suprascr. m. r.). δασκυλίτην T. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) J. σκυλίτιν V. δασκυλίτιν H.A. σατραπείαν A.J. παραλαβεῖν corr. N. (m. ead.). μεγαβάτην corr. N. (η m. r.). σφραγίδα N.T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. ὡς περ εἴρητο corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω add. e supr. ρ lit. inter ρ et ei add. spir. supr. ei. m. r. fuit ὡς προείρητο). διέσωσας A.J. vulg. ἔσωσας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. κέσεται pr. N. κείται corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ei post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. τ m. r.). γρ. κέσεται marg. N. (m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). κέσεται A.J. vulg. κείται T.F. (si recte Bekkeri silentium interpretor, tac. Ba.) Thom. Mag. del. v. ἐς dei T.

§ 3. καὶ σὲ N.T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). καὶ σε (sic) J. μῆτε ἡμέρα N.T.V.F.

CXXIX. This Satrapy, called by Herod. III. 120 νομοῦ τοῦ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ (cp. 126 Μισραβατιά τὸν ἐκ Δασκυλείου ὑπαρχον, VI. 33 Οἰβάρεϊ τῷ Μεγαβάδου τῷ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ ὑπάρχον), is considered to be the same as νομός τρίτος of Herod. III. 90. It is the most extensive though not the most productive of tribute of the four (Arnold in an instructive note on VIII. 5, 4 says *three*, but Herodotus gives Cilicia as νομός τέταρτος) satrapies in Asia Minor. “It includes the great body of Asia Minor, situated to the north of Taurus (for it is agreed that the Σύριοι of Herod. means Cappadocia. Benn. p. 315) and east of Lydia: as well as the whole northern coast, from the Troade to the river Thermodon.” Major Rennell, Geogr. Herod. Vol. I. p. 313. The Hellespontines were by far the

most important members of this satrapy, and so it is generally called δ' Ἑλλήσποντος in Th. VIII., when Pharnabazus, its then satrap, was striving to outbid Tissaphernes. Dascyleium, a Bithynian town on the Propontis, not far from Mysia, was the seat of the satrap. Xenoph. Hist. Gr. IV. 1, 15, 16 gives a glowing description of the neighbourhood, the fertility of the soil, and its abundance in all manner of game and fish. Steph. Byz. gives five cities of this name: τετάρτη ἐπὶ Βιδυνίας.

§ 2. κείται... “the title of εὐεργέτης, is bestowed upon you in our family ever registered.” Whether ἐς βασιλέα 128, 5 is a condensation for ἐς βασιλέως οἶκον (see on IV. 67, 1), or ἐς is simply the same as πρὸς, is by no means easy to determine.

“ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὧν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῇ,
 “μὴδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κεκωλύσθω, μὴδὲ στρα-
 “τιάς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἄρτα-
 “βάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπεμψα, πράσσει θαρσύν
 “καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει
 “ἀμφοτέροισ.”

CXXX. ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὧν
 καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν
 Πλαταιαῖσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι
 ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότῳ τρόπῳ βιοτεῦναι, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε
 Μηδικὰς ἐνδυνόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξῆει, καὶ διὰ τῆς
 Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουσι,
 τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν
 οὐκ ἐδύνατο, ἀλλ’ ἔργοις βραχέσι προὔδηλον ᾗ τῇ γνώμῃ
 μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν
 παρέιχε, καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως

(tac. Br.) H. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. ὑπισχνῇ hic N. Nullus liber hic formam ὑπισχνεῖ praebet, quam Atticorum propriam Porsonus judicavit. In vi. 14, 1 unus et alter hab. ἡγεῖ. μὴδὲ hic et infra N.T.A. μὴδὲ hic μὴ δὲ infra J. δαπάνη hic N. δαπάνη A.J. πλήθει corr. N. (η m. ead.). δεῖ corr. N. (αἰ m. r.). δὴ T. παραγίγνεσθαι N.T.V. μετὰ N.V. ἀνδρὸς N. πράσσει N.T.A.J.

CXXX. πλαταιαῖσιν pr. N. πλαταιαῖσιν corr. N. (acc. m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). πλαταιαῖσιν A.J. vulg. πλαταιαῖσιν T.F.H. omn. Be. (et infra si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium) Bekk. Poppo. πολλῷ μᾶλλον τότε T.A.J. ἦρτο Ed. Bauer. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἡδύνατο corr. N. (η m. r. fuit ἐδύνατο). ἐδύνατο eum Bekk. recepi. καθεστῶτι 2 Be. Scholiast. vulg. καθεστηκότῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. ἐνδυνόμενος· καὶ T. (s post s irrepsit). ἐξῆει hic N. ἐξῆει A.J. μηδικὴν A.J. “recens manus inter versus scripserat in Cass.” [H.] Ba. παρετίθετο N. περιετίθετο V. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο corr. N. (ε corr. m. r. fuit ἡδύνατο). ἐδύνατο V. Bekk. προὔδηλον N. Bekk. προὔδηλον (sic) T.

§ 2. αὐτὸν N. αὐτὸν T.H. παρέιχεν F. Bekk. μὴ (pro μηδὲνα) N.V. δὲνα ante εἰνα

CXXX. ἐν τῷ καθ. τρ. “the constituted ordinary ways of life,” varied 132, 1 ἐξεδεδήτητο τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων.—βιοτεῦναι: see on 11, 2.—Περσικὴν, τρυφήλην Scholiast. Persicos odi puer adparatus suggests itself to every one. Nep. Paus. 3 epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius.—μειζόνως the only form of this adverb, μείζον being probably always adjective; μείζον φρονεῖν is the comparative of μέγα φρονεῖν.—μετέστη, not ἀπέστη, withdrew from the ἡγεμονία of Sparta. The Athenians had been bona fide ξύμμαχοι, never ὑπήκοοι.

So when Chios (αὐτόνομος as it was styled) went over to the Lacedæmonians Th. says τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκίας viii. 15, 1, though he has more than once used of the same ἀφίστασθαι, ἀπόστασις. So above 95, 4 ξυνέβη... τοὺς συμμαχοὺς τῷ ἐκείνῳ ἔχθει παρ’ Ἀθηναίους μεταδέξασθαι, and the Corinthians, when threatening to withdraw from the Spartan confederacy, carefully picked their language, ἡμᾶς πρὸς ἑτέραν τινα ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε 71, 5, οὔτε γὰρ δόξα ποιοῦμεν ἂν μεταβαλλόμενοι, as they afterwards say § 7.

ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἤκιστα ἢ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

CXXXI. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμιονίδι νηὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βία ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς πράσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν. ὁ δὲ βου-

excidit. διόπερ pr. N. διόπερ corr. N. (lit. post ρ). πρὸ N. οὐχῆκιστα N.A.J. μετέστη corr. N. (ετέ m. r.).

CXXXI. τότε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. τό, τε vulg. ἀνεκλέσαν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀνεκλέσαν corr. N. (add. acc. lit. supr. alt. ε. ν post lit. 3 litt. cap. fuit ἀνεκαλέσαντο) F.H. Th. Mag. in ἀνακαλοῦμαι. ἐρμιονίδι T. (supraser. m. ead.). τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.F.H. αὐτόν (pro αὐτῶν) T. πολιορκηθεὶς T. κολωνὰς N.V. τρωάδας A.J. vulg. τρωάδας Bekk. Popp. τρωάδας N.T.V.F.H. πράσσων τε N.T. ἐσηγγέλλετο corr. N. (π m. r.). πρὸ N. hic T. πρὸς V.F.H. pl. omn. ἐς A.J. vulg. quod et ipsum defendi potest. ἐπάσχον T. σπαρτιάτας N. σπαρτιάται V.

CXXXI. ἀνεκλέσαν or ἀνεκαλέσαντο I doubt not is equally correct. The verb is not used elsewhere in Th. in the sense of "to recal." The middle is found VII. 73, 3, meaning "calling on the Athen. to answer them." The usual word for recal is μεταπέμπομαι (μεταπειῶ), as 95, 3, 128, 4 (μεταπεμφθεὶς passive) both of the recal of Pausanias, and elsewhere. μετακαλεῖν also is so used VIII. 11, 3.—ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς: the brevity of our Author makes him obscure. After Paus. took Byzantium, he left the place in the hands of Gongylus of Eretria, through whom he conducted his reasonable negotiations with Xerxes. The relatives of the king were liberated, but nominally they had escaped, absconded. See above 128, 5 foll. He clearly returns to Byzantium, and, as it would seem from the very strong word used by Th., the Athenians were "constrained to expel him by force" (Grote v. p. 364). "Compelled him to leave Byzantium," says Thirlw. II. 376, but this seems an inadequate translation.

—I retain πρὸς as having more Mss. authority, but πράσσειν ἐς (applied to a body of men) I am persuaded is unquestionable Greek. So 132, 3 ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πράσσειν τι. An intrigue carried on with one must be expressed by dative, or πρὸς with accusative, οἱ πράσσοιτες Βρασιδῆ, πρὸς Βρασιδαν, but an intrigue carried on with many is not only an intrigue with but amongst them, reaching them, and extending itself through them. On similar grounds I hope on III. 109, 2 to show that διαβίλλειν ἐς τινας is correct, in fact, stating all that διαβίλλειν πρὸς τινας does and something more.—ἐπάσχον, a simple mistake of the Ms. T., which teems with all manner of mis-spellings (herein shared with a Ms. of Bekker's), I notice, to guard the reader against the notion, that πάσχειν can (though undoubtedly pati can) contain the meaning of ἀνέχσθαι. See what I have written on Aristoph. Vesp. 763, Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, Vol. IV. p. 309.—πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The exact

λόμενος ὡς ἡκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρήμασι δια-
 3 λύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ
 ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων
 (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δράσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα
 διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχων.

CXXXII. καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται
 σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύ-
 σαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου
 ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν
 Λεωνίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὦν ἐπετρόπενεν).
 ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρείχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. Post βουλόμενος, in N. lit. 2 litt. cap. ὡς ante seq. versic. add.
 sed m. ead. ἀνεχώρει N. ἐνεχώρει V. τοδεύτερον N. A. J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T. V. F. H.
 eis sp. T.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν T. A. J. εἰρκτὴν pr. N. εἰρκτὴν corr. N. (spiram. r.). ἐκπίπτει
 N. V. haud scio an mutatis ek et eis. Vid. ad. 106, 2. τοπρῶτον N. hic T. A. J. vulg.
 τὸ πρῶτον V. F. H. δράσαι corr. N. (acc. m. r. fuit δράσαι). δράσαι T. εαυτὸν (sic)
 A. eis κρίσιν T. περὶ αὐτῶν A. J. vulg. περὶ αὐτῶν N. T. V. F. H. al. Ego αὐτῶν
 repositui.

CXXXII. σπαρτιᾶται hic T. σπαρτιᾶται corr. N. (acc. fuit σπαρτιᾶται m. r.).
 οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ om. T. pauc. Be. γένους τε N. T. Λεωνίδου corr. N. (ou m. r. fuisse

message given would be thus worded, "πόλεμόν σοι Σπαρτιᾶται προαγορεύουσιν, "else the Spartans declare war on you." Hence present infinitive. See on 127, 1.

§ 2. τὴν παραβολήν, noticed as a various reading, and found in one of Bekk. Mss., but in no edition before me, seems to have been known as well as τὴν διαβολήν to the Scholiast. τὴν κατηγορίαν. τὸν κίνδυνον, τὸ γεγονός ὑπ' αὐτοῦ παράβολον. The word, not found I think elsewhere in such sense, seems to have been suggested by παραβόλοιο 133.—διαλύσειν: we have the middle 140, 5 τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύσθαι, but there "our mutual recriminatory charges." ἀπολύσθαι with διαβολάς, ἐγκλήματα, αἰτίας, is more usual. See Cobet. Var. Lect. p. 368.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν seems to be one of the olden words common to Herodotus (ἐρκτή) Thucydides and Xenophon. Its existence elsewhere in Attic prose of good age is questionable. Aut. Axioch.

370 D and Pseudo-Dem. Ep. II. p. 1471 are not respectable vouchers, and in Dem. Timoor. p. 764, 11 it was foisted in by Reiske, and by subsequent editors justly exploded. In Herod. IV. 146, 148 it may be noticed that the Lacedæmonian prison is meant. Possibly it was the name usually acknowledged in Sparta.—τὸν βασιλέα: καὶ μὴν οὐκ ἦν βασιλεὺς ἀλλ' ἐπίτροπος Scholiast somewhat hypercritically. s' may have dropt out after -ois, but, as Poppo says, Nep. Pausan. 3 licet cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi.

CXXXII. Pausanias was son of Cleombrotus (94, 1), who was brother of Leonidas. Upon the death of Plistarchus, about 458 B.C. (Clint. p. 205), Plistoanax, son of Pausanias, succeeded.—μή ἴσος... "not to condescend to an equality," VI. 16, 4.—τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ: see on 68, 2.—ἐπιγράψασθαι, "to get inscribed," as παρτίθετο 130, 1, and παραποιήσάμενος, "having got made a counterfeit seal" 132, 3.

τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τί που ἐξεδεδηγήτητο τῶν καθεστώ- των νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,

Παυσανίας Φοῖβον μνήμ᾽ ἀνέθηκε τόδε,

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλασαν εὐθύς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστί τὰς πόλεις ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Παυσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτο ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῷ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον ἡ πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πρᾶσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως ἐλευθέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνε-
13 παναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισὶ πιστεύσαντες ἡξίωσαν νέω-
14 τερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ περ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἀνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνῆκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπι-
στολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν, ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικὰ

vid. λεωνίδα). ἐπετρόπευσεν Α. J. ζήλω T. ἴσος T. Α. J. vulg. εἴ τι που N. T. Α. J. vulg. τρίποδα ποτέ N. T. vulg. τρίποδά ποτε Α. J. κατὰ τῶν μῆδων T. ἀκροθίνιον

corr. N. (in m. r.). αὐτὸς om. pr. N. αὐτ add. marg. N. m. r. ἀρχὸς T. μνήμα T. ἐστήσαντο (sic) T. ἐστήσαντο Α. J. ἔστησαν τὸ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (si recte in-
terpr. Br. sil. tac. Ba.) H. al. Frequens mutatio. Dem. Mid. 570 § 172 εἴ τις αὐτοῦ ταῦτ' ἀφείλοιο ἰκπάρχηκα κ. τ. λ. vix dubium est quin rescribi oporteat ταῦτ' ἀφείλοι τὸ... Neque enim mediū hic locum obtinet sed activum. Plat. Euthyd. 288 c primus ἀπέλιπον τὸ ἐξῆς τούτοις πειράσομαι Routh. Fuerat ἀπελίποντο. ἀδίκημα om. T. τοῦτο N. T. V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἐπεὶ γε δὴ Α. J. vulg. ἐπειδὴ N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. καθειστήκει (sic) J.

§ 2. εἰς N. T. V. Α. J. αὐτὸν ante καὶ εἰς pon. T. εἰλωτας corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. ω). πρᾶσσειν τι N. T. Α. J. vulg. καὶ ἦν δὲ καὶ T. Ad. δὲ "γὰρ eadem manu inter versus Cass. [H.]" Ba. καὶ πολιτείαν N. (suprascr. m. ead.). ξυγκατε-
ργάσωνται corr. T. (σ op. m. ead.).

§ 3. μηνυταῖς J. τισι pr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). τισι Α. J. vulg. τισὶ T. εἰς αὐτὸν N. T. Α. J. vulg. op. libri pl. omn. ἀνδρὶ N. βουλευσαί τι T. πρὸ N. παιδικὸ ποτε

§ 2. ἐς τοὺς Εἰλ. See on 131, 1. The same explanation serves for passages briefly noticed on 33, 2.—ἐλευθέρωσιν

"liberation" rather than "liberty." Cp. γ. 9, 6 ἐλευθέρωσιν preceded by θανατώσιν. See on πρέσβευσις 73, 1.

ποτε ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτῆς γίνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα ὅτι οὐδεὶς πῶ τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο, καὶ παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα, ἵνα ἦν ψευστοῇ τῆς δόξης ἣ καὶ ἐκείνος τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λυεῖ τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὗρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

CXXXIII. τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουληθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου

ut vid. pr. N. παιδικά ποτε corr. N. ἐκείνῳ corr. N. (ω' m. r.). γίνεται N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). περιποιησάμενος T. σφραγίδα N.T. ἐκείνος μεταγράψαι τι Δ. vulg. μεταγράψαι τι J. τι μεταγράψαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τι τοιοῦτον T.Δ.J. vulg. τι τοιοῦτο corr. N. (lit. post alt. ο fuit τοιαῦτον). τοιοῦτο F.H.

CXXXIII. τότε δὴ T.Δ.J. aliq. Be. τότε δὲ F.H. al. τότε (om. δὲ) N.V. δείξαντες T. (supraser. m. ead.). βουλευθέντες T.V.F. ("a correctore βουλευθέντες" Ba.) H. al. βουληθέντες pr. N. βουλευθέντες corr. N. (m. r. τι λέγοντος

§ 3. αὐτοῦ... ἐκείνῳ. Whether this junction of pronouns will ever be satisfactorily explained the junction is a fact indisputable. Plat. Prot. 310 D ἂν αὐτῷ διδῶς ἀργύριον καὶ πείθῃς ἐκείνον, V. Rep. 472 C ἢ ἀγαπήσομεν, ἐάν δ τι ἐγγύτατα αὐτῆς ἦ καὶ πλείστα τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνης μετέχει; Phædr. 253 A καὶ ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ (τοῦ σφετέρου θεοῦ) τῇ μνήμῃ ἐνθουσιῶντες ἐξ ἐκείνου λαμβάνουσι τὰ ἔθῃ. (Some passages of this kind have been misunderstood. Plat. Phæd. 106 B τι κωλύει... ἄρτιον μὲν τὸ περιττὸν μὴ γενέσθαι ἐπὶόντος τοῦ ἄρτιου, ἀπολλυμένον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄντ' ἐκείνου (that which it was before) ἄρτιον γεγενῆσθαι; as Theætet. 189 D ἄλλοδοξεῖν is defined ἕτερόν τι ὡς ἕτερον καὶ μὴ ὡς ἐκείνο (its former self, what it really was) τῇ διανοίᾳ τίθεσθαι. In fact, every thing is ἐκείνο to every other, of which Th. gives a striking instance viii. 43, 1 οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους. In Wiltshire, where *he*, as in other West of England counties, has superseded *it*, a witness, to the great perplexity of Judge and Barristers, once described an assault to have taken place between "he" and "he." With some difficulty it was ascertained that one "he" meant an aforementioned stile or gate, the

other "he" an aforementioned oak tree.) Poppo refers to Th. iv. 29 (I presume § 4, but ἐπ' ἐκείνους seems there to be contrasted with τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου preceding). His other passage vi. 61 ult. is an instance; θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου. Cp. 138, 9 (though there also is a contrast to οἱ προσήκοντες), 145, 2. I remember to have many a long year ago satisfied one "whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches"—Thómas Whythead—of this interpretation of S. Paul, II Timoth. 2, 26 ἐξωγρημένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (τοῦ διαβόλου) εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα.—ἐνθυμῖαν (v. 16, 1) δὲ καὶ ἐνθύμησιν Θουκ. Poll. ii. 231.

CXXXIII. σκηνησαμένου seems hardly to convey a meaning. It appears that σκηρεῖν (-εῖσθαι), also σκηρᾶν (-ᾶσθαι), is "to be quartered in a tent." From either form the future aorist and perfect might be derived (as σκηρῶντες fr. σκηρεῖν ὁ σκηρῶν). The authority for the latter form active is Xenoph. Anab. vii. 4, 12 ἔλεγε τῷ Σεύθῃ ὅτι ἐν πονηροῖς τόποις σκηρῶν with however a variant σκῆνοιεν—for the middle Plat. Republ. x. 621 A σκηρᾶσθαι, 614 E κατασκῆρᾶσθαι. σκηρῶ σκηρᾶς is admitted by the Author

διπλὴν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐνὸς
τινας ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πausανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶν-
τος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἱκετείας ἦσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτω-
μένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ'
ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς
πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ
τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κάκεινον αὐτὰ ταῦτα
ξυνομολογοῦντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἐώντος ὀργί-
ζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως
καὶ ἀξιούντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρασσόμενα
διακωλύειν.

N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀνὸς N.T. οἰχομένου ἱκέτου (suprascr. m. ead.). εἰς T.F. (tao. Br.)
H. τῶν τότε ἐφ. T. ἐντὸς om. N.T.V. τινὰς N.T. ἐντὸς τινὰς A.J. vulg. ἀνὸς
N.T. αὐτοῦ N.A.J. vulg. αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ T. p. l. αὐτοῦ Bekk. Poppo. τὰλλ' A.J.
Bekk. Poppo. τ'άλλ' pr. N. τὰλλ' corr. N. (lit. supr. τ). τ'άλλα T. τὰλλα vulg.
τὰλλ' F. (tao. Br.) H. καθέκαστον T.A.J. καθ' ἕκαστον N. οὐδὲ πώποτε T. πρὸ N.
παραβάλοιτο N. (de V. tao. Ad.). κάκεινον A.J. vulg. αὐτὰ τε ταῦτα A.J. vulg.
αὐτὰ ταῦτα N.T.V.F.H. al. "Malim ad ταῦτά τε" Br. sine causa.

of συναγωγή λέξεων χρησίμων Anecd.
Bekk. p. 407, 10 (who mentions as co-
existing σκηνῶ σκηνοῖς, but omits mention
of σκηνῶ σκηνεῖς). σκηνοῦν = "to pitch a
tent," but no where as far as I see with
a transitive case except in the rare usage
of παρεσκήνωσε Aeschyl. Eumen. 634
(παρασκηνοῦν elsewhere meaning "to
pitch a tent near to, to quarter close by
another"). Whether this form has also
a middle I cannot determine. In Plat.
Rep. x. 610 ε Ms. and Editors vary be-
tween ἐσκήνῳται and ἐσκήνηται. σκηνο-
σαμένον (which one Ms. of the lowest
class does give) has commended itself to
Krüger, and σκηνοῦν (or -οῦσθαι, if there
be a middle form) καλύβην does not
appear to offend against one's notions
of Greek idiom. But σκηνεῖν (-εῖσθαι)
καλύβην I do not comprehend. I find
only one other instance of the aorist
middle, Plat. Leg. ix. 866 D σκηνησάμε-
νος. ἐσκήνωσαν we have had 89, 3, ἐσκή-
νηντο we shall have II. 52, 3, in both
places with prep. ἐν. Thinking the text
faulty I offer the alteration σκευασαμένον.
καλύβην is explained by the Scholiast
σκηνήν, and the eye of a copyist may

have wandered to this gloss. Since I
hit upon this conjecture I have procured
Madvig Advers. Crit. and on p. 309 I
find myself anticipated. — τῶν τε ἐφό-
ρων: though I hope that I have shown
reason on 9, 3, and shall show more on
VIII. 14, 2, for not rejecting the explana-
tion "some of the ephors too," I do
not here adopt it, thinking the sentence
loosely worded as VIII. 81, 1 already
quoted on 58, 1. If Th. had written
τῶν τε ἐφόρων κρύψαντος, all would have
gone on smoothly, ἀκούσαντες δὲ (ch.
134) forming a good apodosis. Or instead
of the participles following αἰτιωμένου...
ἀποφαίνοντος, ἡγιάτο ὁ ἀνθρώπος... ἀπέφαι-
νεν should have corresponded to ἔκρυψε.
A confusion by no means dissimilar is
found in VIII. 80, 3 αἱ μὲν Δῆλον λαβό-
μεναι αἱ πλείους... καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθού-
σαι... αἱ δὲ... διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστά-
σι, where for καὶ ἐλθούσαι undoubtedly
ἦλθον would have improved the grammar
of a sentence not obscure in its present
appearance as to its meaning. — προτι-
μηθεῖν: ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ λέλεκται Scholiast,
"preferred to the gallows" Ad., who
however rejects the irony. — αὐτὰ ταῦτα

CXXXIV. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ξυλληφθήσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γινῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἐχώρει, ἄλλον δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοία πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρήσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν ἣν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ ἐς οἴκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐσελθὼν, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος τάλαιπωροίη, ἡσύχαζεν. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραντίκα μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφείλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες ἔσω ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοι τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῷ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἴκηματι, αἰσθόμενοι τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐτι ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρήμα. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν οὐπὲρ τοὺς κακούργους [εἰώ-

CXXXIV. σύλληψιν T.

§ 2. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, N.T.A.J. vulg. εἶδε corr. N. (pr. e m. r. fuit οἶδε). πρὸ N.

§ 3. ὁ T.

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τοπαρυντίκα A.J. vulg. τὸ παρυντίκα T. sed pr. acc. trans. cal. induct. τὸ παρυντίκα N.V.F.H. al. τὸν ὄρον T.F. (tac. Ba.) al. Be. ὁ ἀπολαβόντες T. εἰσω N.T. omn. ut vid. A.J. Bekk. Poppo. ἔσω reposui.

§ 5. μέλλον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ὡς περ εἶχον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω lit. inter p et e unius literæ add. spir. supr. ei m. r. fuit ὡς περιείχον) εἶχον T.F. pl. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). αἰσθόμενοι ἐξ. A.J. vulg. αἰσθ. τε ἐξ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 6. ἐμέλισαν i Be. Scholiast. qui satis facite eis δύο ἔτεμον. Idem mox videtur legisse εἰώθασιν. κεδῶν F.H. vulg. καιάδαν corr. N. (και m. r. κ ante versic.). καιάδαν T.V. pl. Be. A.J. ἐμβάλλειν εἰώθεισαν T.A.J. ἐμβ. εἰώθεισαν vulg. εἰώθεισαν ἐμβ. N.V.F.H. εἰώθεισαν om. Bekk. Poppo.

"the very fact," an expression far better in my judgement than Bekker's conjecture.

CXXXIV. ἐποιοῦντο "were purposing to arrest him."

§ 3. οἴκημα seems to be simply "a building" connected with the houses which formed part of τὸ ἱερὸν.

§ 5. ἀποψύχειν i.e. *blow as τελευτᾶν*. In Latin not only *expirare animam*, but simply *expirare* also.

§ 6. The various readings and various positions of εἰώθεισαν, εἰώθασιν, εἰώθεισαν, suggest of themselves a corruption in the text. We have εἰώθεισαν however in the parallel passage given below, with

I believe the concurrence of the Mss. So I content myself with putting the word into brackets.—οὐπὲρ, where οὐπὲρ might be expected, but so ἐκκλησίαν ἐνέλεγον... ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην οὐπὲρ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεισαν. There are certainly passages in Greek which show that the distinction of "where" and "whither" is not always maintained. Demosth. pro Phorm. p. 918 § 37 ἄλλοθι τοῦ σιτηγῆσειεν ἢ εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον (any where else than to). Bekker alters into ἄλλοσέ ποι, comparing Lacrit. p. 941 §§ 50, 51, to which the Zurich Editors add Lyc. c. Leostr. § 27 p. 151 St. = 157 R. But Xen. Hellen. ii. 2, 2 διδοὺς ἐκείσε

7 θεσαν] ἐμβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν τε τάφον ὕστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῖν οὐπερ ἀπέθανε (καὶ νῦν κείται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὁ γραφῇ στήλαι δηλοῦσι), καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὃν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἑνὸς τῇ Χαλ-
8 κιοίκῳ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοὺς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πausanίου ἀνέθεσαν.

CXXXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό.

2 Τοῦ δὲ Μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πausanίου Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνεπηγινώκοντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὗρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πausanίαν ἐλέγχων,
3 ἡξίου τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ,

§ 7. ἀπέθανε ἐπὶ δηλοῦσιν Bekk. ἀνθ' ἑνὸς om. N.V.

§ 8. οἱ δὲ T. χαλκοὺς N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

CXXXV. αὐτὸ pr. N. αὐτὸ corr. (add. acc. m. r.).

§ 2. ξυνεπηγινώκοντο hic N. περὶ Πausanίαν N. περὶ Πausanίου V. ἡξίου τε N.T.

§ 3. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν (ante λακεδαιμονίων) om. T. ὄντων ἐτοίμων N.V.

μόνον πλέουσιν ἀσφάλειαν ἀλλοθι δ' οὐ, and in Dem. Lacrit. p. 942 § 53 ὁρμίζονται ἐν Φωρῶν λιμένι, εἰς δὲ τὸ ὑμέτερον ἐμπόριον οὐχ ὁρμίζονται. This list might be multiplied easily. The conceptions of *going into* and *being in* are so nearly coincident that we do not marvel at στήλαι παρὰ τινα as well as παρὰ τινι, ἐς τινα τόπον as well as ἐν τινι τόπῳ. So ἰδρυθῆναι, καθέζεσθαι. Some passages however may be explained on other grounds, καταφεύγειν ἐς... but καταπεφευγέναι ἐν..., βαίνειν ἐς... but βεβηκέναι ἐν. The passage from Th. II. 86, 1 quoted by Poppo comes under the latter head.

§ 7. μετενεγκεῖν οὐπερ: for the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see Elmsl. on Eur. Iph. Taur. 940, Mus. Critic. Vol. II. p. 300.—The temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Χαλκίοκος, called also Πολιοχός, is described at length by the traveller, Pausanias III. 17, 3, Col. Leake Morea Vol. I. 168 foll.

CXXXV. § 2. τῶν περὶ Πausanίαν ἐλέγχων. The Venet. Ms. appears alone to have the *genitive* (2 Mss. of little au-

thority have τῶν Πausanίου ἐλ.). The *accusative* we have had above with ἐλέγχειν 131, 3. A passage which I subjoin, Plat. Gorg. p. 454 B, 455 A. ποτέρον οὐν ἡ ῥητορικὴ πειθῶ ποιεῖ...περὶ τῶν δικαίων τε καὶ ἀδικῶν;...πειθοῦς δημουργός ἐστι πιστευτικῆς ἀλλ' οὐ διδασκαλικῆς περὶ τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδικον... οὐδ' ἄρα διδασκαλικὸς...δικαίων τε περὶ καὶ ἀδικῶν, almost tempts one to say there is no difference. Xen. Memor. I. 1, 20 is worth quoting: θαυμάζω οὐν ὅπως ποτὲ ἐπέσθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Σωκράτη περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σωφρονεῖν, τὸν ἀσεβὲς μὲν οὐδὲν ποτε περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ εἰπόντα οὐτε πράξαντα, τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ λέγοντα καὶ πράττοντα περὶ θεῶν. The subtle distinction given in Bornemann's note on this passage may have truth, "dicere aliquid de (super) aliquo" *gen.* "dicere quod ad aliquem pertineat" *acc.* Collocation also of words may have some influence: "as to the gods did not," "always spake and acted concerning gods."

§ 3. ὠστρακισμένος here (and VIII. 73, 3) does not state the fact of Themistocles

ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν ἄνδρας οἷς εἶρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν.

CXXXVI. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ 1 Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὧν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτὸν ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέχθασθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν 3 ἡπειρον τὴν καταντικρύν. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται κατὰ τι ἄπορον παρὰ Ἀδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον 4 καταλύσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς ἱκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν

CXXXVI. eis N.T.V.

§ 2. τῶν κερκυραίων A.J. vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ἀπέχθασθαι N.T.V. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F. (tac. Ba.) H.

§ 3. οἱ A.J. vulg. ἢ N.T. ἢ V.F.H. omn. Be. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. op. m. ead.).

§ 4. ὁ μὲν... ὁ δὲ T. ἱκέτης (sic) J.

having been ostracized, but means he was still under sentence of ostracism, the period not having yet expired. So ἡτμῶται "is ἄτμος" frequently, κέχρηται συμφορᾷ = ἡτμῶται Dem. Mid. p. 533, § 58, ἡτυχηκώς § 60.

CXXXVI. εὐεργέτης probably here an acknowledged title. It is not clear on what grounds Themistocles received the title. See § 2.

§ 2. The Corcyreans had been trimmers in the Persian war, Herod. vii. 168, and our Scholiast says they would have been punished for this if Themistocles had not interfered. Plut., Themist. 22 gives another reason, adopted by Thirlwall ii. 384 γενόμενος αὐτῶν κριτὴς πρὸς Κορινθίους ἐχόντων διαφορὰν ἔλυσεν τὴν ἐχθρὰν ἐλκοῖσι τάλαντα κρήνας τοὺς Κορινθίους καταβαλεῖν καὶ Λευκᾶδα κοινῇ νέμειν ἀμφοτέρων ἄποικον.

§ 3. ὄντα αὐτῷ. After some thought I have acquiesced in αὐτῷ, i.e. in Latin, qui ei (or ipsi) erat inimicus. Still inimicum suum would be as natural. In Latin Mss. as sui (suius) cannot be confounded with is (ipse), a Critic of course more or less sees his way. But in Greek,

as far as my experience goes, we are in a labyrinth without a clue. The Ms. T. certainly gives me no clear indication as to αὐτ- or αὐτ-, generally favouring me with a daub of this sort αὐτ-.—οὐ φίλον: Our Scottish neighbours give me a translation, "being his unfriend." Why should Editors in Aristoph. Av. 32 reject ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὅν οὐκ ἀσπὸς εἰσβιβάζεται? There surely is, if not a difference of meaning, a difference of conveying the meaning; as εἰ δ' ἐργάσει | μὴ ταῦτα (if you shall do any thing else than this) Soph. Philoct. 66, 67. In Demosth. Androt. p. 595 § 7 ὥσπερ γὰρ εἰ τις ἐκείνων προήλω, σὺ τὰδ' οὐκ ἂν ἔγραφας, οὕτως ἂν σὺ νῦν δίκην ὅψις ἄλλος οὐ γράψει I discern παρ' ὑπὸντοια. We expect οὐδεὶς ἄλλος, but the oratorical sell is telling. "Another won't, another will think of it twice before..."

§ 4. τὸν παῖδα σφῶν: She would say, τὸν παῖδα ἡμῶν "our child," i.e. my husband's and mine. So v. 71, 3 δέσας δὲ Ἀγίς μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἐτι περιουσίαν ἔσσεσθαι. So frequently σφέτερος when a singular has preceded.

5 λαβὼν καθίξασθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ
ὑστερον τοῦ Ἀδμήτου δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ
τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα
τιμωρεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ἂν ὑπ' ἐκείνου πολλῷ ἀσθενέστερον
ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πάσχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὁμοίους
6 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας
τινὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναντιωθῆναι· ἐκείνον
δ' ἂν, εἰ ἐκδοίη αὐτὸν (εἰπὼν ὑφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώκεται),
7 σωτηρίας ἂν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποστερηῆσαι. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνί-
στησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱέος, (ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων
αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο,)

§ 5. δηλοῖ τὸ T. δηλοῖ τε N. (sed lit. supr. e). αὐτὸς corr. N. (ὁς m.r. fuit αὐτῷ).
αὐτῷ (pro αὐτὸς) F. (teste Br. tao. Ba.). αὐτῷ om. N. add. N. marg. m.r. ἀσθε-
νέστερον N.A. vulg. ἀσθενέστερον T. Paris. 1736. J. ἀσθενέστερον (acc. supr. alt. e.
supraser. on m.r.) Paris. 1734. Goelleri conjectura ἀσθενέστερος arripit. ὁμοίως T.

§ 6. καὶ θεμιστοκλῆς ἅμα T.F. ("sed v. Θεμ. corrector eradere tentavit" Ba.) al.
Be. αὐτ N.
§ 7. ὁ δὲ T.

§ 5. εἰ...ἀντεῖπεν refers to one act (otherwise ἀντεῖποι). So χρείας τινὸς § 6. The Scholiast says it was an application for alliance with Athens which Themistocles had prevented.—I have retained the reading of most Mss. and the Scholiast "by one much weaker than he," for though the construction is awkward and obscure it is not without example, e.g. viii. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μέγιστος τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, the certain reading of N. and V. Still ἀσθενέστερος gives a better meaning, and is more in keeping with τοὺς ὁμοίους which follows. ἀσθενέστερον, which has some support, may be defended, for in this matter a Greek writer occasionally slips, as vii. 34, 6 ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξίου νικᾶν, for αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι, see Lobeck on Phryn. p. 750. Dem. Leoch. init. αἴτιος μὲν ἐστὶ Λεωκάρης οὐτοσί τοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν κρῖνεσθαι καὶ ἐμέ... where Cobet Var. Lect. p. 91 proposes αὐτὸς (αὐτὸν would stand; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 153). Pantæn. p. 974 § 25 γέγραφε γὰρ καταστήσαι μὲν ἐμέ, ἀπαγορεύειν δὲ αὐτόν (αὐτόν Ed. Zurich), though p. 976 § 35 we have the

more regular construction ἐκ τούτων δέξιν οἰομαι οὐκ οἶσαν εἰσαγωγίμων τὴν δίκην χάριτός τε ὧν μᾶλλον ἀξιος, Aristot. i. Rhet. 7, 14 μείζον γὰρ ἢ κτήσις διὰ τὸ χαλεπωτέραν εἶναι, ii. 2, 6 αἴτιον δὲ τῆς ἡδονῆς τοῖς ὑβρίζουσιν ὅτι οἴονται κακῶς δρῶντες αὐτοὺς (se far better meaning than eos) ὑπερέχειν μᾶλλον. Eth. Nic. iii. 7=5, 10 ἀλλὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτος γενέσθαι αὐτοὶ αἴτιοι...καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκους ἢ ἀκολάστους εἶναι. (In Th. vi. 4, 2 ἔτεσαν ὑστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι precedes the subject.)

§ 6. χρείας τινὸς on the analogy of ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐωχίας and similar uses of the genitive unaccompanied by a preposition.—ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι, i.e. ἐς σώματος σωτηρίαν. Surely Poppe is not to be heard, "ubi articuli bis deinceps ponendi plane eadem forma esset, meliores scriptores plerumque semel eum posuisse satis habent." Th. would have written ἐς τὸ σώζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα. (Here in passing I observe that I have not noticed more than one instance of the same form of the article being repeated. Arist. Eth. Nic. ii. 6, 20 διὰ τὸ τὸ μέσον εἶναι πως δρῶν.)

§ 7. ἀνίστησι: see on 126, 11.

πορευθεὶς ἄνω ἐσπέμπει γράμματα ὡς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην
 6 τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. ἐδήλουν δὲ ἡ γραφή ὅτι
 “Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, ὃς κακὰ μὲν πλείστα Ἑλλήνων
 “εἵργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα
 “ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμην, πολὺ δ’ ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ,
 “ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ
 7 “πάλιν ἡ ἀποκομιδὴ ἐγένετο. καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται,”
 (γράψας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως,
 καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἣν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι’
 αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) “καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶ-
 “σαι πάρεμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν
 8 “φιλίαν. βούλομαι δ’ ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτὸς σοι περὶ ᾧ
 “ἦκω δηλώσαι.”

CXXXVIII. βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε
 2 αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δ’ ἐν τῷ
 χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατε-
 νόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας ἀφικόμενος δὲ
 μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γίνεταί παρ’ αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς
 πω Ἑλλήνων διὰ τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ

§. πρὸς sequi. libri. ἀροτέρξην F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) pl. omn. Be. Bekk. ἀρταξέρξην N.T. Ἀρταξέρξην A.J. vulg. βασιλεύοντα T.

§ 6. ἐδήλουν δ’ T.A.J. vulg. ἐδήλουν δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. πρὸ N.T. πολὺ δέ τι N. pauc. sequi. libri. De V. “Codex abrasus est, ac tantum legitur δ’ τι” Ad. (coll. ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437). ἐν (ante ἐπικινδύνῳ) om. T. (ὅν hic T.).

§ 7. τὴν τε ἐκ A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Mox τὴν (ante τῶν) om.

T. προσεποιήσατό τε T. προσεποιήσατο τε corr. N. (τό suprascr. m.r.). τε (pro τότε) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). δι’ αὐτὸν N.T.A.J. δι’ αὐτὸν F. ἔχων σέ T. δρᾶσαι corr. N. (post lit. corr. acc. m.r. fuit δρᾶσαι). ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων om. N. add. N. marg. m.r.

§ 8. αὐτὸς σοὶ J.

CXXXVIII. ἐκέλευσε A.J. vulg. ἐκέλευε corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. ult. e corr. m.r. fuit ἐκέλευσε). ἐκέλευε T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. οὕτω T.

§ 2. δὲ A.J. τῆς τε περσίδος A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V.

§ 5. Xerxes died B.C. 465.

§ 7. τὴν... οὐ-διάλυσιν: “the non-destruction,” as is our idiom. One of our Author’s peculiarities, though found in other writers. The distinction between ἐκῶν, οὐχ-ἐκῶν, ἄκων, is well known to the readers of Arist. Nic. Ethic. Book III. For the facts refer to Herod. viii. 108—110. See Thirlw. II. 214; Grote VI. 173, 174.

§ 8. αὐτὸς of course to be taken with δηλώσαι, “to signify to you myself in person.”

CXXXVIII. § 2. ἀξίωσιν seems nearly the same as ἀξίωμα, but perhaps the distinction, which will be more fully noticed on II. 37, 2, may be signified here, “the preexisting confidence in himself.”—τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ: properly accus. to δουλάσειν. See on 61, 1.

Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἣν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ
 3 ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμι-
 στοκλῆς βεβαίωτατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας καὶ διαφε-
 ρόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἐτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκεία
 γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμα-
 θὼν, τῶν τε παραχρήμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος
 γνῶμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου
 4 ἄριστος εἰκαστής. καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγή-
 σασθαι οἷός τε· ὧν δὲ ἄπειρος εἴη, κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπῆλ-
 5 λακτο. τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί ἐτι προεώρα
 6 μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει μελέτης
 δὲ βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα
 7 ἐγένετο. νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον· λέγουσι δέ τινες
 καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα
 8 εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ· ἃ ὑπέσχετο. μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν
 αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης
 γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνησίαν μὲν
 ἄρτον, ἣ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμ-
 ψακον δὲ οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυονότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι),
 9 Μυοῦντα δὲ ὄψον. τὰ δὲ ὅσα φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ

tac. Ad.). γλώττης N.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437) pauc. sequi. libri. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο N.V. omn. Be. (si sil. recte interpr. de F. tac. Ba.)

Bekk. ξυνετ N. φαίνεσθαι corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. σθ corr. m. r.).

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι N.T.A.J. vulg. θαυμά^{σαι} corr. N. (σαι et acc. m. r.). παρὰ χρῆμα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ἐπιπλείστον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλείστον V.F.H. omn. Be. (si recte interpr. sil.).

§ 4. οἷός τε N. ὧν δὲ A.J. vulg. ὧν δ' N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. (ut vid.). κρίναι T.

§ 5. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N.

§ 6. καὶ ξύμπαν T. δυνάμει corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). βραχύτητι; T. Sed, transv. cal. induct. Βραχυτήτι A.J.

§ 7. αὐτὸν om. T.

§ 8. ἦ (sic) T. (m. ead.). προσέφερεν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. λάψακον T.

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι...μᾶλλον ἐτέρου: See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 39.— ἄριστος, as κακὸς 120, 3, ἀγαθοῦ πύκτου Plat. Prot. 339 E.

§ 4. μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι conveys apparently the same meaning as μεταχειρίζεσθαι. Arnold varies between this and "what he was practically versed in." This would be a more exact antithesis

to ἀπειρος, but can hardly well lie in the words. ἐξηγήσασθαι not, I think, "carry out to its end," but "to expound his views upon it," nearly a synonyme of ἐρμηνεύσαι II. 60, 5.

§ 7. τελευτᾷ...ἀποθανεῖν: see on 112, 1.

§ 8. ὄψον: we want a representative word. The Scotch give us "kitchen."

§ 9. αὐτοῦ...ἐκείνου: see on 132, 3.

προσήκοντες οἵκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν ὡς ἐπὶ 10 προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πausanίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησε.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξάν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἰγίαν αὐτόνομον ἀφιέναι, καὶ μάλιστα γε πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προὔλεγον τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ εἰρητὸ αὐτοὺς μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς 2 ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ μηδὲ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἀγορᾷ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν, ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀφισταμένων. 3 τέλος δὲ ἀφικομένων τῶν τελευταίων πρέσβων ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, Ῥαμφίου τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησάνδρου, καὶ λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὢν πρότερον εἰώθεσαν, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε ὅτι “Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην εἶναι, εἴη

§ 10. οὕτω T. ἐτελεύτησε N. A. J. vulg. ἐτελεύτησεν T. Bekk. Poppo.

CXXXIX. δ' ἐπὶ T. F. H. Bekk. ἐπετάξαντο pr. N. ἐπέταξάν τε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. alt. e lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. το corr. ult. e. q. diserte fuit o m. r.). ἐλάσεως corr. N. (a m. r.). παρὰ δὲ N. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ποτιδαίας τὲ N. (lit. supr. ας vel mend. libri). ποτιδαίας τὲ T. προὔλεγον N. Bekk. γενέσθαι A. J. vulg. γίνεσθαι N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. εἰρητὸ corr. N. (o m. r.). μὴ δὲ N. T. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) A. J. “ante ἀττικὴ litteras duas deletas F.” Br. tac. Ba.

§ 2. οἱδ' A. J. vulg. Bekk. οἱ δὲ N. T. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τᾶλλα A. J. Bekk. Poppo. τ' ἄλλα T. τ' ἄλλα corr. N. (m. r. fuit τ' ἄλλα). τᾶλλα vulg. ἐπ' ἐργασίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) T. A. J. ἐπεργασίαν F. H. omn. Be. τοῖς μεγαρεῦσι N. T. ἀρίστου pauco. sequi. libri. s' ἀνδραπόδων T.

§ 3. τῶν τε τελευταίων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ραμφίου τὲ T. τε hic N. μελησίππου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἀγισάνδρου N. V. (“sed i. a recentiore manu positum

CXXXIX. τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψ. Called more briefly τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. 140, 6, 7. For the elasticity of the genitive, see on 61, 1.

§ 2. ἐπεργασίαν “encroachment on tillage,” as ἐπινομία “encroachment on pasture-land”: see Donalds. New Cratyl. § 174 p. 237 Ed. 3. I hardly however can follow him in so interpreting δ' ὅθλος ὅρος ἐπινέμεται Æschyl. Agam. 444 = 485.

Can ταχύπορος without violence be rendered “easily-passed-into”? — τῆς ἀορίστου: the second article seems to suggest a distinction between the “sacred” land, and another separate land called “the unmarked by boundaries, the debatable” land. See however on Dem. Fals. Leg. *99.

§ 3. αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε, “but simply (merely) this, just this.”

“δ’ ἂν εἰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας αὐτονόμους ἀφεῖτε,” ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώμας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προὔτιθεσαν, καὶ ἐδόκει ἅπαξ περὶ ἀπάντων βουλευσαμένους ἀποκρίνασθαι. καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἔλεγον, ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα γιγνόμενοι ταῖς γνώμας, καὶ ὡς χρή πολεμεῖν, καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰρήνης ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν· καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ’ ἐκείων τὸν χρόνον πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος, παρήνει τοιαύδε.

CXL. “ΤΗΣ μὲν γνώμης, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, αἰεὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχομαι, μὴ εἵκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ εἰδὼς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθομένους τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομένους. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ὅμοια καὶ παραπλήσια συμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς ἀναπειθομένους ὑμῶν δικαίῳ τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα τι καὶ σφαλλώμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μηδὲ κατορθοῦντας τῆς ξυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς δια-

videtur” Ad.) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). εἰ (non ἦν) N. ἀφῆτε N. ἀφῆτε V.F.H. al. Be. προὔτιθεσαν N. Bekk. ἀποκρίνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀποκρίνασθαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N. ἄλλοι τε T. γιγνόμενοι (sic) T. λέγειν τε N. λέγειν τε T. παρήνει hic N.

CXL. δημηγορία

δημηγορία περικλέους

ἡ

πρὸ Ἀθηναίων T. marg. litt. min.

N. marg.

ἦκεν T. ἀνόν N.T. τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ hic N. ἀναπειθομένους τε N.T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ὅμοια N.T.A.J. Poppo. ὅμοια Bekk. τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν δικαίῳ N.V. (δόξασιν V. teste Ad.). τοῖς κοινῇ T. τι N.T. σφαλλώμεθα T.A.J. vulg. (de V. tac. Ad. Debat esse σφαλλόμεν). σφαλλώμεθα N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J.

§ 3. γὰρ corr. N. (m. ead. fuit op. δέ). οὐχ’ ἥσσον T. vid. ad 21, 1, 25, 4. ἀνόν

CXL. τῇ αὐτῇ...τε...καί... See on III. 43, 3.—τὰς ξυμφορὰς I think in a prose writer hardly means merely “events, issues,” unless as below § 3 a genitive follows, but “misfortunes.” In VII. 27, 6 πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορὰς, Th. himself seems not to be speaking but rather to be using the word of the grumbling Argives, as before ἀρεταί τῇ νικῇ.

§ 3. Interpreting here (see § 1) “events, issues, results,” I disagree with

such rendering of Soph. Oed. T. 44 ὡς τοῖσιν ἐμπείροισι καὶ τὰς ξυμφορὰς | ζώσας ὁρῶ μάλιστα τῶν βουλευμάτων. I have long thought that “comparisons of counsels” was there meant and have compared Aeschyl. Pers. 528 quoted above on 128, 9. (I am rejoiced to find that Prof. Kennedy and I have independently arrived at the same conclusion. See Journal of Philology, Vol. 1. p. 311, 312.) καὶ seems thus to have more

- “νοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· διόπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἂν παρὰ
 4 “λόγον ξυμβῇ, εἰώθαμεν αἰτιᾶσθαι. • Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρό-
 “τερόν τε δῆλοι ἦσαν ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἦκι-
 5 “στα. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις
 “διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἑκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν, οὔτε
 “αὐτοὶ δίκας πω ᾗτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων δέχονται, βού-
 “λονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύε-
 “σθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἤδη καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι πάρεσι.
 6 “Ποτιδαίας τε γὰρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύουσι καὶ Αἰγιναν
 “αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν·
 “οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἶδε ἦκοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας προαγο-
 7 “ρεύουσιν αὐτονόμους ἀφίεναι. ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίση
 “περὶ βραχέος ἂν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ
 “καθέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προὔχονται εἰ καθαιρεθείη μὴ
 “ἂν γίνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, μηδ’ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν ὑπο-
 8 “λίπησθε ὥς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. τὸ γὰρ βραχὺ τι
 “τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς

N.T. παραλόγως A.J. vulg. vid. ad 65, 1. παρὰ λόγον N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παραλογον pauci sequi. lib.

§ 4. οὐχῆκιστα T.A.J.

§ 5. εἰρημένον N. (de V. tac. Ad.). Vid. ad 125, 2. γὰρ δὲ T. suprascr. m. ead. διαφορῶν N. (lit. supr. op sed acc. op. m. ead.). διαφορῶν T.V.F.H. ᾗτησαν (sic) T. Sed alt. : subscr. cal. transv. deletum, ᾗθησαν (sic) J.

§ 6. ποτιδαίας τε T. τὲ N. κελεύουσιν ἀπανίστασθαι N.V. προσαγορεύουσιν T. προαγορεύουσιν corr. N. (oa lit. 3 litt. cap. op. m. r.).

§ 7. βραχέως vulg. βραχέος N.T. (de V. tac. Ad. de F.H. tac. Ba. βραχέος F. si recte interpr. Bekk. silent.) A.J. προύχονται N. Bekk. καθαιρεθείη (sic) T. μηδ’ N.T. μηδ’ A.J.

§ 8. βραχὺ τοῦτο T.A.J. vulg. βραχὺ τι τοῦτο N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πείραν (sic) T.

significance. Men of experience may receive suggestions from not only gods but from other men (ἐστ’ ἀπ’ ἀνδρῶς οἰσθᾶ του). Collations also of counsels are most effective. It is not improbable that Sophocles had in view the adage *ὅν τε δδ’ ἐρχόμενον καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν* Hom. Iliad x. 244.—ἀμαθῶς as ἀπίστως 21, 2.—τοῦ ἀνθρώπου: our “man,” we in abstract words either eschewing an article or in the singular occasionally using the *indefinite*, e.g. ὁ πομπρός, “a wicked man.” τῶν ἀνθρώπων “men” is more usual.

§ 5. ἐπιτάσσοντες precisely as we in the same absolute manner use our “dictating.” Op. vi. 82, 2 οὐδὲν προσήκον μᾶλλον τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνους ἐπιτάσσειν. For αἰτιώμενοι see on 69, 15.

§ 7. ὅπερ may be accusative taken with προύχονται or, which I prefer, nominative to καθαιρεθείη. I hope that by omission of commas I have simplified the sentence.—προὔχονται: προβάλλονται Schol.

§ 8. ἔχει “contains,” as ἔχων προσβολὴν IV. 1, 2, ἔχων ἀγανάκτησιν, κατὰ μεμψιν, II. 41, 3.

- 9 "γνώμης. οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μείζον εὐθὺς
 "ἐπιταχθήσεσθε ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες· ἀπι-
 "σχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἂν καταστήσαιτε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ
 "ἴσου ὑμῶν μᾶλλον προσφέρεισθαι.

- CXLI. "αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρὶν τι
 "βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι,
 "καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἶ-
 "ξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἔξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα· τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν
 "δύναται δούλωσιν ἢ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις
 2 "ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. Τὰ
 "δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἐκατέρους ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ
 3 "ἀσθενέστερα ἔχομεν, γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐ-
 "τουργοὶ τε γὰρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν
 "κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρόνιων πολέμων καὶ

§ 9. *ei* (post *οἷς*) om. T. ἄλλο τι N.T.A.J. ὑπακούοντες A.J. vulg. ὑπακού-
 σαντες N.T.V.F.H. ("ex emendatione, fuerat ὑπακούοντες" Ba.). δὲ (ante *σαφὲς*)
 om. T. καταστήσῃτε A.J. vulg. καταστήσετε N.V.F.H. al. Be. καταστήσαιτε T.
 al. Eadem mutatio V. 94.

CXLI. πρὶν τι N. πρὶν τι T. ὥσπερ A.J. vulg. ὡς N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.
 ἐμοὶ H. ἐμοίγε (non ἐμοὶ) N. ἐμοί γε F. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.H.A.J. καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη vulg.
 Sed ἡ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Articulo altero facile caremus. Vid. ad 10, 4.
 δικαίως corr. T. (σ post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. fuit *δικαίωσις* m. ead. op.).

§ 2. ὑπαρχόντων T. (suprastr. m. ead.). καθ' ἕκαστον H.A.J. καθ' ἕκαστον N.T.

§ 3. πελοποννήσιοι corr. N. (εἰ post lit. 3 cap. fuit *πελοποννήσιοι* m.r.). οὐτ' ἐν
 κοινῷ T. χρήματα ἐστὶν N. ἄποροι pr. T. ἀπειροι corr. T. (m. ead.). διὰ βραχείας
 T. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 9. *ξυγχωρήσετε*: see on 82, 6.—καὶ
 ἄλλο τι... "something else greater you
 will at once be dictated to, as having
 from fear hearkened also to this dicta-
 tion." Notice καὶ...καὶ, and see on 58, 1.
 —ἀπισχυρισάμενοι, "by returning a
 positive refusal," *ισχυρῶς ἀπαγορεύσαντες*
 Schol.

CXLI. αὐτόθεν "hinc, ex his" Poppo.
 More correctly "ex ipsa re" as δῆλός
 ἐστὶν αὐτόθεν Aristoph. Equit. 330. It
 might also be "on the spot, at once,"
 as Ar. Eccles. 246 καὶ σε στρατηγὸν αἱ
 γυναῖκες αὐτόθεν | αἰροῦμεθ'. From πολε-
 μήσομεν supply πολεμεῖν, "or, if we shall
 go to war, determine so to do, resolved
 not to yield &c."—καὶ...καὶ... and τε...
 καὶ... (either, or). See on 82, 2.—
 ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων here and VIII. 89, 3

neuter, else *ὑπό*. See on 77, 5, and
 amongst many similar passages, cp. 11.
 62, 5 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, v. 89 ἀπὸ τῆς
 ἴσης ἀνάγκης, 101 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου (104 more
 fully εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἐσται). In such
 our idiom would require a participle,
 answering to *ὁρμώμενοι*, as Ad. well ren-
 ders the first-cited, "setting out from,
 or with, impartial fortune." In our
 passage translate, "the greatest or the
 smallest demand issued in the form of
 dictation to others when both parties
 start with equal power."

§ 3. αὐτουργοὶ: small farmers who
 themselves till their lands (called *γεωργοὶ*
 142, 6), answering nearly to our "states-
 men" in the Northern counties. They
 are well described by Cicer. II. Act.
 Verrin. III. 11, 27 Qui singulis jugis

- “διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ
 4 “πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες
 “οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιάς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν
 “ιδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ
 “προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς
 5 “πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι, σώμασί
 “τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολε-
 “μεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων, κἂν περιγε-
 “νέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε
 “κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηχανῇται.
 6 “μάχη μὲν γὰρ μᾶ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελο-
 “ποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς
 “ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μῆτε βουλευτηρίῳ
 “ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρήμᾳ τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, πάντες τε
 “ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ’ ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος
 7 “σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μῆδεν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ

§ 4. ἰδίων τὲ N.T. αὐτῶν ἀπ αὐτῶν T. p. l. αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. A.J. vulg. εἰργόμενοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐσφοραὶ N.T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. ἐσφοραὶ A.J.

§ 5. ἀνῶν N.T. τὸ μὲν, ... τὸ δέ, T. τὸ μὲν, ... τὸ δέ, N.A.J. vulg. ἀλλῶς τε J. κἂν vulg. εἰκ N.

§ 6. μὲν om. T. μάχη et μᾶ hic N. πρ N.T. πελοποννήσιοι N. (supraser. m. ead.). πρ N.T. δτ’ ἂν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. παρὰ χορήμᾳ τι F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). πάντες τὲ N. πάντες γὰρ T. οὐχ’ ὁμόφυλοι T. ἑαυτὸν corr. N. (ὄν m. r.). σπεύδει N.V.F.H. al. A.J. σπεύδει T. (supraser. m. ead.).

arant, qui ab opere ipsi non recedunt. The word seems limited to one who tills land) (χειρουργός, as we distinguish labourer from handicraftsman. Eur. Orest. 920 αὐτουργός, οἵπερ καὶ μόνον σώζουσι γῆν. Aristot. Rhet. I, 12, 25, in his enumeration of such as men ἀδικοῦσιν, gives καὶ οἱς μὴ λυσιστελεῖ διατρίβειν ἐπιτηροῦσιν ἢ δίκην ἢ ἐκτίμω· ὅλον οἱ ξένοι καὶ αὐτουργοί, and II. 4, 9, in his list of those whom men φιλοῦσιν, he inserts καὶ τοὺς δικαίους· τοιοῦτους δ’ ὑπολαμβάνουσι τοὺς μὴ ἀφ’ ἐτέρων ζῶντας· τοιοῦτοι δὲ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐργάζεσθαι· καὶ τούτων οἱ ἀπὸ γεωργίας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων (i.e. γεωργῶν) οἱ αὐτουργοὶ μάλιστα. The word is ap-

plicable not so much to Spartans as to the perioeci and other states in the Peloponnese.—ἐπιφέρειν not used absolutely. Poppo rightly supplies πολέμους.

§ 4. ἐκπέμπειν belongs to ναῦς as well as στρατιάς, “man and send out navies.”

§ 5. τὸ μὲν... τὸ δέ... “as to the one (carrying on war with men) having no confidence &c., as to the other (carrying on war with money) having no certainty &c.”

§ 6. This and § 1 in foll. chapter give noticeable examples of the blending the particular with the general, the latter clause applying not to the Peloponnesians exclusively but all nations simi-

- “οἱ μὲν ὥς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὥς
 8 “ἤκιστα τὰ οἰκεία φθεῖραι. χρόνιοι τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ
 “μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσι τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλεονί τὰ οἰκεία
 9 “πράσσουσι. καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν
 “οἶεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι
 “προῖδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματος λαν-
 “θάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

- CXLII. “μέγιστον δὲ τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει καλύ-
 “σονται, ὅταν σχολῇ αὐτὰ ποριζόμενοι διαμέλλωσι τοῦ δὲ
 1 “πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’ ἡ ἐπιτείχισις

§ 7. οἱ μὲν sed οἱ δὲ T. τινα τιμωρήσασθαι T. ὥς οἰκῆστα (sic) T.

§ 8. ξυνιόντες N. (supraser. op. m. ead.). ἐν βραχεῖ H. σκοποῦσι τι N.T. πλείονι A.J. vulg. πλεονί N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 9. μέλειν T. μέλειν corr. N. (op. m. ead.). ἑαυτοῦ τι N. αὐτοῦ τι T. ἀθρόως F. (“superscript. ἀθρόον.” Ba. tac. Br.).

CXLII. διαμελῶσι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἐπιτείχισις corr. N. (tert. i. nisi mend. libri).

larly situated. “Men are unable when they, &c.” Matth. Gr. G. § 624. 2 strangely contents himself with translating *ὅταν* here “since, because.” I suppose he would so render Eur. Ion 744 καὶ τοῦτο τυφλόν, ὅταν ἐγὼ βλέπω βραχέ, which I attempt to translate “when one like me is short-sighted.” Such appears the right explanation of *ὅς, ὅς γε, ὅστις, μὴ* in sentences where in Latin *qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui* are followed by *conjunctive*; πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ ὁ μὴ παρὼν ἐποίησα; Reserving further comment for a future note, I stint myself to citing a passage from Theocrit. xxii. 55 χαίρω πῶς ὅτε τ’ ἄνδρας ὁρῶ τοὺς μὴδὲν ὄντω; hoping that the rendering “how is it good day with one when one sees such as one never has seen?” will commend itself to the reader.—οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι: for the Dorian was but a small section of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

§ 9. παρὰ “owing to,” as not unfrequently.—τῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματος, an instance of a *verbal substantive* taking the construction of a verb. I believe this is carried out further than is generally acknowledged. Soph. Oed. Col. 1026 τὰ γὰρ δόλω | τῷ μὴ δικάει κτήματ’

οὐχὶ σώζεται is explicable, on the ground that τὰ... κτήματα=τὰ κτηθέντα. So πάλαι μέλημα seems the true reading in Soph. Philoct. 150, and probably Eur. Electr. 497 wrote πάλαι τε θησαύρισμα.—φθειρόμενον “wastes away.” See on 2, 4.

CXLII. μενετοί, an *active verbal*, as ὑποκτος sometimes, as παρακλειυστός vi. 13, 1. I believe this termination is comparable with Latin *-bilis*, known (e. g. *penetrabilis*) to have an *active* as well as *passive* meaning. This verbal is rare, used by Aristoph. Av. 1620 μενετοί θεοί, “the gods may wait.”

§ 2. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’: see on 3, 4. ἡ ἐπιτείχισις: Ad. on this passage has deserved well of Th. He first distinctly saw that πόλιν ἀντίπαλον (like Roman colonies) was one mode of ἐπιτείχισις, a permanent hostile occupation; φρούριον (as in after times Decelea) was another, a temporary hostile position. So τὴν μὲν corresponds not with φρούριον δ’, but with τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης § 15... “as to the ἐπιτείχισις, it is difficult in time of peace to construct a rival city, much more in time of war when our city is a counter-ἐπιτείχισμα to their infant colony (notice the perfect); and should they construct

- 3 "οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ
 "χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι,
 "ἥπου δὴ ἐν πολέμῳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἥσσον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντε-
 "πιτετειχισμένων φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς
 "βλάπτοιεν ἂν τι μέρος καταδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολίαις, οὐ
 "μέντοι ἰκανόν γε ἔσται ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύ-
 "σαντας ἐς τὴν ἐκείνων καὶ ἥπερ ἰσχύομεν ταῖς ναυσὶν
 4 "ἀμύνεσθαι. πλέον γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ
 "ναυτικοῦ ἐμπειρίας ἢ ἐκείνοι ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἥπειρον ἐς τὰ
 5 "ναυτικά. τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ
 6 "ῥαδίως αὐτοῖς προσγενήσεται. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς μελετῶντες
 "αὐτὸ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐξείργασθέ πω· πῶς δὴ ἄν-

§ 3. τὴν μὲν T. ἡπουδὴ corr. N. (acc. supr. pr. η lit. inter η et π. corr. acc. supra δὴ m. r. fuit op. ἡ σπουδῇ). ἡ που δὲ T. ἥπου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). πολέμια τὲ N.T. ἀντεπιτειχισμένων corr. N. (lit. inter i et r). ἀντεπιτειχισμένων V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. 1). ἰκανόν ἔσται N.V. καὶ κωλύειν N.A.J. vulg. καὶ om. T.H.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) al. Be. ἀμύνεσθαι N. ἀμύνασθαι V. (teste Ad.).
 § 6. ἡμεῖς T.J. ἐπὶ (ante τῶν) N. ἀπὸ N. marg. m. r. πω om. N.T.V.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. silent. tac. Ba. et de H.) Bekk. Poppo. πῶς δὲ N. δὴ N. marg.

a fort &c. But as to maritime skill &c." πόλιν μὲν might have made the passage more perspicuous, but would have been unwelcome to the ear. Even in strong antithesis μὲν is occasionally omitted; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. *91. A striking instance of this we have in St. Paul's Epist. Romans vi. 17 χάρις δὲ τῷ θεῷ ὅτι ἦτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δὲ... Surely the Apostle is not thanking God that they once were slaves to sin, but "that *though* they were once &c. yet." In some passages μὲν almost seems to have a twofold antithesis to avoid an awkward sound. Plat. Theæt. 150 A οὐ γὰρ πρόσκειται γυναικὶ ἐνιοτε μὲν εἰδωλα τίκτειν ἔστι δ' ὅτε ἀληθινὰ, τοῦτο δὲ μὴ ῥαδίον διαγνῶναι. τίκτειν μὲν ἐκίπτε μὲν would have added to the perspicuity but certainly not to the concinnity of the sentence. Protag. 351 D ἔστι μὲν αὐτῶν ἡδέων οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθὰ ἔστι δ' αὖ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀναιρῶν οὐκ ἔστι κακά, ἔστι δ' ἅ ἔστι. Rep. II. 358 π πεφουκέναι γὰρ δὴ φασὶ τὸ μὲν ἀδικεῖν ἀγαθὸν τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖσθαι κακόν, πλέονι δὲ κακῷ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀγαθὸν τὸ ἀδικεῖν. Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. 12=6, 8 καὶ καθ' αὐτὰ μὲν

αἰρούμενος τὸ συνηθύνειν λυπεῖν δὲ εὐλαβούμενος, τοῖς δὲ ἀποβαίνουσιν ἐὰν ἡ μέλιω συνεπόμενος. Eur. Hec. 592 οὐκ οὐκ δεινόν, εἰ γῆ μὲν κακῇ | τυχοῦσα καιροῦ θεόθεν εὖ στάχυν φέρει, | χρηστῇ δ' ἀμαρτοῦς ὧν χρεῶν αὐτὴν τυχεῖν | κακὸν δίδωσι καρπόν, ἀνθρώποις δ' αἰεὶ | ὁ μὲν πονηρὸς οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν κακός, | ὁ δ' ἐσθλὸς ἐσθλός, when not only is γῆ contrasted with ἀνθρώποις, but κακῇ is as antithetic to χρηστῇ as afterwards πονηρὸς to ἐσθλός.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι far better than reading of the Venet. Ms. ἀμύνασθαι, "to continue our repelling them by sea."

§ 6. πω might of course have as easily been inserted as dropt out before πῶς, but I think it adds force; "you have not yet fully wrought it out."—Observe ἐασόμενοι and § 1 κλύουσιν both *passive*. I anticipate that shortly we shall cease calling such forms "futures middle."—τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι: this participle, where ordinary usage has *infinitive*, is noticeable in Th. See a striking example in v. 9, 3 μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαρὰ ταχέεντος, followed § 4 by τοῦ ὑπακίεσθαι πλέον ἢ τοῦ μέναιτος ... τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν.

“δρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι, καὶ προσέτι οὐδὲ μελετῆ-
 “σαι ἐασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν πολλαῖς ναυσὶν αἰεὶ ἐφορμεί-
 “σθαι, ἄξιον ἂν τι δρῶεν; πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας
 “κἂν διακινδυνεύσειαν πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες·
 “πολλαῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἡσυχάσουσι καὶ ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι
 7 “ἀξυνετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ καὶ ὀκηρότεροι. τὸ δὲ
 “ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέ-
 “χεται, ὅταν τύχη, ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον
 “μηδὲν ἐκείνῳ παρέργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.

CXLIII. “εἴτε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ
 “Δελφοῖς χρημάτων μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολα-
 “βεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντι-
 “πάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων, δεινὸν ἂν
 “ᾦν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε ὑπάρχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερ-
 “νήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους
 2 “καὶ ἀμείνους ἢ πᾶσα ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ

m. r. προσέτι (sic) T. δέξιν corr. N. (ξ m. ead.). ἂν τι δρῶεν hic N. δ’ν τι δρῶεν (sic) A. ἂν τι δρῶεν J. πρ N. ναὺς (post ὀλίγας) om. pr. N. suprascr. m. r. ναὺς hab. A. J. vulg. om. T. F. H. al. εἰργόμενοι N. T. A. J. vulg. ἡσυχάσουσι corr. N. (σ alt. op. m. ead.). ἡσυχάζουσι T.

§ 7. τέχνης ἐστὶν (sic) T. ἄλλο τι N. T. A. J. μηδὲ T. ἄλλα T. γίνεσθαι N. T. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXLIII. κινήσαντες T. F. (“κινήσαντες a correctore, antea scriptum fuerat κινή-
 σαντες” Ba.) al. Be. γρ. κινήσαντες marg. H. ὀλυμπιάσιν A. J. vulg. ὀλυμπιάσι N. (post lit. corr. acc. m. ead.) V. ὀλυμπιάσιν T. F. H. πειρῶνται T. τόδε τε N. τόδε
 τε T. ἅπαντα cum sequi. libr. Ed. Bauer. ἄλλη T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 7. The play on words can hardly be rendered. “A navy may not be practised as a by-work, but rather (it should be so entirely our work that) nothing else should be carried on as a by-work to it,” betrays either the poverty of our language, or perhaps rather my want of skill in the working thereof. Th. is true in adding ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, but without such addition the sentiment might well commend itself now to our Lay and other Lords of the Admiralty.

CXLIII. εἴτε, in spite of the distance, seems to be connected with ἦν τ’...ἔωσω § 4. “Whether they might meddle with some of the treasures &c., and so seduce our foreign seamen by offer of larger

pay,” (which Corinthians had threatened 121, 3) “or should they invade our country with a land force” &c.—μὴ ὄντων κ.τ.λ. “if we (ourselves without the foreigners) were not ourselves and metics a match for them, an equivalent number to theirs.”—ὑπηρεσίαν may be here the ship’s complement generally (τὴν ἄλλην by a usual idiom meaning “also”), but Arnold (after Dobree) has persuaded me in his note on vi. 31, 3 that the word means κυβερνήται, κελυ-
 σται, and other petty officers of the navy.

§ 2. ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ “proposito periculo,” “when the danger of so doing is in view,” as v. 90 ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ,

“οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν καὶ
 “μετὰ τῆς ἡσσοῦνος ἅμα ἐλπίδος, ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἔνεκα
 3 “μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. Καὶ τὰ
 “μὲν Πελοποννησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ
 “εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὧν περ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην
 4 “ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μεγάλα ἔχειν. ἦν
 “τ’ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων
 “πλευσούμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννησίου
 “μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἅπασαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 “οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχεί, ἡμῶν δὲ ἔστι γῆ
 5 “πολλή καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ’ ἡπειρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς
 6 “θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦμεν νησιῶ-
 “ται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν; καὶ νῦν χρὴ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα
 “τούτου διανοηθέντες τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφείναι, τῆς δὲ
 “θαλάσσης καὶ πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοποννησίοις

§ 2. τὴν τε αὐτοῦ N.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ
 T. p. 1.

§ 3. περὶ πελοποννησίων N.V.H. καὶ παραπλήσια τοιαῦτα N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.
 τούτων γε T. ὥστε παρ’ A.J. [παρ’] Edd. Hudson. Duker. παρ’ vix ulla librorum
 auctoritate nititur.

§ 4. πεῖσι (non πεζῇ) N.V. τε (post πελοποννησίου) add. A.J. vulg. τε om. N.
 T.V.F.H. al. μέρος τι T.A.J. vulg. μέρος τι τμηθῆναι corr. N. (acc. supr. os add. τι
 suprascr. m. ead. neque p. l.). οἱ μὲν T. δὲ ἔστι N. γῆ (sic) N.

§ 6. σκέψασθε γὰρ T. (suprascr. m. ead.). εἰ γὰρ ἦμεν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ μὲν
 γὰρ ἦμεν N.V.F.H. Poppo. ἦσαν. T. διανοηθέντες T. (suprascr. m. ead.). πελο-
 ποννησίοις N.T.F. pr. m. H. (“in quo corrector abrasa parte literæ υ deinde fecerat
 πελοποννησίοις” Ba.) al. γρ. πελοποννησ(ίοις?) et mox ι abscisis a libri glutinatore)
 ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὄργ
 σθείσι

“when you have in view, prospect,”
 Dem. Mid. p. 524 § 30 ἐπ’ ἀδελφοῖς μὲν
 τοῖς ἀδικήσουσιν ἀδελφοῖς δὲ τοῖς ἀδικησο-
 μένοις, Pindar iv. Pyth. 182 ἐπὶ καὶ
 θανάτῳ where surely Boeckh and Dissen
 are right, and Donaldson is wrong.—
 τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, the well-known el-
 lipse of γῆν or πατρίδα.—τῆς ἡσσοῦνος...
 ἐλπίδος; one might have expected ἡσσο-
 νος τῆς ἐλπίδος, but there is apparently
 a contrast between ἡ ἡσσοῦνος ἐλπίς and ἡ
 κρείσσω ἐλπίς. So I understand Dem.
 Mid. ult. τὴν ὅσταν καὶ δικαίαν ψῆφον.
 You have two votes the ὅσα the ἀνόσιος.
 Give the former.—ἔνεκα of course be-
 longs to δόσεως. Notice the triple geni-

tive.

§ 3. ἐκείνοις i. e. τοῖς ἐκείνων, a usual
 idiom noticed above on 71, 2. Dobree
 has here also stumbled, remarking that
 “μέμφεσθαι cum dativo vix usurpatur
 nisi de persona.” But it is used here
 de persona. ὥστε is certainly by attrac-
 tion for ἅπερ, and μέμφομαι σοι, or σου,
 ταῦτα is common. See on 84, 1.

§ 4. μέρος τι I have given here, for
 obviously τι is not emphatic, the con-
 trast being “a part of the Pelopon-
 nese” to “the whole of Attica.”

§ 6. Cp., after others, III. 40, 10 γε-
 νόμενοι δ’ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ
 πάσχειν.—προσαπλόλυνται: the present

“ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὀργισθέντας πολλῶ πλείοσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι
 “ (κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχοῦμεθα, καὶ
 “ ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν, προσα-
 “ πόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσυχάσουσι μὴ ἱκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ’
 “ αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν), τὴν τε ὀλόφυρσιν μὴ οἰκίαν καὶ γῆς
 “ ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων· οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἀνδρας,
 7 “ ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ ὅμην πείσειν ὑμᾶς,
 “ αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐξελθόντας ἐκέλευον αὐτὰ δηῶσαι, καὶ δεῖξαι
 “ Πελοποννησίοις ὅτι τούτων γε ἔνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε.

CXLIV. “ πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐς ἐλπίδα τοῦ πέ-
 “ ρίεσθαι, ἣν ἐθέλητε ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικταῖσθαι ἅμα πολέ-
 “ μουντες καὶ κινδύνους αὐθαιρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι· μάλ-
 “ λον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν
 8 “ ἐναντίων διανοίας. ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῃ λόγῳ ἅμα
 “ τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· νῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενοι
 “ ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι ἐάσομεν ἀγορᾷ καὶ λιμέσι

N. marg. m. r. ὀργισθεῖσι V. πλείοσι corr. N. (o op. m. ead.). διαμάχεσθαι corr.
 N. (εσθαι m. r.). τε (post κρατήσαντες) om. N.V. ἐλάσσοσι corr. N. (o op. m. ead.).
 ἦν (sic) T. προσάπολλυται T. (supraser. m. ead.). μὴ οὐχ ἱκανῶν N.V. μετ’ αὐτοὺς T.

§ 7. ὅμην hic N. πελοποννησί corr. N. (σ et eis m. r.). γε (post τούτων) om.
 T. οὐχ’ ὑπακούσεσθε T.

CXLIV. ἀρχὴν τε T. οἰκείας corr. N. (ei op. m. ead.).

§ 2. δηλωθήσεται corr. N. (θ nisi mend. libr.). ἀποπέμψωμεν T. (supraser. m.
 ead.). ἀποπέμψομεν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἦν δὲ καὶ T. μήτε ἡμῶν om. H. (“ma-
 nus recent. in marg. scripsit” Ba.). τὰς δὲ πόλεις A.J. vulg. Bekk. τὰς τε N.T.V.

following the future “we are also losing.”
 See on 127, 1.—τάδε...ταῦτα. See on
 124, 1.

CXLIV. § 2. Whether τοῖς Λακ. is
 a gloss or added purposely by Th. is
 a question which will afterwards be dis-
 cussed.—ἐπιτηθέως: see on 19, 1.—
 For the repetition of *ὅτι*, before ἐθέλομεν,
 cp. § 4, IV. 27, 1 πυθανόμενοι...ὅτι ταλαι-
 πωρεῖται καὶ σίτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι
 ἐσπλεῖ, Plat. iv. Rep. 427 Δ ἐν τῇ μὲν ὅτι
 ...ἐν δὲ τῇ ὅτι τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ ὅτι αὐτόματα
 ἐπείσιν.—The impersonal use of κωλύει
 “there is no hindrance to” seems suf-
 ficiently justified by Arist. Av. 463 ὃν
 διαμάττειν οὐ κωλύει.—ἀρξομεν...ἀρχο-
 μένους: the distinction between the *active*

and the *middle* (which here is certainly
 minute) is precisely the distinction found
 in other *actives* and *middles*. ἀρχω is
initium facio, ἀρχομαι *initium mihi facio*.
 So in such phrases as ἀρχω ἀδικῶν
 χειρῶν, ἥδε ἡ ἡμέρα ἀρξεί μεγάλων κακῶν
 τῇ Ἑλλάδι, ἀρχομαι would have no signi-
 ficance. The aggressor in an assault,
 the day which begins, are followed by
 retaliator in the one instance, by other
 days in the other instance; on the con-
 trary in ἀρχομαι ἐργον, γόνων, εὐχῶν, which
 I purpose to continue, ἀρχω would be
 lacking at least precision, though justi-
 fiable on grounds mentioned on 107, 6.
 ἀρχομένου πολέμου, θέρους, ἀρχόμενοι (ἀρ-
 ξάμενοι) ἐπὶ (ἐκ), κ.τ.λ. could not be repre-

“χρησθαι, ἦν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξηνηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι
 “μῆτε ἡμῶν μῆτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων (οὔτε γὰρ ἐκῶσο
 “κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς οὔτε τόδε), τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτοὶ
 “νόμους ἀφήσομεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐρπεισάμεθα,
 “καὶ ὅταν κἀκεῖνοι ταῖς αὐτῶν ἀποδῶσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσι
 “τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτηδεύεις αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῖς
 “ἐκάστοις ὡς βούλονται· δίκας δὲ ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ
 “τὰς ξυνθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ
 3 “ἀμυνούμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ πρέποντα ἅμα τῇδε
 4 “τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι. εἰδέναι δὲ χρή ὅτι ἀνάγκη πο-
 “λεμεῖν ἦν δὲ ἐκούσιοι μᾶλλον δεχόμεθα, ἥσσαν ἐγκε-
 “σόμενους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔξομεν· ἔκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύ-
 “νων ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώτῃ μέγισται τιμαὶ περιγίγνοντα·
 5 “οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες Μήδους, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ
 “τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες,
 “γνώμη τε πλείονι ἢ τύχῃ καὶ τόλμῃ μείζονι ἢ δυνάμει τόν
 6 “τε βάρβαρον ἀπεῴσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτά. ὦν

F.H. al. Poppo. ἀφήσομεν εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιοτέλευτον. δτ' ἀν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). κἀκεῖνοι A.J. vulg. ἐαυτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.V.F.H.

al. ἀλλ' Bekk. ^{δι} μὲν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀμυνόμεθα T. ἀμυνόμεθα F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 4. ἀνάγκη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἥσον T. (supraser. m. ead.). μεγίσται (sic) N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. πρὲς N.T. μῆδου N. (supraser. m. r.). καὶ om. T. ἐκλιπόντες A.J. vulg. ἐκλιπόντες N.T.V.F.H. pl. omp. Be. γνώμη...τύχῃ...τόλμῃ hic N. γνώμη τε N.T.

sented by *ἀρχοντος*, *ἀρχοντες* (*ἀρχαντες*), the conception being nothing more than *beginning*. A passage in Eur. Hipp. 408 ...410 deserves a cursory notice. *ἥ τις πρὸς ἀνδρας ἤρξατ' αλοχύνειν λέχη | πρώτῃ θυραῖους· ἐκ δὲ γενναίων δόμων | τόδ' ἤρξε θηλείαισι γίνεσθαι κακόν*, “who first began with strange men to defile the marriage bed,” “now she set the example to her own sex that this evil should take its rise from noble families.” In itself, from what I have remarked above, I should have no scruple to translate “this evil began to rise,” but *ἤρξατο* preceding seems to force upon me my rendering. In iv. 118, 7 the faithful rendering of *ἀρχειν δὲ τῇδε τὴν ἡμέραν* (*τῆς ἐκχειρίας*) is not “that the truce do begin to be in force

from this present day,” but “that this present day begins the truce, is the first day of the truce.” See more in Kuster. *de vero usu verb. med.* Sect. I. 13. Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. Vol. I. p. 877, 878. In our passage *πολέμου οὐκ ἀρξομεν* “we will not begin the war, we will not be the first to do what others will follow,” but *ἀρχομένους* contains the additional notion “if they begin a war which they will follow out, we will resist such war.”

§ 3. *τῇδε τῇ πόλει* “our country.”

§ 4. One is sorely tempted to suppose that Th. gave *μέγισται αἱ τιμαὶ* as vii. 67, 1 *ἡ μεγίστη ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέχεται*. But see on 71, 3.

§ 5. *ἐς τὰδε* “to its present height,” so αὐτὰ here and § 6 in our language

“οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε ἐχθροὺς παντὶ τρόπῳ
 “ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγυγνομένοις πειρᾶσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ
 “ἐλάσσω παραδούναι.”

CXLV. ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιοῦτο εἶπεν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινεῖν αὐτὸν ἐψηφίσαντο ἃ
 ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου
 γνώμῃ καθ' ἑκάστὰ τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν οὐδὲν
 κελευόμενοι ποιήσῃν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας ἔτοιμοι
 εἶναι διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ.
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον καὶ οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐπρεσ-
 βεύοντο.

CXLVI. αἰτίαι δὲ αὗται καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφο-
 τέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπι-
 δάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρᾳ· ἐπεμίνυντο δὲ ὅμως ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ
 παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφοίτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὔ.
 σπονδῶν γὰρ ξύγχυσις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ
 πολεμεῖν.

§ 6. τε (ante ἐχθροὺς) om. N.V.

CXLV. Post εἶπεν, ⚭ add. N. m. r. sed nihil in marg. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι vulg.
 Bekk. οἱ δὲ αἱ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τοῖς τε λακ. T.F.A.J.
 vulg. τε om. N.V. al. καθ' ἑκάστὰ τε T.A.J. τε om. N.V. ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg.
 Poppo.

§ 2. μὲν T. CXLVI. τῶν ἐπεδάμνω corr. N. (supraser. m. r.). ἐπιμίνυντο (sic)
 N. (de V. tac. Ad.). παραλλήλως pr. N. παραλλήλως corr. N. (ou m. r.). τὰ
 γινόμενα N.T.V.

τέλος τοῦ πρώτου N. litt. min.

simply “it”. This Greek usage of
 neuter plurals has been noticed on ch. 7.

CXLV. αὐτὸν...ἐκείνου. See on 132, 3.

CXLVI. For αἰτίαι see on 23, 7.

END OF BOOK I.

INDEX VERBORUM.

* NOTAT. ANNOT. CRIT.

ἀγορεύσω ἡγήρευσα *126, 1
 ἀδεής 36, 1
 αἰδώς, αἰσχύνῃ 84, 5
 αἰτία = ἐγκλημα 23, 6) (κατηγορία 69, 9
 ἀλλὰ 26, 1
 ἀμφότερα (in utramvis partem) 83, 3
 ἀν cum optat. 9, 5; repetitum 76, 4
 ἀνακαλεῖν 2, 3
 ἀνιστάσθαι τροπαῖον num dicitur? 54, 2;
 de supplicibus 126, 11
 ἀντικρυσ 132, 4
 ἀποδιδόναι 115, 1
 ἀποθνήσκειν) (τελευτᾶν 112, 1
 ἀποστερεῖν 69, 1
 ἀποτραπέσθαι 69, 4
 ἀρα indic. imperf. aor. pluperf. et praecedit et sequitur 69, 8 [Eur. Hero. F. 339 μάτην ἄρ' ὁμόγαμόν σ' ἐκτησάμην, 341 σὺ δ' ἦσθ' ἄρ' ἦσσαν.]
 ἀρα fere i. q. ἀρα οὐ 75, 1
 ἀρέσκειν τινι et τινα 128, 9
 ἀρχεω, ἀρχεσθαι 144, 2
 ἀρχή 96, 2
 ἀσθενής 5, 1
 αὐ...κάνταυθα 10, 3
 αὐτῇ et αὐτῇ permutata 14, 4
 αὐτὸς sequente ἐκεῖνος 132, 3
 αὐτόθεν 141, 1
 αὐτουργὸς 141, 3
 βιάζεσθαι 2, 1
 βιοτεύειν 11, 2

γάρ 25, 4 [Soph. Oed. T. 228 πείσεται γὰρ ἄλλο μὲν ἀστεργεῖς οὐδέν.]
 Γεράνεια, Γερανία *105, 4
 γέρας 13, 1 [γερῶν Hesiod. Theog. 396, γερᾶσσι 449, quod incuria fortasse ignoscenda praevidi.]
 γινώσκειν cum infin. 43, 2
 δεινὸν εἰ ὁ μὲν...ὁ δὲ οὐ sim. 121, 7

δεξιὸς sim. cum aut sine articulo 48, 3
 δέον) (δοῦν 6, 3. δέισθαι quatenus cum acc. 32, 1
 δέος, δεδιέναι 36, 1
 δῆθεν 92, 127, 1
 ΔΙ et ΑΙ permutata *3, 2
 διακείσθαι cum adverb. 75, 1
 διατελεῖν sine particip. verb. subst. 34, 3
 διεκπλεῖν 50, 1
 διεφάνη 18, 5
 δίκας διδόναι 28, 1
 δίχα ἐψηφισμένων 40, 5
 δοκεῖν cum indic. et infin. 3, 2
 δυνατώτατος 115, 5, 127, 3
 δύο δέκα τέσσαρες (δ') permutata *57, 4

ἐθελειν 27, 1
 εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι cum infin. vice particip. 43, 2
 εἰρκτή 131, 1
 ἐκάς 69, 9
 ἐκδεια 99, 1
 ἐκπρεπῶς non i. q. ἀπρεπῶς 38, 3
 ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχῃ 18, 1. ἐν ἀδικηματι, ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει 35, 3. ἐν τομῇ, ἰσθμῷ sim. 93, 6
 ἐνηλλάγησαν vocab. dub. fidei 120, 3
 ἐπάγειν fere i. q. ἐπάγεσθαι
 ἐπαίρεσθαι 25, 4. p. 33
 ἐπὶ cum dat. 143, 2
 ἐπιδημουργὸς (δημουργὸς) 56, 2
 ἐπιωσίω 70, 2
 ἐπιτάσσειν 140, 5
 ἐς usque ad 14, 3. ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φέρονσα 33, 2. ἐς τινας πράσσειν, διαβάλλειν 131, 1. ἐς fere i. q. πρὸς 55, 3
 ἐσγράφεσθαι (se inscribendos curare) 31, 1
 ἔστιν αὖ (ὡν οἷς κ.τ.λ.) sed εἰσὶν οἱ (αὖ) 6, 6
 εὐεργέτης 128, 5
 ἐφοδος 6, 1

ἔωσ, ἔστε *sim.* 90, 3

ζεύξαντες (ναῖς) 29, 2

ἦν et ἦ (*eram*) *22, 2. ἦν erat et fuit 41, 3

ιδιώτης 115, 3

ικνεῖσθαι, ικνούμενος 99, 3

IC et K permutata *106, 2

καλ (et)...καλ (ac, atque) 50, 6. *epexeget.*

80, 3. καλ...τε 9, 3

κακοὺς κριτὰς 120, 3 (ἀγαθὸς 138, 2)

κατακλῆναι 117, 1

καταπεφυνγέναι ἐν 134, 6

κράτα 14, 4

λεγ- λεχ- 93, 2

λέλυκα λέλυμαι *52, 3

μαθέτωσαν, μαθόντων *sim.* *34, 1

μανθάνειν *cum particip.* et *infin.* 36, 3

μέλλειν *cum infin. pres. aut aor.* *10, 6

μεν *sequentibus* δέ...δὲ 142, 2

μετέστη 130, 2

ἐμβολαῖαι δίκαι 77, 1

ἐνμφορὰ 140, 1, 3

ὅδε)(οὗτος *sim.* 31, 4. ὅδε i. q. οὗτος. 134, 1

ὅθεν=ἐκεῖθεν οὐ 89, 6. [de hac attractione vid. Pors. ad Eurip. Hecub. 1062.]

ὁμαιχμία 18, 6

ὄντα οὐ—φίλον 136, 3

ὅς ad remotum refertur 10, 3. οἱ, ἐξδὲν αὐτοῖς pro οἷς ἐξδὲν *sim.* 102, 1. ὁ sequente οὕτω 9, 3

οὐ (μή) seq. μή (οὐ) 127, 3. οὐ πάνυ 3, 2
οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ 3, 4. οὐκ ἔχειν *cum futuro* 63, 1

οὐκ ἔτι (οὐκ...ἐτι) non significat i. q. οὕτω 126, 6

ὥπερ ubi exspectabas οἷπερ 134, 6

π et ντ permutata *91, 1

πάνυ οὐ 3, 2

παρὰ 41, 2, 116, 3

παράλογος *65, 1

περί (πέρι) 52, 2. *cum gen.* et *acc.* 135, 2

περιελεῖν 108, 3

περιών *nun* i. q. περιών? *30, 3

πράσσειν ἐς τινας 131, 1

πρεσβεύειν, πρεσβεύεσθαι 31, 3

πρήν 90, 1

ς=καλ et ς=ὤς permutata *2, 6

σημείον 21, 3

σκηνησαμένον 133

στρατιά *9, 3

σωφροσύνη 84, 3

τε (*que, quoque*) 9, 3. τε seq. δὲ 25, 4

τέθειμαι)(κείμει 37, 3

τεκμήριον 21, 1

τυγχάνειν *cum dat.* 32, 3

TI et II permutata *62, 5

ντ et π permutata *91, 1

φαινόμενη epitheti vice fungitur 32, 4

φθελρεῖν)(αὐξάνειν 2, 4

χρῆν 69, 3

χωρήσω *futur.*? 82, 6

χωρίων 97, 2

ὥς...τοῦτο 9, 3

ὠφέλεια, ὠφέλια *28, 4



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